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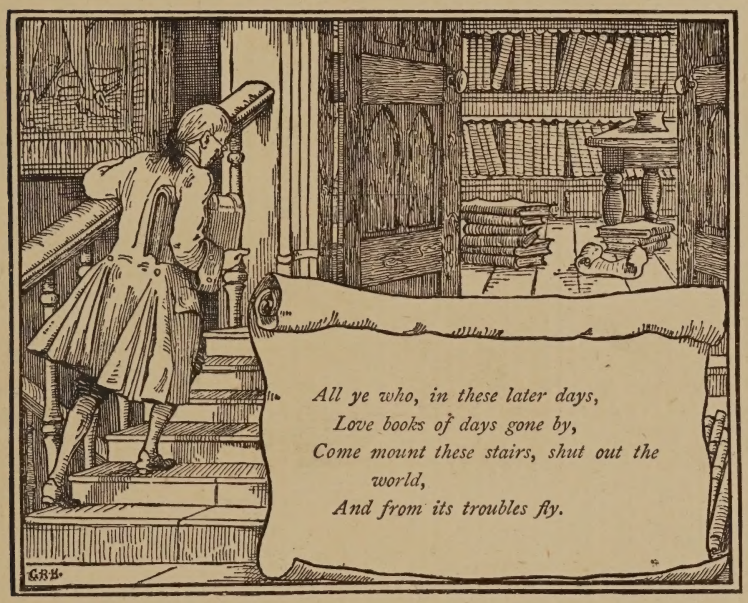
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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A Journal of Book-Lore.

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VOL. VI.

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1884.


ARISE ∴ PRAY ∴ WORK ∴

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PREFACE.

"When we inquire into any subject, the first thing we have to do is to know what books have treated of the subject; this leads us to look at Catalogues and the places of books in Libraries."—Dr. Johnson.

WITH the present number, and the completion of a sixth volume, The Bibliographer comes to an end in its present form; and it is with regret that I have to say farewell to the readers of this Journal, for whom I have catered for three years.

I had hoped that the public interest in Bibliography would have been sufficient to support for many years an independent Journal devoted to the interests of the pursuit which those who read these pages and we who write in them have very much at heart; but this hope has not been fulfilled, and the Publisher's reasons for altering his plans are unanswerable.

Although The Bibliographer will cease to exist in its present form, it can scarcely be said to die, for from its ashes will rise a Magazine more popular in its objects and scope; and I with others hope to speak to our present readers in it. Besides this I shall commence a series of Handbooks on some of the practical points connected with Bibliography, which can, it is thought, be

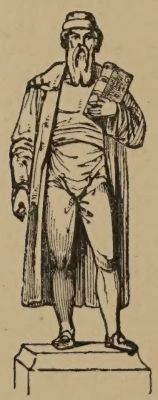
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more satisfactorily treated in separate essays than in the pages of a monthly magazine.

I have only, in conclusion, to express the hope that the six volumes of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER will always hold a good position in our Libraries, on account of the substantive value of their contents. Amid much that is naturally ephemeral will be found more that is of permanent interest. Bibliographies of subjects and of authors, original notes on Printers, Booksellers, and Engravers, are among those things which must be referred to by bibliographers in the future; and for these valued contributions I have to thank those distinguished writers who have assisted me, and made my duties as Editor for these three years both pleasant and easy.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

October 25th, 1884.



THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

THE BOOK-WORM.

(RONDEAU.)

THE book-worm glides adown the row
Of hoarded tomes from long ago,
With ruthless auger boring on
From title-page to colophon,
Past leaded text and marge of snow:

Through the fair covers' crimson glow,
Rich with meandering gold, aflow
Around a Queen's escutcheon,
The bookworm glides.

Ah, through what lays of lovers' woe,
Of battle-stress and tempest-throe,
High thoughts that o'er the world have shone, [gone,
And passionate heart-beats dead and
Unknowing, happier not to know,
The book-worm glides!

JAS. C. WOODS.

THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.*

"Il est escript en vn liure moult solempnel apele *dicionare . . .*"—(*Letter of Philippe de Maisières to Richard II.*, A.D. 1394, *MS. Roy.* 20 *B vi, fo.* 20).

ONE of the principal claims that this Dictionary possesses on the attention of scientific thinkers over every other English work of the kind is, that its facts are drawn from nature. You may form beautiful theories, you may even marshal your facts in apparently good order and draw fine conclusions from them, but if they are not true facts,—good specimens, carefully labelled with habitat and circumstance,—the conclusions will be apt to fall to the ground. "First, catch your hare," says Mrs. Glasse. To study the curious and numerous problems that the vocabulary of a language presents, the early form and meaning of a word, its growth in both shape and meaning, its departure into other meanings, its adaptability in the formation of new words; the strange accidents that happen to some words, the influence of popular errors or feeling upon others: for all this and more it is necessary to have illustrative specimens drawn from the language in actual use at all

* *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles; founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society.* Edited by James A. H. Murray, LL.D., with the assistance of many scholars and men of science. Part I. A—Ant: Clarendon Press. 1884.

periods. Thus we get here, as the Preface declares, "a series of quotations ranging from the first-known occurrence of the word to the latest, or [mark this *or*] * down to the present day; the word being thus made to exhibit its own history and meaning." And as every geologist or botanist preserves the circumstances of each specimen—how, when, and where found—in order to give its due value, so the value of each specimen in this cabinet of words largely depends on the date and reference, *i.e.*, when and where used. Thus in the collection and preparation of the vast mass of material required for this Dictionary many matters of interest to the bibliographer would necessarily arise, and several singular things occur worthy of being remembered hereafter. To some of these we propose to call attention.†

The quotations have been made in the course of an extensive plan of systematic reading, which has spread over a number of years. About three-and-a-half millions of quotations have been thus furnished, of which one million were made between 1879 and 1882. Those critics who complain of the use of superfluous quotations in the work will perhaps be surprised to learn that this great bulk has undergone the process of sifting no less than ten times, so that the specimens presented to the public are selected as typical—like those in a good museum. On the other hand, those who would see a greater number published must remember that when the historic series is fairly complete, other parts of the lexicographer's science have an equally important claim on the space. About 1300 readers have done this work, some of whom have sent in their thousands and their tens of thousands: the greater part, as was to be expected, from England and America, yet the help from Ireland and the Colonies has been considerable; even Germany has furnished a considerable quota. Scotland, with a few individual exceptions, has taken little interest in the work.

* The † obolus, sign of an obsolete word, accounts for the presence of many questioned words in the Dictionary, which appear strange only because they are now out of use. They are none the less part of the history of the language.

† Several of the details here given have been kindly furnished at Dr. Murray's "Scriptorium."

The number, kind, and calibre of the authors read and quoted are naturally of the first importance. To begin with, *all* known works in English before A.D. 1500 have been read for the purposes of the Dictionary; a large proportion of those between 1500 and 1600, and from 1700 to the present time; while the seventeenth century has been more fully read, perhaps, than any other. In this way the writings of quite 5000 authors have been explored; and, as many have left much behind them, 20,000 volumes do not more than represent them, according to the fashion of English librarians, who reckon each volume of a "collection" of small writings as one. If taken, as in German libraries, by each separate pamphlet or production, the number would mount up probably to near 100,000. Besides all this, many a book has been searched for a particular word, many small or unknown books read. Every author of note in the English language has been read, no offer of such help ever being refused, but gladly accepted. Hence not only the giants of literature, such as Shakespeare, Milton, Hobbes, Macaulay, etc., have been laid under contribution, but also a vast number of technical works special to branches of science, arts, or industries, which include many obscure and now forgotten productions brought out in the infancy of their respective subjects. How many surprises, either of omission or of commission, do some of these contain for the word-historian! Dr. Williams' Library (Grafton Street, London) has been of great assistance in lending certain rare books, the authorities kindly giving facilities for the use of many pamphlets and anonymous writings not easily attainable; while the loans from private owners for reading purposes have been considerable.

Of some voluminous writers, though perhaps not every piece has come under a reader's eye, all the most important have done so; thus for such names as Richard Baxter, Jeremy Taylor, John Bunyan, Thomas Fuller, F. Quarles, Sir Walter Raleigh, this means a great deal. Burke's works formed the *pièce de résistance* of the early readers for the new Dictionary, and have been much worked. Coleridge's writings have been most fully searched. Among novelists (useful for the colloquisms they preserve) may be specially

named Miss Braddon, Dickens, "George Eliot," Hawthorne, Richardson, Kingsley, Lord Lytton, and Sir Walter Scott—the last of whom gives the longest list of separate works of any author read. Of poets, besides of course Shakespeare, special attention has been paid to Pope, the works of Byron and Browning have been read in their entirety, Chaucer has been very fully extracted; the Restoration dramatists, Decker, C. Tourneur, Dryden; finally Milton, Longfellow, Tennyson, Edgar Poe, have all been treated with much care. Gabriel Harvey, whose writings yield a remarkable variety; Nash, Greene, and all their Elizabethan fellows; the fine translations of that period—Lord Berners' *Froissart*, Chapman's *Homer*, Phaer's *Æneid*, Philemon Holland's *Pliny*, North's *Plutarch*—all drank from the well of good English, and have given copious drops to the Dictionary. From the Essayists of the last century large stores have been drawn, to name but the *Tatler*, the *Guardian*, and the *Spectator*—which last has been so thoroughly worked that nearly every word in a general vocabulary could be illustrated from its pages alone.

Many works have been read with the view of illustrating peculiar or technical terms: thus Captain Marryatt's stories for sea-phrases, Sir F. Gore Ouseley for musical terms, Ruskin and Mrs. Jamieson for art. Historians like Prynne, Hallam, Macaulay, and Freeman have each yielded abundance out of his own vigorous language to the special reader. Among books and writers in early literature to whom particular attention has been paid,—as shown by the "slips" containing extracts frequently coming up to the editor's hand, under many words,—are the *Ancren Riwle*, Layamon, Robert of Gloucester, Robert of Brunne, and Sir John Mandeville, the *Cursor Mundi*, and the Mystery plays. All the Caxtons in the British Museum (and they are many) have been very carefully read in the black letter, the *Chronicle of England* and the *Golden Legend* being those which most frequently turn up among the "slips." Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Bishop Hall, Defoe, William Penn, Paley, Hobbes, Locke, Southey,—these are some of the great names that meet the eye on turning over the pages of English literature here explored; while, turning to those of our own day, we find that the speech of all the highest thinkers and workers has been interrogated,—Darwin, Ruskin, Carlyle (throughout the whole of his works), Emerson, Disraeli and Gladstone (whose opposing forces meet here), Washington Irving, Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill. Lastly, the advertisements in old newspapers, notably in the early numbers of the *London Gazette*, have been a fruitful source of valuable information; the announcements of sales, arrivals, or lost things, often supplying instances of the first use of words since become familiar. See, for example, under "Abele" (the white poplar), "Artichoke," "Alchemy," and "Army debentures."

In the matter of references to volume, chapter, and verse, the labourers in this national vineyard have experienced the greatest difficulty. Obliged and anxious to make due use of the labours of their predecessors in lexicography, how often has the hunting up an apposite but vaguely given quotation in Johnson or Bailey led to the ejaculation, "God bless all makers of concordances!" These exist only for the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, and Tennyson; Mrs. Cowden Clarke, the late Mrs. Furness, and Mr. Barron Brightwell may claim a share of the benediction. The vagaries of authors are legion, although kept within some bounds by the fashions of printing. Some works are divided into Books, chapters, and sections; in some the paging begins afresh in every Book, while others make it run on. In many old books a long preface from "The Author to the Reader," or "Epistle Dedicatorie," is not paged at all. Nor are modern works free from these reproaches: for example, those of Mr. Ruskin by their indefinite arrangement offer peculiar difficulty. As to poetry, with its books, cantos, stanzas, short pieces, collections, etc., the exact methodist is tempted to wish a law might be made that no poet should ever print his work without *numbering the lines*. Every student or even reader of Shakespeare or Chaucer knows what a blessing his line-numbered Globe edition or Tyrrwhit is. New editions, both in prose and poetry, multiply the trouble. The rules that have been followed, therefore, in the dictionary are, that "whenever practicable a work is dated and quoted from its first edition: if the reference is to a

later edition (as has been often unavoidable), the date of this is added (within parentheses) to the reference," except in the case of certain standard editions and reprints of frequent use, which are specified in a note to the Preface; of these the date of authorship, given for all quotations, only is given. How difficult it is to trace first editions, how often they are undated, or offer the puzzle of two or more editions in one year, or of a difference in date between the title-page and the preface, none but he who has had some practice in bibliography can tell. If every author would furnish Dr. Murray with a list of his own works, dated, as did Mr. J. Russell Lowell, much uncertainty and labour would be saved. Following the rule of using first editions, the facsimile of the 1623 folio of Shakespeare (the edition of Shakespeare always referred to) could not be used till the lines of the plays had been numbered throughout at the scriptorium of the Dictionary; private copies of the Essayists had to be numbered by paragraphs; and even (where it was least to be expected) the lines of the *Canterbury Tales* published by the Chaucer Society had all to be numbered on a definite comprehensible system for the purposes of reference. These fundamental obstacles overcome, a regular plan of typographical devices had only to be consistently adhered to.

But little space is left to point out one or two other instances of the many-sided interest of this great work. As curious examples of the tendency to invent meanings and derivations for words whose sense or origin were forgotten, let us take *abthain* and *abominable*. The meaning of the Latinized-Celtic *abthania*= *abbacy*, in early Scottish charters, "being lost, it was supposed to be some ancient dignity, for the holder of which the imaginary title of *Abthanus* was invented by Fordun. . . . Thenceforward the imaginary Abthane flourished in Scottish history, till the recent explanation of the word by Dr. W. F. Skene." A crop of errors and even new words grew upon this strange blunder.

With *abominable* (from *ab omen*, *abominari*) the errors are more ancient and more plausible; in mediæval Latin, Old French, and from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries in English, it was "regularly spelt *abhominable*, and explained as *ab homine*—*quasi* 'away from man, inhuman, beastly'—a derivation which influenced the use and permanently affected the meaning of the word. No other spelling occurs in the first folio of Shakespeare, which has the word eighteen times; and in *L.L.L.*, V. i. 27, Holophernes abhors the 'rackers of ortagriphie,' who were beginning to write *abominable* for the time-honoured *abhominable*." *Acorn* is another case where the popular passion for etymology has affected the form of the word to an extraordinary extent, so that it put on twenty-seven shapes between the Old Eng. *æcern* and the sixteenth-century *acorn*, such as *atcherne*, *hockorn*, *oke-corne*, *acquorn*, *eykorn*, *akehorne*, *acron*. The modern *eyrie* owes its spelling to a mistaken etymology set forth by Spelman of the word, which was introduced from Old French through mediæval Latin as *ayerie*. The word *ache* presents the phenomenon of having "become obsolete, and been replaced by the word *ake*, while the spelling *ake* has become obsolete and been replaced by the spelling *ache*": *ake* and *ache* (=aitche) being formerly verb and substantive.

We have said enough to show on one side how this Dictionary justifies its scientific basis, and how it truly goes back to nature for its foundations.

L. Toulmin Smith.

FREDERICK LEYPOLDT.

It would not be right in a bibliographical journal to pass over with a short note and a mere expression of regret the death of the distinguished American publisher Frederick Leypoldt, who sacrificed much to his love of bibliographical pursuits, and who persisted in producing valuable works although they continued to bring him a pecuniary loss. We have therefore drawn up a slight sketch of his life from the particulars given by a friendly hand in the *Publishers' Weekly*.

Leypoldt was a German by birth; and early in his career, for some years after he had landed in America, he dreamed of getting money enough to go home. But when the

time came he found the country too slow for him, and returned to the land of his adoption to become a citizen and a thorough American. He was born at Stuttgart on the 17th of November, 1835, and in 1854 he went to seek his fortune in the United States. Five years later he started as a bookseller in Philadelphia, and his business was highly successful until the period of the Civil War, when the public had other things to think of than buying books. In 1864 he opened a branch business in New York, and shortly afterwards left Philadelphia for that city, devoting himself to the publishing business and the agencies of Firmin Didot of Paris, Tauchnitz of Leipzig and Trübner of London. He entered into partnership with Mr. Henry Holt in January 1866, and soon afterwards he commenced in *Leypoldt and Holt's Literary Bulletin* those bibliographical labours for which he was so distinguished. The *Publishers' Weekly* from which we obtain the particulars of this slight sketch contains a notice of Mr. Leypoldt's chief publications. These were the *Publishers' Weekly*, an excellent trade journal, which he founded in 1872; the *Literary News*, a continuation of the *Literary Bulletin* already referred to; the *Library Journal*, so well known to all bibliographers; Mr. Fletcher's *Index to Periodicals*; Mr. Foster's *Monthly Reference Lists*; the *Publishers' Trade List Annual*, and the *American Educational Catalogue*. He also published Dr. Billings's remarkable *Index Medicus*, which contains a monthly classified record of the current medical literature of the world. The American Library Association has been greatly indebted to his public spirit in continuing the publication of the *Library Journal* at considerable risk to himself. We have left to the last his great work the *American Catalogue*, which will always intimately connect his name with sound bibliographical practice. The *Catalogue* consists of two volumes, with an aggregate of 1490 large quarto double-column pages, containing over 125,000 entries. The first volume is arranged alphabetically by authors and titles, and the second volume alphabetically by subjects. It is a book of which any nation might be proud.

Leypoldt had an enormous capacity for work; but, like many another, he passed the limit of physical endurance, and died a martyr to hard work on March 31st, 1884. We quote the following picture of the man from the *Publishers' Weekly*:—

"Mr. Leypoldt was of small stature, but of large presence. The quickness and alertness of his manner, which suggested French blood. was accompanied by a French stateliness and courtly grace. His distinguished bearing, the strong head and refined face, the full and luminous brown eyes, the winning smile, gave a sense at once of masculine intellect and of a feminine charm. He always produced an impression upon men, and always secured their liking. It is a significant fact that though he carried over-many business burdens, his business credit was very high—higher than that of most men of fair capital; every one felt sure of him. That title he never forfeited. To have paid less than a hundred cents on a dollar would have broken his heart. The doctrine he preached to the trade he believed in through and through."

It is pleasing to see a number of the *Publishers' Weekly* (April 5th) specially devoted to the life of its founder. This number contains an excellent steel engraving of Mr. Leypoldt, taken from a portrait which shows him as he was eight years ago. This journal will in future be edited by a dear friend of the late editor—Mr. R. R. Bowker—who is well known to us in this country by his welcome visits here and by his interest in those pursuits for which Mr. Leypoldt lived and died.

OLD BOOKS AT APPLEBY CHURCH.

By William Brailsford.

THERE are several objects of interest to be seen in the church of St. Lawrence, at Appleby, besides the Clifford monuments. Other memorials are there, which have certain value as types of past ways of paying respect to departed friends. To the antiquary, the stone effigy near the altar is sure to be the most attractive example. It has unfortunately undergone mutilation. At present it is a half-length figure, having a foliated

cross on the surface, with the hands uplifted as in prayer. No record exists, to denote to whom the monument is erected. The corbels in the nave are stated, according to tradition, to be faces representing well-known Cavaliers and Roundheads. On a brass plate on a pillar in one of the aisles we learn that "Here lyes interred the Bodye of John Thwaites Esquire Maiº of the Burrow of Appleby in the County of Westmerland who departed this life the twenty-sixth day of January Anno Domini 1698 Anno Ætatis Suæ 70." Above this inscription is a very singular representation of a cherub with a halo round the head. Near at hand there is a lengthy notice of a master of the grammar school in the town, by name Richard Yates, M.A., who died in 1781, after fifty-eight years' service. He is said on the tablet to have been qualified for his station by an accurate knowledge of Roman literature and a just and most harmonious elocution.

In the vestry are some books, large folios and quartos covered with dust and apparently uncared for, on a shelf. Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, with an iron ring attached, is one of these ancient treasures. A Prayer-book bearing date 1706 is noticeable as containing "the Office of the Healing." The particular form or ceremony is thus described. "Then shall the infirm Persons one by one be presented to the Queen upon their knees, and as every one is presented, and while the Queen is laying her hands upon them and putting the gold about their necks, the Chaplain that officiates, turning himself to her Majesty, shall say these words following: 'God give a blessing to this work, and grant that these sick Persons on whom the Queen lays her hands may recover through Jesus Christ our Lord.'"

In the *London Gazette* of the 12th of March, 1712, it is announced that Queen Anne intends to touch publicly; and as she died in 1714, it is probable this volume may be one of the last printed in which this Office is set forth. She, it is well known, was the last sovereign who exerted this presumed power of healing those who were afflicted with the King's Evil. In the month of May 1664 a notice was issued to the effect that Charles the Second would continue the healing of his people during that month, and then to give over till Michaelmas. People are therefore cautioned not to come to town in the interim and so lose their labour.* On the 6th of July, 1660, Evelyn enters in his Diary that His Majesty Charles the Second began first to touch for the Evil, according to custom, thus: "His Majesty sitting under his state in the banquetting-house, the chirurgeons cause the sick to be brought or led up to the throne, where they kneeling, his Majesty strokes their faces or cheekes with both his hands at once, at which a chaplaine in his formalities says, 'He put his hands upon them and He healed them.' This is say'd to everyone in particular. When they have been all touched they come up again in the same order, and the other chaplaine kneeling, and having an angel-gold strung on white ribbon on his arms,† delivers them one by one to His Majesty, who puts them about the necks of the touched as they pass, whilst the first chaplaine repeats 'That is the true light who came into the world.' Then follows an epistle (as at first a gospel), with the liturgy, prayers for the sick with some alteration, lastly the blessing: then the lord chamberlaine and comptroller of the household bring a basin, ewer and towell for his Majesty to wash." Samuel Pepys, in his entertaining Diary, under date 23rd of July, 1660, remarks, "To my Lord's lodgings, where Tom Guy come to me, and there staid to see the King touch people for the King's Evil. But he did not come at all, it rayned so; and the poor people were forced to stand all the morning in the rain in the garden. Afterward he touched them in the banquetting house." On the 13th of April in the year following, Pepys says that he went "to the Banquet-house and there saw the King heale, the first time that ever I saw him do it; which he did with great gravity, and it seemed to be an ugly office and a simple one." From these observations it is evident that the facetious Secretary to the Admiralty did not witness the King performing this

* *Newes*, 1664.

† A gold coin having an angel for device. Of varying value in different epochs of English history. In Charles the Second's reign its worth was about ten shillings.

function, when in company with Tom Guy, in 1660. Later on, in April 1667, he records having gone "to the King's little chapel; and afterwards to see the King heal the King's Evil, (wherein no pleasure, I having seen it before,) and then to see him and the Queene and Duke of York and his wife, at dinner in the Queene's lodgings. And so with Sir G. Carteret to his lodgings to dinner; where very good company." Truly it may be believed that Pepys found more satisfaction in sitting down to a good dinner and mixing with cheerful society than in beholding so superstitious a ceremony as the healing. Maybe he had read Sir Thomas Brown on *Vulgar Errors*, and studied some of the many sections of that curious work. He would have agreed with the sapient Norwich physician on credulity being a chief cause of common error.* Other times, other manners, and truly enough other customs. The office of touching was first instituted by Edward the Confessor, a monarch whose code of laws was specially lauded by the subjects of the later Norman kings, as being excellent for the redress of grievances.

The incredulity of those who disbelieve in centenarians can be tested in the churchyard at St. Lawrence, Appleby, for an inscription on a headstone records the following deaths of John Hall and his descendants: John Hall, aged 109, died 1710; his son, aged 86, in 1749; and his grandson, aged 101, in 1821. Thus it may have happened that the grandsire had seen the Office of the Healing performed by Queen Anne.

Now that church bells and church plate are being cared for, it is surely fitting that similar good service should be taken in hand for church books stowed away in old vestries and odd corners, where they stand the chance of being utterly forgotten. The subject has been ventilated upon a previous occasion in this journal; and a recent paper in one of the archæological publications† dealt with a famous collection of books preserved in the schoolroom at Chirbury, Shropshire. Many of these have the remains of chains attached to them, and their dates of publication range from 1530 to 1684. An edition of Chaucer, in black letter and in folio, is dated 1598.

This delightful old book was edited by Thomas Speght, and printed by Adam Islip.

* The first edition of *Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or Enquiries into very many received Tenents and commonly presumed Truths*, was published in London in 1640, just twenty-one years before Pepys's last record of the Healing.

† *Journal of the Archæological Association*. December 1883.

POOLE'S *INDEX*.

MR. POOLE and Mr. Fletcher are exhibiting an example of magnanimity; and we trust that all interested in bibliographical pursuits will help them to carry out their plans so that they may be freed from chance of loss. We are sure that all our readers, especially those who have practically found the value of that colossal work the *Index to Periodical Literature* will regret to hear that at the present time Mr. Poole is out of pocket a very considerable sum, owing to the sale being insufficient to pay its expenses. It is one thing for a librarian to undertake years of arduous work without hope of any remuneration: such disinterested labour has been performed before, and will be performed again; but it is quite another thing that the laborious compiler should also be saddled with a heavy pecuniary loss. Those who have the power should see that this loss is not permanent. It is surely not necessary here to point out the immense value of Poole's *Index*. That book is of use to every one, and it is no figure of speech to say that no library can be considered complete without it. We have received from Mr. Poole the following proposal for a supplement, which we gladly print here; and if we can be in any way instrumental in obtaining for this appeal a hearty response, we shall be extremely glad.

"The first Supplement to Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, covering, for the years 1882 and 1883, all the current periodicals indexed in the main work, and about thirty-five additional serials, is completed, and will be put to press at an early day, *provided* there is a prompt and cordial response to this circular.

"Our report on the subject made to the American

Library Association at its annual meeting at Buffalo, in August last, may be found in the *Library Journal* for Sept.—Oct. 1883 (vol. viii., p. 194), with a list of the periodicals indexed and the names of the contributors. Without repeating the details of that report, we may here say that it is our purpose—if it can be done without pecuniary loss to ourselves—to issue hereafter Annual Supplements, which every five years will be rearranged and condensed in one volume, and issued in a style uniform in all respects with the main work.

"For meeting the expense of issuing the first Supplement and the subsequent Annual Supplements, the following scheme has been decided upon, after mature deliberation:

"The editors and contributors will expect no profit or pecuniary compensation for their work; and hence the expense will be only the cost of composition, paper, press-work and binding. This cost will be assessed *pro rata* upon the copies subscribed for in advance of publication. No more copies will be printed than will supply the subscribers and contributors; and hence no copies will be put in the trade.

"We find that the first Supplement will contain more matter than we anticipated, and that it promises to make a volume of four hundred pages, of the size of the *Library Journal*, in minion type. We have proposals from several first-class printers; but none, on the whole, are more favourable than those from Messrs. John Wilson and Son, of the University Press, Cambridge, whose work on the edition of 1882 was so creditable. They propose to furnish three hundred and thirty-five copies, of which three hundred will go to subscribers and thirty-five to contributors, for $1,910; or five hundred and thirty-five copies for $1,985.50. The incidental expenses in addition to the above estimates will be very small. With three hundred subscribers the cost per copy will be about $6.50; and with five hundred, it will be about $4.15. With a larger edition the cost will be proportionally reduced,

"As we, the undersigned, assume the responsibility of paying these bills, and expect no pay for our work, it is a fair deal that we should not incur the risk of a pecuniary loss. We hope that the number of subscribers will reduce the cost of the volume to $3, and even less. In order, however, that our subscribers may have the assurance that they are not incurring an unknown responsibility, it will be mutually understood that no subscription is binding until the number of copies subscribed for reaches three hundred. If the number of subscriptions does not reach three hundred, we shall further understand that Annual Supplements are not wanted, and that the rich material we have in hand can await publication until the first five-year Supplement is issued, in 1887.

"We look for a prompt response to this circular, and the cordial co-operation of our associates in the American Library Association, and of our professional brethren in the Library Association of the United Kingdom, in making the list of subscribers as large, and the price per copy as small, as possible. Mr. B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, will act as our agent for Great Britain and the Continent. No limit is set upon the number of copies each subscriber may take. As the edition will be limited, the work will be rare and much sought for after publication. It will therefore be prudent to subscribe for extra copies for friends who may not receive this circular.

"WILLIAM F. POOLE,
Librarian Chicago Public Library.

"WILLIAM I. FLETCHER,
Librarian Amherst College Library."

We hope every library in Great Britain and Ireland will subscribe at once to this Supplement, and that those libraries which do not posses the original work will also purchase that.

THE FORTSAS CATALOGUE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY has its humorous side; its facetiæ, amusing blunders, and jokes. One of the most extraordinary and elaborate jokes ever perpetrated was that of the Fortsas Catalogue. In the year 1840, bibliographers were electrified by the publication of the catalogue of the library of the Count J. N. A. de Fortsas. It was a volume of only fourteen pages, and the Count's collection consisted of only fifty-two articles; but each of these was UNIQUE—no book mentioned by any bibliographer was to be found in the collection; and these treasures were to be sold at Binche, a village in Belgium. The stir and anticipation were immense; but, the day before the sale, an announcement appeared in the newspapers of Brussels that the library of the Count de Fortsas would not be sold; that the people of Binche, in honour of its collector, had determined to buy it entire, and that henceforth it would be included in the public library of Binche. This notion of the insignificant village of Binche purchasing the supposititious rarities was an appropriate finish to an absurdity which had been carried to the furthest extent possible.

The author of this hoax was M. René Chalons, of Brussels, one of the authors of the "*Annulaire Agathopédique et Saucial.* Imprimé par les Presses Iconographiques à la Congrève de l'Ordre des Agath . . . Chez A. Labroue & Cie, Cycle iv., 8vo." His ingenious catalogue begot quite a literature

of its own, which was collected and published in the following volume,—"*Documents et Particularités Historiques sur le Catalogue du Comte de Fortsas; Ouvrage dédié aux Bibliophiles de tous les Pays*, par Emm. Hoyois, Imprimeur-Editeur. A Mons." [Large 8vo, pp. 222.] The page before the table of contents at the end of the volume has the following inscription: "Ici finissent les Documents et Particularités sur le Catalogue du Comte de Fortsas; ouvrage dédié à tous les Bibliophiles. Ce petit livre, contenant l'histoire merveilleuse ainsi que Dieu a voulu la donner à connaître, a été imprimé par les soins d'Emm. Hoyois, Imprimeur-Libraire-Editeur, demeurant à Mons, en la rue de Nimy, No. 26/ 163, en face du Prétoire, l'an de Jésus-Christ mil. dccc. l. et vj, le xxvii. de Septembre, jour de Saint-Come. Amen. *Vive Mr le Comte!*" The edition was limited to two hundred numbered copies, on paper of various colours—a few on white, and one on China paper.

The author, printer and publisher, was M. Emm. Hoyois, bibliophile, member of the Société des Bibliophiles Belges, séant à Mons; who until the publication of this volume was a personal friend of M. Chalons, the author of the Fortsas hoax. In 1855, M. Hoyois issued a prospectus for a re-impression of the Fortsas Catalogue, with the orders and correspondence of various bibliophiles with regard to the supposed sale, and a facsimile of a letter from the Count de Fortsas. M. Chalons forbade this re-impression, and a division arose between the friends. M. Chalons took legal measures to prevent M. Hoyois from reprinting the Catalogue, and also influenced the Société des Bibliophiles Belges to refuse their subscription to the book.

Before printing the Catalogue, for the amusement of our readers, a few facts from this volume of M. Hoyois in illustration of the joke may be set down.

It was said that many bibliophiles of Paris met in the stage, and there discovered that they were all possessed with the same intention of stealing away unnoticed, each hoping by this means to have the game all to himself. M. Castian, of Lille, who was greatly interested in the sale—particularly in No. 142, a work published by Casteman, of Tournay, relating to the Belgian revolution of 1830, the entire edition of which (2000 copies) had been suppressed except this one copy—took the precaution to make some inquiries, as he was passing through Tournay, and called on the publisher. M. Casteman had *forgotten it*, but his foreman *recollected it perfectly, and the author, M. Ch. Lecocq*. The Director of the Royal Library of Brussels (the Baron de Reiffenberg) obtained an appropriation to purchase some of these Fortsas treasures, omitting from his list Nos. 12, 35, 48, 55, 83, 109, and 167, as rather too *free* for a public library. One enthusiastic bookseller made the journey to Binche from Amsterdam, only to see No. 75, *Corpus Juris Civilis*, printed by the Elzevirs on vellum. The Princess de Ligne, anxious for the reputation of her own and other families, wrote to purchase No. 48 at any price. The Roxburghe Club was represented; and among the commissions sent was an unlimited order from M. Van de Weyer for Nos. 7, 8, 12, 36, 47, 64, 78, 142; orders from Techener for 3, 8, 19, 30, 36, 50, 52, 63, 83; from Crozat for 52, 63; from Delepierre for 11, 30, 36, 47, 197. Techener, in his note, says he suspects the catalogue is a joke, that this is Nodier's opinion, that others say so, but that still he sends some commissions. The commissions, however, were not so numerous as was expected, since most of the persons tempted intended to attend the sale personally. It is an amusing fact that some persons asserted that the books were not all unique: one gentleman actually claimed to own himself copies of several of them.

The Fortsas Catalogue was printed in an edition of one hundred and thirty-two copies, of which two were upon vellum, ten upon coloured paper, and one hundred and twenty upon white paper.

The title-page was as follows:—"*Catalogue d'une très-riche mais peu nombreuse Collection de Livres provenant de la Bibliothèque de feu M. le Comte J. N. A. de Fortsas, dont la vente se sera à Binche, le* 10 *août* 1840, *à onze heures du matin, en l'étude et par le ministère de Me. Mourlon, Notaire, rue de l'Eglise, No.* 9. Mons: Typographie d'Em. Hoyois, Libraire. Prix: 50 centimes."

On the reverse of the title is the following:—

"CONDITIONS DE LA VENTE.

"La vente se fera au comptant, avec augmentation de 10%, en sus du prix d'adjudication.

"On pourra voir et collationner les livres, la veille de la vente, depuis trois heures de relevée jusqu'à six. Après l'adjudication, les livres ne seront rendus sous aucun prétexte.

"Les personnes qui ne pourraient assister à la vente, peuvent avec confiance envoyer leurs commissions à M. Em. Hoyois, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue de Nimy, à Mons, qui s'en chargera, moyennant caution solvable pour les personnes avec lesquelles il n'est pas en relation d'affaires.—On est prié d'affranchir les lettres."

The following is a translation* of the preface:

"Almost all the libraries formed during the past fifty years have been slavishly based upon the *Bibliographie Instructive* of Debure. The consequence has been that the works presented by Debure as rare or curious have been sought for, exhumed, preserved by amateurs, and are actually everywhere met as foundations of collections; so that, in point of fact, in the matter of old books, nothing is so common as rarities.

"A taste entirely opposed to this slavishness, the idea of a genuinely exclusive bibliomaniac, has, on the other hand, presided over the choice of the unique collection now offered for sale.

"The Count de Fortsas admitted upon his shelves only works unknown to all bibliographers and cataloguers. It was his invariable rule, a rule from which he never departed. With such a system, it is easy to conceive that the collection formed by him—although during forty years he devoted considerable sums to it—could not be very numerous. But what it will be difficult to believe is, that he pitilessly expelled from his shelves books for which he had paid their weight in gold—volumes which would have been the pride of the most fastidious amateurs—as soon as he learned that a work, up to that time unknown, had been noticed in any catalogue. This sad discovery was indicated upon his manuscript list in a column devoted to this purpose, by these words: '*mentioned in such and such a work*,' etc.; and then—'*sold*,' '*given away*,' or (incredible if we did not know to what extent the passion of exclusive collectors could go), '*destroyed!!*'

"The publication of the *Nouvelles Recherches* of Brunet was a severe blow for our bibliomaniac, and one which, without doubt, contributed to hasten his end. It made him lose at once the third of his cherished library. After that he seemed disgusted with books and with life; he did not make a single further acquisition; but the *Bulletin* of Techener from time to time still further thinned the already decimated ranks of his sacred battalion.

"Jean-Népomucéne-Auguste Pichauld, Count de Fortsas, born the 29th October, 1770, at his château de Fortsas, near Binche, in Hainault, died in the place of his birth, and in the chamber in which he first saw the light sixty-nine years before, on the 1st September, 1839. Devoted entirely to his books, he had seen (or rather he had not seen) thirty years of revolutions and wars pass by, without abandoning for a moment his favourite occupation—without, as it were, going out from his sanctuary. For him the device should have been made: '*Vitam impendere libris.*'"

* Taken from article in the *Philobiblon*, vol. ii (1863):

CATALOGUE
OF THE
LIBRARY OF M. LE COMTE DE FORTSAS.

[N.B. It has been thought necessary to follow, in the impression of this catalogue, the manuscript inventory left by the proprietor of the collection, and to reproduce a part of the notes with which each article was accompanied. M. De Fortsas catalogued his books *pêle-mêle*, and without following any bibliographical system: for a collection so small, a classification would have been, in fact, a useless matter. The interruption in the series of the numbers is caused by the works from time to time expelled from his shelves.]

3. Brief discours d'un esprit, lequel, sous la forme d'un cerf, espouvanta moult la citez de Toloze. A Toloze, chez la veufve Colomier, 1619. Small 8vo, 77 pages, red morocco. (*Thouvenin.*)

[This little book is by the famous demonographer Sebastien Michaelis. He speaks of it several times in his *Histoire Admirable de la Possession et Conversion d'une Pénitente*, etc., etc. Nouvelle édition, Lyon, 1623, 8vo. See page 291 *et seq.*]

4. Relacion d'un voyage fait en Artois, Flandres, et Brabant, en 1625, par Henry de Tocquaille, gentilhomme poitevin. Orléans, Jean Rousseau, 1627. 12mo, pp. 292, violet morocco, with compartments, gilt edges. (*Vogel.*)

[This Henry de Tocquaille is the son of the brave Captain Hercule de Tocquaille, whose intrepidity served Henry IV. so well at the battle of Ivry.]

7. Histoire de la mort glorieuse du saint martyre (*sic*) Annessens, décapité à Bruxelles le 19 de Septembre, 1719, par ordre du tiran (*sic*) Prié. 8vo, pp. 50, *without place or date, old calf; two wormholes in the lower margin.*

8. Honnestes voluptez des plaisirs de la table démonstrées péremptoirement, par maistre Bartholomé Brusile, escuïer, avocat au Présidial d'Angers. Troye, chez J. Oudot, 1639. 12mo, pp. 149, *old binding of red morocco, with the arms of Roquelaure, gilt edges.*

9. Relation véritable de la surprinse de la ville de Montz en Haynaut, par le conte (*sic*) Loïs de Nassau, without place or date. 4to, 15 *leaves without numbers, green morocco, stamped, gilt leaves.*

[A curious pamphlet, containing particulars hitherto entirely unknown concerning this episode of our revolution of the fifteenth century.]

11. Histoire des antiquitez et prérogatives de la ville de Bruges, contenant un grand nombre de Chartes et documents inédits des plus curieux, par l'Abbé Moussi, prédicateur de S. A. R. Bruxelles, Ermens, 1767. 4to, pp. 722.

[The Abbé Moussi has also composed a history of the château de Marimont, which I have searched for these twenty-five years. (Nov. 11, 1826.)]

12. Infusion polyglotte par le moyen de laquelle les wallons acquerront une connaissance parfaite du bas-allemand en moins de six semaines, par V. D. H. Bruxelles: Voglet, imprimeur-libraire, 1829. 8vo, pp. 45, *woodcuts, unbound.*

15. Brevis ac dilucida Flandriæ descriptio, per Judocum Antonium Makens, etc. *Basileæ, Jo. Oporinus*, 1553. Small 8vo, pp. 124, *citron morocco, gilt edges. (Vogel.)*

[This volume comes from the abbey of Saint Germain des Prés, at Paris. It belonged to the famous Hotman, and contains his signature and various marginal notes.]

17. Constitution du royaume d'Ivetot, 1791. 32mo, pp. 97, without place (Paris), vellum (*Courteval*).

[A parody upon the Constitution of 1791.]

19. Histoire de la Sainte-Ampoule, conservée en la métropole de Rheims, etc., par Dom Camusel. Rheims, imp. de Dufour, librare juré, MDCCLI. 8vo, pp. 122, *citron morocco, gilt edges.*

[The Journal of Verdun speaks of this work as having been *totally destroyed.*]

23. Assiette et description de la terre et seigneurie de Rummen. Ensemble la lignée et descendance des seigneurs d'icelle terre, par Dom Cornelius Van Scheepdaal. Maestricht, Jean Nypels, 1615. Small 12mo, pp. 88, with two plates representing the moneys of Rummen; a very rich old binding in purple satin, with the arms of Rummen, embroidered in silk and gold.

27. Eméranciane, ou la Succession, par B. C. T. Leyde, 1714. 12mo, pp. 298, *green morocco, gilt edges.*

[A romance, or perhaps a satire, of which I have not the key.]

30. Le Sardanapale de ce temps (à la sphère) 1699. 12mo, pp. 304, *vellum.*

[A satire written in Holland, against Louis XIV. This infamous piece is by the infamous and mysterious Corneille Blessebois, who mentions himself in the *avant-propos.* (See, about this Blessebois, the *Mélanges tirés d'une petite bibliothèque*, p. 368.)]

31. Points douteux et contestables dans les généalogies et descendances des principales familles des Pays-Bas. (Par De Azevedo.) No place or date, folio, pp. 88, *half bound.*

35. Poësies de Carême (du sieur Poisson), à la Trappe, chez Lafriture, (Mons, Henri Bottin,) 1779. 12mo, pp. 264. *An unfinished volume, half bound, back and corners of blue morocco.*

[By François Auguste Poisson, called *the poet*, born at Mons in 1725, and died in the same city, in 1788. The favourite style of this poet of Mons was satire and epigram, of which, too often, the malice formed the whole point. Not content with having carried and read his manuscript everywhere, Poisson, like others, wished to see himself in print during his life. Unhappily for his glory, the Council obtained information of this clandestine edition; and as some wigs of this respectable body were treated badly enough in his rhymes, they had the book seized before it appeared. My copy, the *only one* which escaped the general burning, comes from the author's heirs.

Poisson was as celebrated for his puns as for his verses; and to finish worthily, as he had lived, he wished to end with a *point*. While they administered the extreme unction to him, he cried out, "Pauvre Poisson, tu es f. . . . , on t'accommode à l'huile."]

36. Evangile du citoyen Jésus, purgé des idées aristocrates et royalistes, et ramené aux vrais principes de la raison, par un bon sans-culotte. Arras, an III. de la République une et indivisible. 12mo, pp. 168. *An incomplete volume.*

[This volume, which must not be confounded with the evangile of Toucquet, is the work of the famous Joseph Lebon. I received my copy from Mr. Du Rhin, of Arras, who had taken it from the printer, and saved it from the total destruction of the edition, which was not completed at the fall of the ferocious evangelist of the Convention.]

40. Mémoire justificatif des P. P. de l'oratoire de Jésus de Mons, indignement accusé d'hérésie; où l'on démontre la turpitude et les intrigues de leurs ennemis. Small 4to, without place or date, pp. 94.

[Very curious, and containing many personalities against the members of the magistracy of the times (about 1690). Bayle, in his letters, regrets not having been able to obtain this piquant piece.]

43. Les suites du plaisir, ou desconfiture du Grand Roi dans les Païs-Bat. Au Ponent (Hollande), 1686. 12mo, pp. 152, plates, black morocco, gilt edges.

[A libel of a disgusting cynicism on occasion of the fistula of Louis XIV. One of the plates represents *le derrière royal* under the form of a fan surrounded with rays, with the famous motto, *Nec pluribus impar.*]

46. Les géorgicques du cygne mantouan, translatées du Latin Virgilian et reduis en ryme Françoise. Ensemble un discours non moins recréatif à qui tiltre est, Le Malvoisin, par Libert Houthem, ligeois. A Mons en Haynau, chez Rutgher Velpius, 1580. 8vo, pp. vii, 128.

[Still another work forgotten by Mr. Vanhasselt. Houthem is known by other works.]

47. Disputatio philosophica, qua anonymus probare nititur homines, anté peccatum, sexum non habuisse. Coloniæ Allobr. apud J. Tornaisium, MDCVII. 4to, pp. 48, plates, half bound, uncut.

[This work belonged to Leibnitz, and has his signature and many autograph notes.]

(*To be continued.*)

GOSFORD LIBRARY.

THE fine library of the Earl of Gosford, removed from Gosford Castle, Armagh, Ireland, was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, on April 21st and ten following days. It contained a particularly valuable series of county histories, and a large number of books of general interest, handsomely bound by well-known binders; but interspersed with these were a large number of books of little or no value. The amounts realised on the different days were as follows: First day's sale, £577 13*s.*; second day, £1373 14*s.*; third day, £934 10*s.*; fourth day, £1206 10*s.* 6*d.*; fifth day, £1457 2*s.*; sixth day, £708 10*s.* 6*d.*; seventh day, £1213 18*s.* 6*d.*; eighth day, £1003 12*s.* 6*d.*; ninth day, £1512 16*s.*; tenth day, £737 13*s.* 6*d.*; eleventh day, £592 5*s.*; making a total of £11,318 5*s.* 6*d.*

The chief book was Lot 339, a fine large copy of the first volume of the *Mazarin Bible*, in the original binding, which was bought by Mr. Toovey for £500. The next lot in interest was 2673, the first folio of Shakespeare (1623), a perfect copy, title and verses mounted, and margins of two leaves slightly mended, measuring $12\frac{7}{8}$ by $8\frac{3}{8}$, £470.

The following are a few of the most interesting among the other lots :—

Lot 447, Blomefield's Norfolk, 5 vols., 1739-75, red morocco, drawings by Cotman inserted, £87. 775, Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, 3 vols., 1815-27, with 1005 emblazoned arms in the margins by T. Dowse, £54, 891, Dallaway and Cartwright's Western Division of Sussex, 4 vols., 1815-32, green morocco, £50. 1059, Dugdale's Monasticon, by Caley, Ellis and Bandinel, large paper, 8 vols. bound in 16, blue morocco by Clarke and Bedford, £134. 1072, Du Sommerard, Les Arts du Moyen Age, 7 vols. green morocco, £66. 1266, Gentleman's Magazine, complete set, 227 vols. tree marbled calf, £47. 1306, Gould's Birds of Europe, 5 vols. green morocco, £120. 1309, Birds of Australia, 7 vols. green morocco, and supplement, £200. 1787, Kip's Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne, 5 vols., £58. 2141, Morant's Essex, large-paper illustrated copy, 3 vols., £106. 2217, Nichols' Leicestershire, large paper, 4 vols. in 8, crimson morocco, £275. 2443, Purchas, His Pilgrimes, fine copy, 5 vols., crimson morocco by Clarke and Bedford, £82. 2527, Roberts' Holy Land, 3 vols. in 2, Egypt and Nubia, 3 vols., green morocco, £76.

HAMILTON LIBRARY.

THE last of the famous Hamilton Palace Libraries was sold on the 1st of May and seven following days by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. The sale was full of interest, from the rarity of the books and the beauty of their condition ; but the collection was much smaller, and wanted that piquancy of interest which surrounded the Beckford Library. The total amount realised was £12,892 12*s.* 6*d.*—a large sum in itself, but one which seems small by the side of the £73,551 18*s.* which the four parts of the Beckford collection produced. The following are the amounts realized on each day's sale : First day, £1689 2*s.* ; second day, £2468 17*s.* ; third day, £1742 15*s.* ; fourth day, £1172 18*s.* 6*d.* ; fifth day, £1605 16*s.* 6*d.* ; sixth day, £1747 18*s.* ; seventh day, £1042 0*s.* 6*d.* ; eighth day, £1423 5*s.*

The following are the prices paid for a few of the most important lots :—

Lot 73, Architectural Works of Andronet Du Cerceau, including twenty-eight exquisitely beautiful drawings on vellum by that famous architect, £240. 99, Architecture à la Mode, 3 vols. (a collection of fine impressions of rare architectural designs), £165. 114, Aristoteles de Naturali Auscultatione, 1550, Dedication copy to Henry II. ,large paper, bound in citron morocco by N. Eve, £126. (This copy sold for £60 in the Libri sale.) 214, Bastard, Peintures des Manuscrits Français, 20 nos., containing 160 facsimiles, 1834, £133. 301, Hector Beece's History of Scotland, first edition, 1536, Dedication copy to James V., printed on vellum, £800. 303, Bœcius, De Consolacione in Latin, and English by Chaucer, printed by Caxton, £160. 316, Book of Common Prayer, with numerous alterations and additions in the handwriting of Charles I., with his autograph command to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated "at Whitehall, April 19, 1636, to make the alteracons expressed in this Book and to fit a Liturgy for the Church of Scotland," thus proving that the alterations in the Scotch liturgy of 1637, usually termed "Laud's Book," emanated from Charles I. himself, and that his emendations were adopted with scarcely a variation. This interesting volume fetched £137. 393, A magnificent copy bound by Derome of De Bry's Voyages to the East and West Indies, £560. 645, Dante, Col Comiento di C. Landino, 1481, with twenty rare engravings by Baldini from designs of Botticelli, £380. 665, A Collection of 68 pencil drawings by A. David, full length portraits of Napoleon I., his family, court, and contemporaries, £360. 1495, Hystorie du Roy Perceforest, 1528, 6 vols. in 3, green morocco by Derome, £118. 1529, Pindari Carmina, first edition, Venetiis, Aldus, 1513, brown morocco by Pierre Roffet le Faucheux, from the library of Henry II. and Diane de Poitiers, with their devices, £141. 1983, Tristan, Chevalier de la Table Ronde, Paris, second edition by Verard, £108. 2039, Vernet (H.), Seventeen original drawings in sepia to illustrate the life of Napoleon I., £231.

It is interesting to put in juxtaposition with these high-priced books an important work which has gone down in value. A fine set of the *Byzantine Historians*, large paper, 1645—1777, 18 vols. in red morocco by Ruelle, and 5 vols. in calf, fetched £4 10*s.*

It will probably be many a year before we see again such exquisitely bound books brought to the hammer as those contained in the Hamilton Palace Libraries.

AN ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MARLOWE'S *TRAGICAL HISTORY OF DOCTOR FAUSTUS.*

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HEINEMANN.

PART I.

THE following list has no other purpose than to afford those interested in the subject a survey of all that is of bibliographical value concerning Marlowe's *Tragical History of Doctor Faustus*.

No pretence to completeness is made for Divisions III. and V., but it is hoped that the most important books and articles containing criticisms on Marlowe's *Tragical History of Doctor Faustus* will be found. The compiler has endeavoured to exclude as far as possible all unimportant matter, chiefly in shape of articles in books or periodicals, on Marlowe, treating only in passing on Doctor Faustus, or on the Faust legend in general, and mentioning Marlowe's play only as a link in a long chain of other works in art and poetry on Faust. Excluded also are generally the very numerous works on Goethe's *Faust*, containing passing remarks on Marlowe's *Faustus*, or a comparison of it with Goethe's.

I. *The Quartos of "Doctor Faustus."*

The description of No. 1 is taken from Dyce's edition, of No. 2 from Wagner's, of No. 3 from Hazlitt's *Handbook of Early English Literature*. Nos. 6 to 9 have been carefully described from copies examined by the compiler. No reference is made to what is omitted, or additional matter in the later 4tos. Full information on this subject will be found in Mr. A. H. Bullen's new edition (see below, No. 27a).

No. 1 (1604).—The Tragicall History of D. Faustus. As it hath bene Acted by the Right Honorable the Earle of Nottingham his seruants. Written by Ch. Marl. London, Printed by V. S. for Thomas Bushell. [4to. Unique copy in the Bodleian Library.]

No. 2 (1609).—The Tragicall History of the horrible Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. Written by Ch. Marl. Imprinted at London by G. E. for John Wright, and are to be sold at Christchurchgate. [4to, A—F3 (F4 blank). Unique copy in the Stadtbibliothek at Hamburg.]

No. 3 (1611).—The Tragicall History of the horrible Life and Death of D. Faustus. Written by Ch. Marl. Printed by G. E. for John Wright. London. [4to, ll. 31, signed A—H.]

No. 4 (1616).—The Tragicall History of the Life and Death of *Doctor Faustus*. Written by Ch. Mar. London. Printed for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, at the signe of the Bible. [4to, ll. 31, without pagination. Black-letter, Names and Stage-directions in Latin type. With woodcut: Faust and the devil. On title-page, "Histor*y*," all page-headings "Histor*ie*." Better print than any of the later 4tos.]

No. 5 (1619).—The Tragicall History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. With new Additions. Written by Ch. Mar. London, Printed for John Wright and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, at the signe of the Bible. [4to, ll. 31, Sign. A to H3. Black-letter, Names and Stage-directions in Latin type. Page-headings spell "Historie." A probably unique copy is in the possession of Mr. F. Locker, to whose liberal kindness the compiler owes his knowledge of this edition.]

No. 6 (1620).—The Tragicall Histoy of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. With new Additions. Written by *Ch. Mar.* London. Printed for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, at the signe of the Bible. [4to, ll. 31, A to H3, without pagination. Black-letter, Names and Stage-directions in Latin type. Woodcut on title-page: Faust citing the Devil. The misprint "Histoy" is only on the title-page. The British Museum copy contains the following MS. note: "An unique edition, unmentioned by all bibliographers, and unknown even to Mr. Dyce." Very untidy spelling throughout.]

No. 7 (1624).—The Tragicall History of the Life and Death of Doctor Favstus.

With new Additions. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed at London for *John Wright*, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate. [4to, ll. 33, without pagination. Black-letter, Names and Stage-directions in Latin type. With woodcut: Faust and the Devil. Although apparently reset, this edition has retained the uneven and slovenly spelling of the edition of 1620.]

No. 8 (1631).—The Tragicall Historie of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. With new Additions. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed at London for *John Wright*, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate. [4to, ll. 31, A—H3, without pagination. It is printed throughout in Black-letter, Names and Stage-directions in Latin type. The title-page bears woodcut of Faustus citing the Devil.]

No. 9 (1663).—The Tragicall History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. Printed with New Additions as it is now Acted. With several New Scenes, together with the Actors Names. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed for *W. Gilbertson* at the Bible without *Newgate*. [4to, 30 ll., A to H2, without pagination. Printed in Latin type throughout, the names and stage directions in Italics. A to D were probably printed at an earlier date than the rest. They are got up in an inferior style, and the spelling varies on several occasions from that of the latter part. While sheets A to D spell "Tragicall" in the Headings of the pages, Sheets E to end have "Tragical." On p. C 2 (1) "Faustus" is four times printed with a Gothic ℱ. The title-page bears vignette: Faustus conjuring the devil. It is not executed as well as on the title-page of the edition of 1631.]

Budik mentions in the *Serapeum* (1847), vol. viii., page 175, the following edition: "Doctor Faustus. A tragedy. 8vo, London, 1612." There is, however, no reference to Marlowe as the author. He speaks of it as if he had seen it, and Peter must likewise have been convinced of its existence, for he not only quotes it in his *Lit. der Faustsage*, Leipzig, 1851, but even repeats and completes his entry in the *Zusätze zur Lit. d. Faustsage*, Leipzig, 1857.

Peter also mentions a quarto of 1651, and Van der Velde, in the introduction to his translation of Dr. Faustus (*v.* below, No. 50), p. 37, and Engel in his *Literatur d. Faustsage*, Oldenburg, 1874, p. 38, follow him. A. Graf, in his *Studii Drammatici*, Torino, 1878 (*v.* below, No. 65), p. 218, speaks of a first edition without date, and of reprints of 1622, 1626, 1636, and 1690.

The compiler has endeavoured to verify these entries. He has, however, failed to do so, and believes that, even if other editions than the quartos mentioned may once have existed, no library in England or abroad contains copies of them at the present day.

II. *Modern Reprints of "Doctor Faustus."*

No. 10 (1814).—Old English Plays: being a selection from the early Dramatic Writers. 8vo, 6 vols. London.

[Vol. I., pp. 1—88: "The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. By Christopher Marlowe." With a short introductory notice.]

No. 11 (1816).—Old Plays: being a continuation of Dodsley's Collection. With Notes, critical and explanatory. 6 vols. 8vo. London.

[Vol. I., pp. 1 to 88: "The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. By Christopher Marlowe." (Same as the preceding, with new title-page.)]

No. 12 (1818).—The Dramatic Works of Christopher Marlowe, with prefatory remarks, notes, critical and explanatory. By W. Oxberry, Comedian. 8vo, London. No. 3.—Oxberry's Edition. Doctor Faustus, a tragedy. By Christopher Marlowe. With prefatory Remarks, notes, critical and explanatory. By W. Oxberry, Comedian. 8vo, pp. v + 65. London.

["But though we think Marlow's 'Faustus' decidedly superior to the 'Manfred' of Lord Byron, we are inclined to believe Marlow himself is exceeded by the 'Faust' of Goëthe; the German poet is more sublime, more pathetic, and more sustained; his female interest, too, is exceedingly strong, and

though he also deals too much in the mysterious, yet his other merits counterbalance that defect."—Remarks.]

No. 13 (1818).—The Tragicall Historie of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus, with new additions. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed at London for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, 1624. Reprinted 1818. Sold by J. Chappell, Jun., Royal Exchange. 8vo, pp. 68. London.

["Of the above mentioned old copies I have carefully collated those of 1616-24 and 31, which vary but in a few trifling particulars.

"The beauties of this play have of late been felt and commented upon in various quarters; and it has been said to have furnished some hints towards the production of 'Manfred.'

"It is impossible to peruse it without an involuntary shudder, and creeping of the flesh."—Prolegomena.]

No. 14 (1826).—The Works of Christopher Marlowe. 3 vols. 8vo, London.

Kit Marlowe's Works, vol. ii., pp. 116 to 201, Doctor Faustus.

[Contains the following note:—"The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus, written by Ch. Marloe. London, Printed for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, at the signe of the Bible." Black-letter, 4to, 1616.

Mr. Malone is of opinion that this play was exhibited before 1590. It appears to have been acted by the Lord Admiral's servants in 1594 and 1597. It was first published in 1604, 4to, and was reprinted in 1616, 1624, and 1663, all in quarto. The last edition contains some new scenes, and the one at Rome is left out, and another copied from *The Rich Jew of Malta* substituted. Indeed, it is probable that none of the editions contain the entire text of the author, for it appears from Henslowe's MS. that after Marlow's death, and before the first edition, the play had been altered in the representation. The entry is as follows:—"Lent unto the company, 22nd November, 1602, to pay unto William Bride and Samuel Rowley for their adycions in Doctor Fostes, the sum £4"; and if the additions were estimated at the rate at which plays were then usually paid for, they were not by any means inconsiderable. The character of Faustus was played by Edward Alleyn.]

No. 15 (1850).—The Works of Christopher Marlowe, with notes and some account of his life and writings, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. 3 vols. 8vo. London.

[Vol. II., pp. 1 to 84: "*The Tragicall History of D. Faustus. As it hath bene Acted by the Right Honorable the Earle of Nottingham his servants. Written by Ch. Marl. London, printed by V. S. for Thomas Bushell.* 1604. In reprinting this edition, I have here and there amended the text by means of the later 4tos,—1616, 1624, 1631. Of 4to 1663, which contains various comparatively modern alterations and additions, I have made no use."

Ibid., pp. 85 to 156: "*The Tragicall History of the Life and Death of Dr. Faustus. Written by Ch. Mar. London, Printed for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, at the signe of the Bible*, 1616, 4*to*.

"*The Tragicall History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. With new Additions. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed at London for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate*, 1624, 4*to*.

"*The Tragicall Historie of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. With new Additions. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed at London for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate*, 1631. 4*to*.

"In a few places I have amended the text of this play by means of 4to 1604. I have made no use of the comparatively modern edition, 4to, 1663.

Ibid., pp. 157-9: "Ballad of Faustus." "*The Judgment of God shewed upon one John Faustus, Doctor in Divinity. Tune of* Fortune, my Foe."—"*Printed by and for A. M. and sold by the Booksellers of London.*"]

(*To be continued.*)

REVIEWS.

Viri Illustres Acad. Jacob. Sext. Scot. Reg. Anno cccmo. Edinburgi, apud Y. J. Pentland, 1884. Sm. 8vo.

The beautiful city of Edinburgh has lately been gay with festivities arranged for the celebration of the tercentenary of its famous University. The distinguished literary and scientific men of Europe have been most hospitably received, and have returned to their homes well pleased with their reception. The publisher of this little book has carried out well the happy idea of recording the names of some of the most illustrious men connected with the University in the past and present. A photolithograph from a clay sketch for the bust of Carlyle by Charles Macbride serves as frontispiece. The roll is a proud one, and contains among mathematicians such names as Gregory, Maclaurin, Wallace and Kelland; among physicists and chemists Black, Leslie, Young, Brewster, Graham, and Clerk Maxwell; among geographical explorers Bruce and Mungo Park; of geologists there are Hutton, Playfair, Logan, Falconer, Edward Forbes, and Murchison; of zoologists and botanists Erasmus and Charles Darwin, and Robert Brown; of historians Robertson, Niebuhr, and Carlyle; of philosophers Hume, Dugald Stewart, James Mill, and Sir William Hamilton; while poets and novelists are well represented by Drummond of Hawthornden, Thomson, Akenside, Goldsmith, Mackenzie, Scott and Campbell. There is a goodly list of statesmen, such as Carstairs, Forbes of Culloden, Dundas, Henry Erskine, Sir James Mackintosh, Horner, Brougham, Lansdowne, Palmerston and Russell. Churchmen come last, and names like Chalmers and Irving close the list well. It will be seen that this pretty little volume, edited by Mr. Patrick Geddes, is a worthy memorial of an interesting event.

Oure Tounis Colledge. Sketches of the History of the old College of Edinburgh, with an Appendix of Historical Documents. By JOHN HARRISON. Edinburgh, William Blackwood and Sons, 1884. Sm. 8vo.

Three centuries, though a long period of time, cannot be considered as making a long history for a university. Most of the noted seats of learning in Europe are of considerably greater antiquity; but if not so old as some others, Edinburgh University can boast of a very honourable and distinguished history. It was a child of the Reformation, and owed its origin largely to John Knox. Edinburgh was a small town in 1583, and it is greatly to the credit of her rulers at that date that they succeeded in founding a College. Money was not plentiful at first, but the expenses were not great. Rollock, the first principal, only received £40 (Scots) per annum as salary, and 6*s.* 8*d.* per day for board of himself and servant.

Mr. Harrison tells the history of the College well, and leads us along from the day of small things to the distinguished success of a later date with a tale of unflagging interest. The three Alexanders Monro take a high position in the chapter on the rise of the medical school. Alexander *primus* was dedicated by his father to the work of improving medical education in Scotland, and he succeeded in an eminent degree. He was followed as Professor of Anatomy by both son and grandson, and the family filled the chair for the long period of 126 years—that is, from 1720 to 1846. The University owes much to Principal Robertson, who greatly raised its fame. He was anxious to replace the college buildings, which had got into a very dilapidated condition, by something more imposing; but he was not successful in his efforts at first. In 1789 the foundation stone of a new building designed by Robert Adam was laid with Masonic honours. Robertson did not live to see much more than this foundation stone laid. Now the University has again outgrown its habitation, and handsome new buildings have been erected for it.

These sketches, which are both entertaining and carefully accurate, appeared first in the *Scotsman*. They were well worthy of reproduction, and Messrs. Blackwood have made them into a handy and pleasant-looking volume.

Catalogue of Religions and Superstitions. I. Bibles; II. Church History; III. Theology and Canon Law; IV. Liturgy and Canon Law; V. Judaism; VI. Comparative Mythology and Heathen Religions; VII. Mysteries, Magic, Witchcraft. Bernard Quaritch, April 1884. 8vo.

Mr. Quaritch has presented us with so many valuable catalogues that it is not easy to find fresh words of praise to apply to them, but the last issued of the series deals with so important a subject that it requires some special notice. The title explains the plan of arrangement, but it can give no idea of the interest of the contents. The first articles catalogued are four copies of Cardinal Ximenes' grand Complutensian Polyglot. Among translations of the Bible there are the first edition of Eliot's Massachusetts Bible, and two copies of the second edition; and a MS. on vellum of Wyclif's English Testament (Codex S of Madden's edition), marked £1000. The heading of Church History is divided out into nationalities, and contains books on the Religious Orders, on Heresies, the Reformation, Puritans, Huguenots, etc., and on Pilgrimages. Liturgies and Books of Ritual are well represented. The articles, all carefully described, are made more interesting by the numerous valuable notes.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library; being a classified collection of the chief contents of the "Gentleman's Magazine" from 1731 *to* 1868. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. Dialect Proverbs and Word-lore. London: Elliot Stock, 1884. 8vo.

We are glad to welcome a second volume of Mr. Gomme's most valuable reproduction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The first was so good, and contained so much curious matter, that we were all anxious for the second, and now that that has come we cry out for more. Every one knows how much of permanent interest the old *Gentleman's Magazine* contains, but every one also knows how difficult it is to find just what you want in the long series of

volumes. The present is a good instance of this, for here are gathered together a large number of words, proverbs, and names, which will be of the greatest value to the philologist and the antiquary; and we cannot help feeling, as we turn over the pages, how many of these items we should have missed if we had set ourselves to seek for them in their original form. The chief heads of the contents of the volume are Lists of Local Words and Specimens of Dialect, Proverbs, Proverbial Sayings, Special Words, Names of Persons and Places, and Signs of Inns, etc. It is really quite refreshing, in these days of scientific philology and phonology, to read the wild guesses as to the origin of words which were once common, and for the matter of that is not quite unknown in the present day. The occasional wildness of the conclusions does not, however, in any way invalidate the soundness of the premisses, and the contributors to the magazine have gleaned much which without their labour would have been lost. Mr. Gomme has performed the work of editor well, and has added some useful notes and a carefully compiled index.

Catalogus Bibliothecæ Guyotianæ Instituti Surdo-Mutorum Groningani. Pars Specialis. De Surdo-Mutis, Balbis, Cæcis, Mente Imbecillis. Curavit Dr. A. W. Allings. Groningæ, typis Fratrum Hoitsema, 1883. 8vo.

This elaborate catalogue of the library of the well-known Guyot Institution at Groningen will form a valuable bibliography of the subjects of Deaf-mutism, Stammering, Blindness and Idiocy, when complete; but at present the numerous subdivisions are difficult to consult from want of the index, which will doubtless follow in due course.

Hints on Catalogue Titles, and on Index Entries, with a rough Vocabulary of Terms and Abbreviations, chiefly from Catalogues and some passages from Journeyings among Books. By CHARLES F. BLACKBURN. London: Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington, 1884. Roy. 8vo.

A very slight survey of this book will show the reader that Mr. Blackburn writes out of a fulness of experience, and that he has thought out the various points upon which he essays to teach us. A further study of the book will show that the author has the art of making what may be considered a somewhat dry subject very interesting. The bibliographer will naturally read it through with pleasure, but we can promise the general reader that he will find many amusing notes and apposite instances to beguile him into reading it through. We do not wish it to be understood that we agree with all the canons set forth; but the author writes what practice has taught him, and his views are therefore worthy of consideration even if we do not accept them in their entirety. He chiefly takes the practical or bookseller's point of view, and does not deal much with the more theoretically bibliographical side of the question. He therefore lays considerable stress upon the art of condensing a title correctly, and on the importance of this we entirely agree with him. There is a strange notion abroad that titles should be given in full and not abridged: this may be very well for some bibliographies, but one of the chief opportunities for the art of the cataloguer will be found in judicious abridgement. At the same time we must protest against the mode advocated by Mr. Blackburn. He seems to think that the cataloguer is called upon to improve the author's arrangement of his title; and the following is one of his instances. "*Sansom* (*A. Ernest*), *The Lettsomian Lectures, on the treatment of some of the forms of Valvular Diseases of the Heart, delivered before the Medical Society of London* 1883." This title he would treat thus—"*Sansom* (*A. Ernest*), *Valvular Diseases of the Heart, treatment of some forms. Lettsomian Lectures* 1883."

Now, we submit that directly the cataloguer allows himself to alter the arrangement of the words in a title he introduces endless confusion. If he must needs be very short he may use the words "Valvular Diseases of the Heart" alone, but if he introduces "treatment of some forms," those words must be in their proper place.

The vocabulary at the end will be found very useful, and it may be said generally that the book is full of valuable hints. It has also been produced with much care and taste, and looks what it is—a volume very much out of the common run.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MONS. FRANCOIS AUGUSTE MARIE MIGNET, the veteran historian, died in April. He was born May 1796 at Aix, went to Paris in 1821, and became a member of the Academy in 1836. His most famous works are, *History of the French Revolution*, *Antonio Perez and Philippe II.*, *Charles V.*, and *Histoire de Marie Stuart*. This last is the most impartial work on this unfortunate Queen.

EMANUEL GEIBEL, the German poet, was buried at Lubeck on April 12th. He was born in 1815. His popularity may be judged from the fact that his *Poems* went into ninety-six editions. He wrote other volumes of poems and plays, but none were so much read as the first.

ON April 7th Messrs Doerffling and Francke celebrated their jubilee. Herr Doerffling, founder of the house, retired in 1865 and died in 1874. Herr Francke, who entered the firm in 1848, still lives, but has left the business, which is now carried on by his nephew. Congratulatory addresses came from all parts, and a deputation consisting of Messrs. Delitzsch, Kahnis, Keil and Luthardt presented a handsome album with the portraits of the authors whose works were published by the firm.

ON April 16th there died a veteran German publisher. Karl Christian Philip Tauchnitz was born March 3rd, 1798, and after finishing his education entered the business founded by his father. He is known in this country principally by his little dictionaries and by his pocket editions of the Greek and Latin classics, which were at one time very popular, and some of which are still in demand, as they have not been reprinted in any other editions. He also published the valuable concordance to the Hebrew Bible by Tuerst and one to the Greek New

Testament by Bruder. He retired from business in 1865, and has since lived a quiet life. He left upwards of £200,000 (4,052,000 marks) to the city of Leipzig for benevolent purposes. He was a cousin of the more famous Baron Tauchnitz.

On the 19th of May Messrs. Sotheby sold an extensive collection of Books of Emblems, containing various editions of Alciatus, Boethius, Cats, Giovio, Hugo, Quarles, Ripa, Saavedia Faxardo, Vænius, Whitney, Wither, etc.

Messrs. F. Thompson and Son, of Manchester, sold a portion of the late Mr. Crossley's library from May 12th to 19th. The catalogue consisted of 2682 lots. The more valuable portion of the library will be sold in London by Messrs. Sotheby later on.

Mr. Wright has published as a Supplement to the *Western Antiquary*, an interesting article on the Scenery and Legends of Blackmore's *Lorna Doone* by Mr. J. E. Chanter. The *Western Antiquary* is now in the fourth year of its existence, and no longer appears in the pages of a weekly paper. We wish it every success in its independent career.

The Paris publishing trade has lost in M. Edward Dentu one of its most distinguished members. A correspondent of the *Times* writes of him as follows:—"The speciality of his house has always been the issue of political books and of pamphlets bearing on the topics of the day. In the suggestion of titles for ephemeral works of this description the Dentus seem to have had an hereditary talent, for Gabriel Dentu, who died in 1849, is said to have given names to over 500 of the pamphlets which he published on the events of 1848, and his son Edouard was almost as prolific in his nomenclature of the *brochures* which flowed from his presses after the war and the Commune. Familiarly acquainted with the leading men of all parties, M. Dentu had a good deal of influence, which he generally used for needy or ambitious friends, though he deserved the praise which Louis XIV. gave to Marshal Catinat of never asking anything for himself. In the publishing trade, M. Dentu will be remembered for his enterprise in being the first to issue cheap, but well-looking and finely-printed editions of popular authors, at one franc the volume. His *éditions de luxe* were not so grand as those of some other houses, but the printing of them was always remarkable; in fact, when at the Exhibition of 1867 the gold medal for printing was given to a provincial firm—that of Mame, of Tours—M. Dentu chose to regard the jury's award as a personal slight, and it deeply mortified him. In the literary circles of Paris, M. Dentu was accounted a wit. Some years ago, when Viscount de la Guerronière consulted him about a catching title to a pamphlet which advocated the gradual and quiet evacuation of Rome by the French troops, M. Dentu asked, 'Is there anything about a drum in it?' 'No.' 'Nor about a trumpet?' 'No.' 'Then call it *Sans Tambour ni Trompette*'; and this really happy title, which was as good as a motto, got the pamphlet a large sale."

The *Greenock Advertiser*, which for some years back has been an evening daily, attached to the Tory cause, was on Tuesday issued for the last time. It announces its demise in the following terms, printed within mourning borders:—"In Memoriam, the *Greenock Advertiser*, which, having survived Empires and Revolutions, dies at last because the party to which its best efforts were devoted is so inspired by the spirit of Christian meekness that it prefers journals which misrepresent its sayings and revile its policy. Born 8th January, 1802; died 8th April, 1884. 'Too bad for blessing, yet too good for banning.'"

The sale of the important library of M. Vergawen, of Gand, was commenced in Brussels on March 11th. The Belgian Government has not been able to accept the offers made for the acquisition of the complete collection. It is especially rich in illuminated MSS., and in books printed in the Low Countries in the fifteenth century.

The fifth and last volume of Mr. William Smith's *Old Yorkshire* will be ready for subscribers on September 1st, 1884. It will contain an Introduction by Professor F. J. Falding, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Rotherham College.

M. J. Szinnyel, chief librarian of the University library of Buda-Pesth, has given in a *Review* published in that town, a complete list of the periodicals published in the Magyar language during the current year. The total is 482, of which 222 at Buda-Pesth, 259 in other parts of Hungary, and 1 only abroad. It appears also from this article that there are 237 journals of all kinds in foreign languages published in Hungary: 151 German, 53 Slav, 23 Roumanian, 5 Italian, 3 French, and 2 Hebrew.

Messrs. E. & G. Goldsmid, of Edinburgh, have issued the prospectus of a reprint of Hakluyt's Collection of *Voyages*. They quote from Oldys the plea which he made for a re-impression of the work in 1737, and since then it has become extraordinarily scarce.

Those who know the method of work adopted by Balzac will not be surprised that in the case of *Pierrette* he was obliged to pay for printers' corrections 300 francs more than he received for the story.

In a letter written by a friend of Byron and recently printed for the first time appears this paragraph, says the New York *Tribune*, concerning the poet's delight in Scott's work: "He was very fond of Scott's novels—you will have observed they were always scattered about his rooms at Metaxata. The day before he left the island I happened to receive a copy of *Quentin Durward*, which I put into his hand, knowing that he had not seen it and that he wished to obtain the perusal of it. He immediately shut himself in his room, and in his eagerness to indulge in it refused to dine with the officers of the 8th Regiment at their mess, or even to join us at the table, but merely came out once or twice to say how much he was entertained, returning to his chamber with a plate of figs in his hand. He was exceedingly delighted with *Quentin Durward*, and said it was excellent, especially the first volume and part of the second, but that it fell off toward the conclusion, like all the more recent of these novels; it might be, he added, owing to the extreme rapidity with which they were written—admirably conceived and as well executed at the outset, but hastily finished off."

In the February number of *Polybiblion* there is an interesting article on the history of the library of the University of Caen; and in the March number the inventory of the library is given. The date of the catalogue is 1467, and the copy printed is from a folio volume, 1712, comprising 343 numbers.

The American *Critic and Good Literature* consented in its number for March 29th to act as ballot-box in an election for "Forty Immortals," to compose a national academy like the French Academy. The result of the voting was published in the issue of April 12th. At least 300 candidates were voted for, but the "Immortals" were decided to be as follows:—(The number of votes is placed after each name.) 1. Oliver Wendell Holmes (130); 2. James Russell Lowell (128); 3. John Greenleaf Whittier (125); 4. George Bancroft (121); 5. William Dean Howells (119); 6. George William Curtis (118); 7. Thomas Bailey Aldrich (111); 8. Francis Bret Harte (105); 9. Edmund Clarence Stedman (104); 10. Richard Grant White (102); 11. Edward Everett Hale (100); 12. George W. Cable (87); 13. Henry James (86); 14. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain), (84); 15. Charles Dudley Warner (84); 16. Henry Ward Beecher (83); 17. James Freeman Clarke (82); 18. Richard Henry Stoddard (81); 19. William Dwight Whitney (77); 20. Walt Whitman (76); 21. Asa Gray (69); 22. Noah Porter (66); 23. John Fiske (62); 24. Theodore D. Woolsey (57); 25. A. Bronson Alcott (55); 26. Julian Hawthorne (55); 27. John Burroughs (52); 28. Mark Hopkins (52); 29. Thomas Wentworth Higginson (49); 30. John G. Saxe (49); 31. Octavius Brooks Frothingham (48); 32. George P. Fisher (47); 33. Moses Coit Tyler (45); 34. Charles A. Dana (44); 35. Donald G. Mitchell (41); 36. Alexander Winchell (38); 37. Edwin P. Whipple (37); 38. George Parsons Lathrop (36); 39. W. W. Story (36); 40. Francis Parkman (34).

We learn from the *Publishers' Weekly* (New York) that arrangements have been completed for holding, at the University Library, Berkeley, Cal., during the last week of May—commencement week—a loan exhibition of books illustrative of the history and progress of printing and the related arts. To this exhibition the private collectors and public libraries of San Francisco, Oakland, and vicinity have generously promised contributions. There will be represented specimens of block books, early wood engravings, and playing-cards, manuscripts (the predecessors of the typographic art), many examples of printed work of the fifteenth century, and rare and noteworthy editions of succeeding centuries. Special attention will be given to showing the progress of book illustration in its various forms. Another department of the exhibition will be devoted to samples of the work of famous binders. Specimens of California printing and binding will be exhibited. The exhibition, it is hoped, will prove of great interest to the book lovers and collectors of the Pacific Coast, and be an occasion for the display of many a rare work, the presence of which on that side of the continent might not have been suspected.

The March number of *Le Livre* contains an article on Auguste Poulet-Malassis, with an excellent portrait. For three centuries the Malassis printed books at Alençon, Brest, and Rouen; and, the writer remarks, when Poulet Malassis came into the world at Alençon, in 1825, he was born a printer, as others have been born poets. It was in 1857 that "la librarie Poulet-Malassis et de Broise" was opened in the Rue de Buci, Paris, and the distinguished typographer died in 1878. An amusing article on the readers of "la Salle de Travail" in the Bibliothèque Nationale is accompanied by some capital sketches. The article on German caricature, which we have already noticed, is concluded in the April number.

A recent number of Trübner's *Oriental Record* contained an article on the most ancient library of Europe—that of Brill, at Leyden, owned formerly by Louis Elzevir and now by MM. Van Oordt et de Stopelaar.

The Memoirs of Heine are being published in the *Gartenlaube*. The first chapter appeared in the number of 17th February. The memoirs will afterwards appear in a volume.

When original drawings happen to be bound up with the works they illustrate peculiar prices are realised. An instance occurred recently at the sale of the important library of M. Elzéar Pin, when a copy of *Histoire du petit Jehan de Saintré*, (Paris, Didot, 1791, 12mo, bound by Bozérian,) containing the four original drawings of Moreau, was sold for 2025 francs; and a copy of *Histoire de Gérard de Nevers* (Paris, 1792, 12mo, by Bozérian), with four original drawings by Moreau, was knocked down for 2800 francs. A copy of an edition of *Œuvres choisies de Gresset*, also bound by Bozérian, and containing five original drawings by Moreau the younger, obtained 4400 francs.

At the sale of the Cooke Library in New York, last December, a collection of fifty-four autograph letters of Washington to General Joseph Reed was sold for 2,900 dollars.

First editions of English works realised the following prices at a sale in Glasgow in January last. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, £16 16*s.*; Shelley's *Queen Mab*, £11 5*s.*; Byron's *Hours of Idleness*, £10 10*s.*; Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*, £11; Beckford's *Vathek*, £11; Ruskin's *Modern Painters*, £20 10*s.*; Hamerton's *Etching and Etchers*, £19 5*s.* The autograph of Burns's poem, *Holy Willie's Prayer*, fetched £40.

An American journalist writes: "I saw in a Broadway book-store the other day a copy of *Weeds and Wild Flowers*, the little volume of prose and poetry printed by the late Lord Lytton in Paris in 1825, when he was twenty-two years old. The book—a long and thin volume, printed for private circulation—consists of four pages of prose and ninety-eight of verse, 'meandering through an ample meadow of margin.' It is printed in long primer, and was originally held together by a green paper wrapper. The volume I saw had been bound in morocco, and was a presentation copy, sent with the author's compliments to a Mr. Piggott. Some one was so lucky as to pick it up recently at a London book-sale, for I don't know what price. It was offered to me for $17 50*c.* I did not buy it, however, but some one else did, and put it in the hands of

a New York binder, to be covered in a style worthy of the firstfruits of so elegant a muse. 'The Tale of a Dreamer,' written in 1824, is printed in this volume. The longest contribution to the collection, and one not reprinted in Lord Lytton's Works, is 'A Satiric Sketch' of Almack's, in which there is a tender allusion to Lady Caroline Lamb. Although *Weeds and Wild Flowers* was never published, the present Lord Lytton tells us that it 'flourished for a season upon drawing-room tables at Holland House, and other fashionable resorts of readers and writers of new books.'"

THE following on the collection of American books is from the *Philadelphia Press*:—"Take such a comparatively unimportant branch of literature as old schoolbooks for children. Who sees now the books their grandfathers studied? It has been found impossible to get an absolutely complete and perfect set of all the editions of Webster's *Speller*. These children's books have more interest in them than would at first seem probable, for in one of them appears the first woodcut illustration of the first railroad in the United States, and scores are filled with the best work of Alexander Anderson, the earliest and one of the best wood-engravers this country has produced. These books can now be collected for a few cents apiece. In a few years they will be worth dollars, for the paper mill is using them up faster and faster daily. But it is not children's books alone that it will prove worth while to rescue. No one who has not seen such a collection as that Mr. S. W. Pennypacker has made, illustrative of Germans in America, will realize how great and varied is the number of books to be collected on almost any given subject. By themselves many of the books have little value; collected together they form a mass of *mémoires pour servir*, as the French aptly call materials for history, which make the act of collection a positive benefit. Epochs in local history, the progress of the fine arts, battles, folk-lore, philology—what you please—can be taken up and followed to advantage by buying American books."

AT the sale of the interesting collection of Mr. W. H. Sheppard at Bath, on April 29th, the prices realised were not high, but the following lots may be mentioned. Chauncy's Antiquities of Hertfordshire, 1700, £13 13*s.*; Chronicles of England, printed at Antwerp, 1493, black letter, £32 11*s.*; Illuminated MS., "Bracton De Legibus Anglicanis," dated 1260, the original MS. for Bracton's "Laws and Constitutions," £14 14*s.* (purchased by the British Museum); Fabyan's Chronicle, black letter, 1533, £5 5*s.* Hall's Chronicle, black letter, 1548, £3; Grafton's Chronicle, black letter, 1568, £2; Hollingshed's Chronicle, black letter, 1587, £1 15*s.*; Euclid's Elements, first edition, 1570, £2 6*s.*; Chaucer's works, in black letter, 1554, £2 18*s.*; "The Boke of Medecynes," 1540, imperfect, £1; Barker's royal folio edition of the Holy Bible, in original binding, 1583, £4 12*s.*; Coverdale's Bible, 1535, folio, imperfect, £3 3*s.*

FEW more interesting discoveries have been made than the five leaves of parchment lately unearthed among the little-known treasures of a library in Constantinople. The entire manuscript discovered consisted of 120 leaves written in the eleventh century. Some of these, the learned finder, Philotheos Bryennios, now Metropolitan of Nicomedia, gave to the world in 1875. They filled gaps in early Christian MSS. already known, and supplemented previous editions of the same texts. But the most important part of the whole was reserved for thorough and repeated study, and has appeared within a few months, with extensive prolegomena and notes, from a press in the city where it was found. It is called *Teaching of the Twelve Apostles*.

THE following anecdote told by Longfellow has been communicated to the *Critic and Good Literature*. Hearing a domestic talking at the front door with a person who seemed very much in earnest, he went into the hall and found an Englishman and his wife. "She," said the poet, "was a thorough specimen of an English matron, stout, tall and substantial. He was ——well, one of the real terrier sort—in looks—and carried a silk umbrella, neatly covered, evidently intent on 'doing' this country in the shortest possible space of time. On seeing me he said" (and the way in which the poet repeated what followed was inimitable): "'Aw! Mr. Longfellow, aw! I—we—supposed you had no ruins in this country, and aw! we thought we would, aw!—like to see, aw!—*you!*'"

A COPY of the second edition of the Bible in the Indian language (by John Eliot, Cambridge, 1685) was lately sold at Brooklyn for £200. It is one of the three known copies containing the dedication to Robert Boyle, and originally belonged to the Marquis of Hastings.

MR. J. W. BOUTON of New York is about to publish a bibliographical work by Mr. Rush C. Hawkins. It will contain the titles of the first books printed by the earliest presses set up in the cities, towns and monasteries of Europe before the end of the fifteenth century. Notes on the printers, and facsimiles of many remarkable title-pages, will also be given.

The Critic and Good Literature under the heading of "The Lounger" has the following paragraph in a recent number:—"I was talking with a publisher and bookseller the other day, who rather scouted the mania for collecting first editions of books. 'What intrinsic value has a first edition over a twentieth,' said he, 'if the twentieth is a better printed and a handsomer book?' 'It has a bibliographical interest,' I ventured. 'A bibliomaniacal interest, you should say,' he replied. 'I have no sympathy with such mustiness. Now, the collector to my taste is George Vanderbilt, the youngest son of William H. He is making a collection of the *finest* editions of standard authors. He buys the book in sheets when he can, and then has it bound up to suit his own fancy. Before he is done he will have the finest collection of books in New York.' This is certainly a sensible hobby, and Mr. Vanderbilt's books will have a greater intrinsic value than many others that have cost more money. If there were more collectors of this class of books there would be more encouragement for publishers to print large, instead of 'limited,' editions of handsome works."

At a recent sale in Edinburgh a copy of the Kilmarnock edition (1786) of Burns's Poems realised £40, and a copy of the edition of 1793, with an autograph inscription to Mrs. White, was sold for £21 2*s* 6*d*. A copy of Collins's Poetical Works, with an inscription by Burns to Jean Lorimer, obtained £16.

Balzac, by Edgar Everston Saltus, (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) just published, contains, in the last chapter, a bibliography, consisting of a classified list of all the writings of Balzac.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOOKSELLERS' SIGNS.

In Vols. II., III., and IV. of the Bibliographer there is a list, necessarily incomplete, of the *London Booksellers' Signs*. This week I purchased an old copy, complete and in good preservation, of Herman Boerhaave's *Treatise on the Powers of Medicines*. Translated from the most correct Latin edition. By John Martin, F.R.S. And Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. London: printed for John Wilcox, at *Virgil's Head*, opposite the New Church, in the Strand, and James Hodges, at the *Looking-Glass* on London-Bridge, 1740. You will see from the above that the *Looking-Glass* was still in existence in 1740. (In the Bibliographer (II. 177) the date is given as 1688-94.) The sign of the *Virgil's Head* I do not find in the list; hence my reason for writing. J. B. Birchall, M.B.

Croydon, May 3rd, 1884.

[The reason why the date of *The Looking-Glass* was given as 1688-94 was that Mr. Ashbee's list did not reach later than the end of the seventeenth century. Moreover the last date was not intended to represent a year when the sign ceased to exhibit, but only that it was the last date that Mr. Ashbee had then registered as on a book.—Ed.]

A NEW FIRM. (V. 183.)

In reference to the letter printed in your May number and signed "L," it may be worth stating that a firm is established at Mayence under the name of "Gasapparat und Guswerk, Fabrik für alle Arten Gasbeleuchtungsartikel."

"L." ought to have made inquiries before rashly correcting an authority which surely had better knowledge than he appears to possess. G. May.

58 & 59, *Ludgate Hill, London*,
April 30th, 1884.

[Mr. May does not convict "L" of error, but he does show that the title of the firm was given incorrectly in the *Reports of the Juries*, probably from ignorance in the compiler. "L." informs us that in the authorized catalogue of the "Foreign Division" printed (in English) at Berlin, the exhibitors are described as "Foundry and Manufactory of Gas Apparatus, Mentz."—Ed.]

WIRE STITCHING.

I wish to draw attention, before it may be too late, to what I conceive to be a mistake which is likely to be made, in binding modern books stitched or pinned with wire. In one of our large public libraries I recently came across a volume, not long published, in which the wire was already rusting. Now, this must eventually damage the sheets and render them more difficult to rebind, as the corrosion of the metal will stain and eat through the paper.

In the case of pamphlets this may, perhaps, be held to be of slight importance; but every one knows that even the mere waifs of literature—and very many pamphlets are far removed from this category—are often preserved and ultimately become of much value.

I confess I scarcely see the saving which is likely to be effected by this method; though, doubtless, this result is attained, or the plan would not be adopted. I trust, however, it is one which will not become general; or, I think, the conservation of modern books may be rendered more difficult.

R. T. Samuel.

London, 8th May, 1884.

PROFESSOR "EBEND."

There is a well-known story about the editor of a certain Greek Testament, who acknowledged in his preface the obligation he was under to the learned German Professor Ebend—*Ebend.*, I should say, being merely a contraction of *Ebendaselbst*, or *Ebenderselbe*, and used as we should employ *ibid.* I saw it referred to in the *Saturday Review*, about a year ago, and I have lately come across it in the "Varieties" column of a local newspaper. Can any of your readers say whether this is true, and if so, who was the author who made such a blunder? R. B. P.

ANONYMOUS TRACTS.

I have before me an octavo volume of legal tracts written by barristers of the Midland Circuit, which is lettered *Midlandiana*. It formerly belonged to Mr. H. H. Holbech, and has his bookplate on the inner cover, with his arms and initials "H.H.H." As most of the tracts are anonymous, and the former possessor has identified their authors, it seems worth while to transfer the information to these pages. I do not find the title in Halkett and Laing's *Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature*—but as that work has not proceeded further than the letter *N*, the last three titles would necessarily not be found there.

An Essay towards an History of the Ancient Jurisdiction of the Marshalsea of the King's House; to which is subjoined an account of the Court of the Palace of the King at Westminster, created by Letters Patent of King Charles II. [By Burton Morice, Steward of the Marshalsea and Palace Court.] London, printed for W. Clarke and Sons . . 1812. Pp. 47.

A Legal Argument on the Statute 1st William and Mary, Chapter 18, intituled "An Act for exempting their Majesties' Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain

laws"; commonly called the Act of Toleration. By a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn [Thomas Denman, afterwards Lord Denman and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench]. London: printed for J. Butterworth, Fleet Street, and J. Hatchard, Piccadilly, 1812. Half-title, title, pp. 75.

Toleration Act explained. An Answer to a Legal Argument on the Toleration Act, shewing that the Court of Quarter Sessions have a judicial function as to the Administration of Oaths to persons offering themselves for qualification as Protestant Dissenting Ministers. By a Barrister of the Temple [George Wharton Marriott, afterwards a Police Magistrate]. London: printed for J. Butterworth . . . . 1812, pp. 39.

A Second Legal Argument on the Toleration Act, particularly with reference to the power of the Quarter Sessions to examine and reject persons claiming to qualify under the eighth section. With a Postscript in which "An Answer to a Legal Argument" is briefly considered. By a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn [Thomas Denman]. London: printed for J. Butterworth, 1812. Half-title, title, pp. 52.

Observations on a Letter by John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Warwick, to the Magistrates of Warwickshire. [By Andrew Amos, Professor of English Law in the University of London.] London: published by T. and G. Underwood, 22, Fleet Street, and Beilby and Knott, Birmingham, 1820. 8vo, title, pp. 23.

H. B. W.

LIBRARIES.

Boston, U.S.: Public Library.—From a note in the *Athenæum* we learn that a collection of broadsides a century and a quarter old, which has recently been found in a shop in the city of Boston, has been presented to the Public Library. Some of these broadsides are believed to be unique. All of them illustrate forgotten or little-known incidents in the olden time, and one furnishes a piece of historical information of great value. It has been overlooked by historians that the opposition in Massachusetts to the Stamp Act of 1765 was due not only to the disapproval of legislation by the British Parliament, but also to the dislike of an Act of a similar kind passed ten years previously by the General Court to provide money for the military operations of 1755. One of these broadsides gives an account of this forgotten Act, and a proclamation from Governor Shirley putting it in force.

Edinburgh: Advocates' Li rary.—There has just been completed, on the ground facing George IV. Bridge, an addition to the Advocates' Library which it is expected will afford as much space for shelving as will meet the natural growth of the Library for the next fifteen years. As regards the external appearance of the addition, nothing need be said; internally, however, the upper hall at the Court level is a handsome apartment—42 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 23 feet in height—which is to be used as a magazine and private room by the members of the Faculty. The walls from floor to ceiling are covered with stained pine shelving, the upper portion of which is reached by an open gallery carried round at the height of 11 feet from the floor. The lower portion of the shelving is enclosed with doors of brass open work, which have a pleasing appearance. The room is lighted by a five-light window facing George IV. Bridge, and by a skylight in the centre of the roof. The rest of the ceiling is divided into ten deep panels, painted in bluish green, and freely enriched with gilt raised work. In the centre of each panel is an ornamental shield bearing the arms of a distinguished member of the Faculty, those selected for such commemoration being Sir George Mackenzie, Sir Walter Scott, Sir William Hamilton, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Hailes, Boswell of Auchinleck, Lord Monboddo, Lockhart Ayton, and Tytler. The decorations have been artistically carried out by Mr. Muirhead, Frederick Street. In a tiled hearth in front of the fire, the arms of the Faculty have been reproduced in mosaics. The shelving in this apartment will contain about 20,000 volumes. The hall below will be entirely devoted to the storage of books—shelving being there provided for probably 120,000 volumes. Together the two apartments will thus give space for about 140,000 volumes. Messrs Mitchell and Son were the builders of this extension, which will cost about £2500.

Glasgow: Mitchell Library.—The report for 1883 is the fifth report presented by the committee to the Town Council of Glasgow. The six years of the Library's existence have witnessed a remarkable growth, and further extension and increased usefulness will only be checked by absolute need of space and accommodation. The inadequate and unsuitable housing of this valuable and important collection is a subject of comment even here in London; and we cannot but express a hope that the desideratum alluded to in the report may be made good before the congestion becomes much worse. There can be no doubt that such a limitation upon the power of supply reacts on the demand, and if the limitation become permanent it will surely defeat the object of Mr. Mitchell's bequest, which, as we learn from the report, was "for the establishment and endowment of a large Public Library in Glasgow with all the modern accessories connected therewith."

The Mitchell Library Fund cannot be used for the establishment of district lending libraries and reading-rooms, which are fast becoming necessities for such cities as Glasgow; and to establish these the citizens must adopt "The Public Libraries Act (Scotland) 1867" as amended by "The Public Libraries Act (Scotland) 1867, Amendment Act 1871." With regard to the Mitchell Library, Preceptor Wilson's scheme for utilising existing bequests, supplemented by a rate, for a public library and branches for Glasgow was communicated to our readers in the April number (V. 151).

During last year 6557 volumes and pamphlets were added to the Mitchell Library, bringing up the total contents to 51,582 volumes and pamphlets. It was a fortunate year for donations. The remarkable gift of a collection of Scottish literature by Mr. Alexander Gardyne we had the pleasure of noticing

in our last December number (V. 23). Another acquisition to the "Poets' Corner" (a Library of the Poetry of Scotland) was the purchase of the Burns collection of Mr. James Gould of Edinburgh. The committee allude to the friendly intercourse which continues to subsist between the Mitchell Library and Stirling's Library. A further interchange of duplicate books has been arranged; and readers at each, when not finding the books they are in search of, are informed whenever they can be got at the other library. While the Library is so much restricted in space it has not appeared desirable to proceed with carrying out the objects of the bequest made by the late Bailie Moir, of £11,503 4*s.* 2*d.*, for the purchase of books, to be known as the "Moir Collection' in the Mitchell Library. With so many reasons for action, it can scarcely be a long time before a building will be provided worthy of Glasgow, and of the public spirit which has given to it such means of culture and enjoyment.

Glasgow: Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, Report for the ninety-third year (1883-84).—A substantial increase in the issues is recorded, the number being 132,239 volumes as compared with 104,714 during 1882-83; and the number of members has risen from 664 to 731. The total number of volumes issued in the reference department was 60,222—an advance of 6241 over the previous year; and the total issues in the lending department were 72,017—an increase of 21,284 volumes. The work of rearranging the library is nearly completed, and the librarian hopes to have the catalogue ready some time next year. In the course of his speech in moving the adoption of the report, Bailie Jackson mentioned that the directors had quite recently opened negotiations with a joint committee of masters and men of the slater trade, which he hoped would result in the establishing of what would be practically a branch of the Library in the rooms of the operative slaters. If these negotiations were carried through, they would be the means of establishing the first branch of a public library in connection with a trades' association.

Reading Free Library and Museum.—A record of the first year's work of this Library has been lately published in the first annual report of the committee. We learn that the Library now contains 12,475 volumes, of which 10,450 are in the lending library and 2025 are in the reference library. The number of books borrowed, for the year ending the 25th of March last, has been 118,104—an average daily issue of 390 volumes. Of this total issue, 106,191 volumes were borrowed from the lending library—an average daily issue of 351; and 11,913 from the reference library—an average daily issue of 39. The number of borrowers from the lending library was 4637, 2876 males and 1761 females. A total daily attendance of about 550 in the reading and news rooms was recorded. The following may be mentioned as the principal donors: The proprietors of the late Free Library in West Street, Reading, presented 4000 volumes; Mr. George Palmer, M.P., £50; Mr. G. W. Palmer, £250; Mr. Ernest Palmer, £50; the trustees of the British Museum, books of the value of £150; the Convocation of the University of Oxford, books of the value of £50; the India Office, London, 50 volumes relating to India; the teachers of the Reading Elementary Schools, 129 volumes; and just recently, £100 from the subscribers to the local fund of the late Agricultural Show held at Reading.

Having regard to the fact of the report being a first one, the tables furnished are interesting. Tables 2 and 3 show the issues from each classification of the lending and reference departments. The total from the lending library for the 302 days on which it was open stands thus: Art and science, 3793 volumes; biography, 2973; poetry and the drama 1309; fiction, 76,390; history, voyages and travel, 6286; law, politics and commerce, 866; miscellaneous, 4402; botany, geology and zoology, 2389; periodicals, 5830; theology and philosophy, 1953—making a total of 106,191, or a daily average issue of 351. From the reference library for the same number of days there was a total issue of 11,913 (a daily average of 39), which are thus classified:—Art and science, 2073; biography, 598; poetry and the drama, 182; fiction, 1081; history, etc., 962: law, etc., 184; miscellaneous, 5797; botany, etc., 465; periodicals, 292; theology and philosophy, 279. Taking the two sections together, we get a grand total issue from the whole library of 118,104, which represents an average daily issue of 391.

St. Petersburg Public Library.—The collection of the Bishop of Tchiguirine, Porphyre, well known by his works on Christianity in the East, has been added by the Russian Government to this Library. Porphyre occupied the twenty years which he passed in the East in collecting his treasures, which included 125 MSS., in different languages, 590 fragments of various kinds, and 20 very rare Arab books. The price paid by the Government was 15,000 roubles.

Washington.—At last Washington is to have a library worthy of the seat of the federal government. The Senate has voted a bill according 500,000 dollars for this object. The works will be commenced at once. It is estimated that the expense of supplying the library with three millions of volumes will be more than three million dollars.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Avery (E.), 145, Great College Street, Camden Town; Blackwell (B. H.), 50, Broad Street, Oxford; Downing (Wm.), 74, New Street, Birmingham; Fawn (James) and Son, 18, Queen's Road, Bristol; Gilbert (H. M.), 26, Above Bar, Southampton; Grevel (H.), 33, King Street, Covent Garden; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.: Lowe (C.), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Palmer (C. S.), 100, Southampton Row; Parsons (E.), 45, Brompton Road; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourne Street; Roche (James), 1, Southampton Row; Sutton (R. H.), 130, Portland Street, Manchester.

Catalogues of sales by auction have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, and from Mr. Dowell, of 18, George Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Easten and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

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JULY, 1884.

WHO WAS COCKER?

By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.

MOST readers will probably think this an unnecessary question, and answer unhesitatingly he was the author of the famous *Arithmetick*. But this is just the point that is not so certain, and in the present article I propose to set forth the reasons which have been adduced for believing that Cocker had little to do with the work that has made his name famous. Before doing this, however, it will be well to state such particulars as have come down to us of this once well-known penman.

Edward Cocker was born in 1631, and although it is not known with certainty where he was born, there is some reason to believe that he came from the county of Norfolk. At one time he was a schoolmaster at Northampton. In 1657, when he published his *Plumæ Triumphus* (or *The Pen's Triumph*), he was living on the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral over against Paul's Chain. This appears to have been one of his first works, and it was followed in rapid succession by a large number of books of the same character :—

Art's Glory, or, The Penman's Treasure, 1657 (another edition 1685).

A Copy Book of Fair Writing, 1657.

Pen's Transcendencie, or, Fair Writing's Store House, with examples of all the curious hands practised in England, 1657 (another edition was published in 1660).

The Pen's Gallantry, 1660 (?).

Penman's Recreation, 1660 (?).

The Rules of Arithmetic, 1660. A copy of this, wanting the title-page, is in the British Museum.

Penna Volans, or, Young Man's Accomplishment, 1661.

A Guide to Penmanship, 1664 (other editions in 1673, 1675).

The Young Clerks Tutor for Writing, 1664, 1667 (8th edition published by John Hawkins in 1675; another edition appeared in Edmund Wingate's *Remains*, 1676).

England's Penman, or, Cocker's New Copy Book, 1665, 1668 (another edition 1671).

The London Writing Master, or, Scholar's Guide, 1665.

Multum in Parvo, or, The Pen's Gallantry, 1670? or 1680 (?).

Cocker's Urania, or, The Scholar's Delight in Writing, 1670.

Magnum in Parvo, or, The Pen's Perfection, 1672, 1675.

Cocker's Morals, or, The Muses Spring Garden (a book of sentences in alphabetical order, for the use of writing schools), 1675 (another edition was published in 1694).

The titles of Cocker's books which I am unable to date are as follows :—

The Tutor to Writing and Arithmetic. (De Morgan says it was published before 1664.)

The Compleat Writing Master.

Youth's Directions to Write without a Teacher.

Young Lawyer's Writing Master.

The Pen's Facility.

The Country Schoolmaster.

Introduction to Writing.

Another book, entitled *The Pen's Experience*, is mentioned by S. H. in a copy of verses prefixed to *The Pen's Triumph* as Cocker's first publication, but I do not find any other notice of this.

Prefixed to *The Pen's Triumph* is the author's portrait, with the inscription "Ætatis suæ 26," and the *Guide to Penmanship* contains a later portrait, where the author is drawn in his own hair, with a laced band, and a pen in his hand, and these lines underneath :—

"Behold rare Cocker's life, resembling shade,
Whom envy's clouds have more illustrious made,
Whose pen and graver have display'd his name,
With virtuoso's, in the book of fame."

We have already seen that in 1657 he was

living in St. Paul's Churchyard, and we find that when he published *The London Writing Master*, not long before his death, he had removed to "Gutter Lane, near Cheapside."

There are several references to Cocker in Pepys's *Diary*, which, as they show the writing master as a lover of literature and a man somewhat out of the common run, I will transcribe here:—

"*August* 10*th*, 1664—Abroad to find out one to engrave my tables upon my new sliding rule with silver plates, it being so small that Browne, that made it, cannot get one to do it, so I find out Cocker, the famous writing master, and get him to do it, and I set an hour by him to see him design it all; and strange it is to see him with his natural eyes to cut so small at his first designing it, and read it all over, without any missing, when for my life I could not, with my best skill, read one word or letter of it; but it is use. He says that the best light for his life to do a very small thing by (contrary to Chaucer's words to the sun, 'that he should lend his light to them that small seals grave'), it should be by an artificial light of a candle set to advantage as he could do it. I find the fellow by his discourse very ingenuous, and among other things, a great admirer and well read in all our English poets, and undertakes to judge of them all, and that not impertinently. Well pleased with his company and better with his judgment upon my rule."

"*August* 11*th*—Comes Cocker with my rule, which he hath engraved to admiration for goodness and smallness of work; it cost me 14*s*. the doing, and mighty pleased I am with it."

"*October* 5*th*—Then comes Mr. Cocker to see me, and I discoursed with him about his writing and ability of sight, and how I shall do to get some glasse or other to helpe my eyes by candlelight; and he tells me he will bring me the helps he hath within a day or two, and shew me what to do."

"*October* 7*th*—To my office, and there came Mr. Cocker and brought me a globe of glasse, and a frame of oyled paper, as I desired, to shew me the manner of his gaining light to grave by, and to lessen the glaringnesse of it at pleasure by an oyled paper. This I bought of him, giving him a crowne for it; and so, well satisfied, he went away."

We see from these passages that Cocker was worthy of his fame. This fame appears to have come to him early, for in *The Pen's Triumph*, published in 1657, when he was only six-and-twenty, there is the following curious treble acrostic by H. P.:—

To his Renowned Friend Mr. Edward Cocker.

E xcelling artist, thy immortal fam E xceeds the reach of pens, from whence it cam E
D irected from on high, thy curious han D isplays such secrets, all amazèd stan D
W hat makes thy pen, like Nile, thus overflo W ith excellence! how glorious wilt thou gro W
A rt thou still multiplying like these, A nd canst thou yet find out another ple A
R are Phœnix! thy bright quill transcends as fa R efined'st pens, as Sol a painted sta R
D esist not from these arts, their bottom soun D iscovering all, for all by all be crown' D
C onsider what rare precepts pens dispen C onverse from far comes by intelligen C
Oh, who can but admire thy skill, that s O 'ertops those artists who for favours g O
C ommerce abroad, at home, pens cannot la C amp, court, and city of you boast and cra C
K now, readers, who for pens perfection loo K nots and unparallel'd lines shine in this boo K
E rected are these columns to thy prais E ach touch of thy smooth quill thy fame doth rais E
R epute attend thy arts, thy virtues favou R enownèd is thy name, wit and grave R

It will be seen that all the works published during his lifetime, with one single exception, relate to penmanship, and in them there is no reference to other studies or to other subjects upon which he intended to write. His publications all had the practical object of teaching his pupils to write well, as he says:—

"Whereby ingenious youths may soon be made
For clerkships fit, or management of trade."

There were those who said he published too much. Thus Robert More, in his essay *On*

the First Invention of Writing, writes: "After Cocker commenced author, the rolling press groaned under a superfœtation of such books, as had almost rendered the art contemptible," and Joseph Champion in his account of penmanship echoes the same complaint.

Cocker's books remained popular after his death, and the eighteenth edition of his *Accomplished Schoolmaster* was published as late as 1748.

Some of the copies given by Cocker are quaint. Here is one :—

"Braine-drouzie qualmes expell, be valiant, play the man ;
Hee ofttimes gaines the Field who bravely thinkes he can."

About 1675 Cocker is supposed to have died, and the cause of his death, if we are to believe the author of a broadside printed in that year, was a too great fondness for the bottle. This broadside is entitled *Cocker's Farewell to Brandy*, and it is reprinted from the Bagford Papers in *Notes and Queries* (4th S., v., 142). From Hatton's *New View of London* we learn that "the famous Mr. Edward Cocker" was buried in St. George's, Southwark, "in the passage at the west end within the church, near the school."

In 1677, two years after Cocker's death, the publication of the *Arithmetick* which goes by his name was licensed to John Hawkins. The question for consideration now is this :—Was Hawkins a forger?

Some years ago, when I drew up my *Chronological Notices of the Dictionaries of the English Language* for the Philological Society, I had to deal with Cocker's English dictionary, which was first published in 1704. As Cocker died some seven-and-twenty years before, there seemed very strong reasons for believing that Hawkins had compiled the book himself and merely used Cocker's name to attract attention, but I did not then know that Professor De Morgan had in his valuable bibliography of *Arithmetical Books* stated his reasons for believing that the more famous *Arithmetic* was really the work of Hawkins. I do not wish to bring forward my unpublished opinion of 1866 as of any value by itself, but it seems worth while to record it as an independent corroboration of the opinion so well put forward by Professor De Morgan.

"*Cocker's Arithmetick. Being a plain and familiar method, suitable to the meanest capacity, for the full understanding of that incomparable art, as it is now taught by the ablest schoolmasters in city and country.* Composed by Edward Cocker, late practitioner in the arts of writing, arithmetick, and engraving. Being that so long promised to the world. Perused and published by John Hawkins, writing master, near St. George's Church in Southwark, by the author's correct copy, and commended to the world by many eminent mathematicians and writing masters in and near London," was licensed September 3rd, 1677, and published in 1678. Prefixed is a portrait of Cocker with these lines under : —

"Ingenious Cocker (now to rest thou'rt gone) !
Noe art can show thee fully but thine own ;
Thy rare Arithmetick alone can show
Th' vast sums of thanks wee for thy labours owe.'

The following is the address of the editor (or author) from the edition of 1694 :—

"Courteous Reader, I Having the Happiness of an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Cocker in his lifetime, often sollicited him to remember his promise to the world of publishing his Arithmetick, but (for reasons best known to himself) he refused it ; and (after his death) the copy falling accidentally into my hands, I thought it not convenient to smother a work of so considerable a moment, not questioning but it might be as kindly accepted as if it had been presented by his own hand. The method is familiar and easie, discovering as well the Theorick as the Practick of that necessary art of vulgar Arithmetick, and in this new edition there are many remarkable alterations for the benefit of the Teacher or learner, which I hope will be very acceptable to the world. I have also performed my promise in publishing the Decimal Arithmetick, which finds encouragement to my expectation and the Booksellers too. I am,

"Thine to serve thee,
"John Hawkins."

Professor De Morgan writes:—"I am perfectly satisfied that Cocker's *Arithmetic* is a forgery of Hawkins, with some assistance,

it may be, from Cocker's papers; that is to say, there has certainly been more or less forgery, without any evidence being left as to whether it was more or less. I could easily believe that all was forged." He then proceeds to give his reasons. First, there is a contradiction. Hawkins says that Cocker refused to publish, and that the copy fell accidentally into his hand, but Cocker is made to say, "By the sacred influence of Divine Providence, I have been instrumental to the benefit of many, by vertue of those useful arts writing and engraving, and do now with the same wonted alacrity cast this my arithmetical mite into the Public Treasury. For you the pretended numerists . . . was this Book composed and published." As De Morgan says, this is an odd preface for a book which the author never meant to publish, and refused to publish, though pressed to do so. There is certainly a discrepancy here between the words of Hawkins and those put into the mouth of Cocker.

De Morgan lays great stress on the fact that the *Arithmetick* was published with the recommendation of John Collins (or Collens, as it is spelt) and the attestation of fifteen teachers, and says: "All this looks odd, because, according to the editor, the book was that which had been long promised to the world by a celebrated writer. All attestation was unnecessary; and the certificate of a celebrated name, wrong-spelt, to the effect that he had no doubt the work, then printed, would be good, may now excite a little curiosity, if not suspicion."

This, however, is not conclusive as an argument against Hawkins's good faith. Mr. William Matthews (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., vol. ii., p. 252) strongly urges that the *Arithmetick* is a genuine work, and quotes Collins's opinion. Collins says that he knew Cocker to have some choice manuscripts, and adds, "I doubt not but he hath writ his *Arithmetick*." That this certificate carried great weight may be seen by what Hatton says (*New View of London*)—"the famous Mr. Edward Cocker, a person well skilled in all the parts of Arithmetick, as appears by his Books and the late ingenious Mr. John Collins, F.R.S., his testimony of one of them."

Among the recommendatory verses at the beginning of the *Decimal Arithmetick* are some by R. N. Philo-Math. "To the ingenious Author of these Decimals and Algebra, the famous Arithmetician and his singular good friend by choice, Edward Cocker," and others by the well-known W. Leybourn "In memory of the deceased author, Mr. Edward Cocker, and in praise of this (Posthumal) and his former works," among which occur the following lines:—

> "Now this our author by his fluent pen
> In all fair writing did exceed most men,
> And though in knotting Gething did do well,
> Cocker in that did Gething far excell;
> And not with Pen alone, on Paper he
> Could write and knot, but with the Graver too
> On Copper plates he did all men outdo.
> What curious copy books and Sculptures are
> Extant in print of his, which may compare
> With any in the world! and no one Hand
> Had Pen and Graver both at such command.
> But leaving now his writing, take a view
> Of his Arithmetick, whose books are two,
> The one of plain (or vulgar numbers) made
> Fit for young Scholars and for men of Trade."

The question is somewhat complicated by the discovery of an advertisement in Wing's *Ephemeris for Thirty Years:* London, 1669, which Mr. J. G. Witton quotes in *Notes and Queries*. Here, as one of the books "sold by Thomas Rooks at the entrance into the Exchange from Bishops-gate Street," is printed the following title:—*Cocker's Compleat Arithmetician, which hath been Nine Years his Studie and Practice. The Piece so long and so much expected.* From this it is evident that Cocker had done more than De Morgan supposed, for he definitely states in the *Athenæum* (Nov. 27, 1869)—"I have shown in my 'Arithmetical Books' that there is no Cocker in type except Hawkins's; the genuine Cocker is copper-plate." If the *Compleat Arithmetician* could be found, it would help to clear up the dispute, or was this after all only an announcement, and did this book remain in manuscript, and coming into Hawkins's possession, form the groundwork of the *Arithmetick*?"

A strong argument, brought forward by De Morgan, is founded upon Hawkins's treatment of the third edition of Jonas Moore's *Arithmetick*: "1688—He writes, 'My eye was caught by the following sentence: "You may likewise prove Division by Division, as I have showed at large in the 7 chap., Page 100, 101, 102, of Mr. Cocker's *Arithmetic*,

printed in the year 1685."' Now Jonas Moore was dead before 1685, and, moreover, could have shewn nothing in Cocker's *Arithmetic*; and on looking farther to see who it is that thus speaks in the first person, I find the name of John Hawkins to the second part of the work as editor. And on looking farther, I find that a good deal from Moore's *own* editions has been introduced *verbatim* into Cocker. For instance, this sentence is in both, and throughout the book paragraphs are frequently introduced from Moore with alterations of phrase here and there. So that we have Hawkins arbitrarily altering and adding in the first person to the text of a book which had been for thirty years before the world under Moore's name. What are we to suppose he would do with Cocker's papers, if indeed he had any? Moreover, we find in Cocker sentences which had been previously written by Moore."

I have tried to obtain further information respecting John Hawkins, but have not been successful. He describes himself on the title of *Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick* as "writing master *at** St. George's Church, Southwark," but I find in Hatton's *New View of London* under St. George's, Southwark, the following passage:—"And in the school, within the west end of the Church, lyes also buried that ingenious mathematician and writing master Mr. John Hawkins, author of *Clavis Comercii* and other tracts, one of such excellent natural parts and temper that though he acquired his knowledge, for the most part, by his own studiousness, yet was very pleasant and facetious in his conversation, and to whose memory is erected this monumental verse, which may prove as durable as Touch or Marble. *Ob.* 1695.

'Sagacious pen'trating Hawkins lyes
Reduc'd to dust, screen'd here from mortal eyes,
Resting till the last trump sounds, Dead, arise.'"

In the British Museum Catalogue, the John Hawkins who edited Cocker's works and he who wrote the *Clavis Commercii or Key of Commerce* (1689) are treated as the same person. If this be so, and John Hawkins died in 1695, the booksellers must have used Hawkins's name after his death as a trade dodge.

Hawkins must have been a sort of literary executor of Cocker, because immediately after the penman's death he brought out the eighth edition of the *Young Clerk's Tutor*.

The first edition of the *Arithmetick* is not quite so rare as it has been made out, and three or four copies have been traced. One is in the British Museum library, and four copies are noted as having been sold by auction, one formerly belonging to Mr. Halliwell Phillipps, sold for about £2; another in 1852 fetched £8 10*s*., and another in 1854, £8 5*s*. About twenty years later a copy was sold at Sotheby's for £24. The latest edition I have any note of is one published at Glasgow in 1777. The following is a list of some of the editions of this famous book:—

First edition, London, 1678.
Second „ „ 1679.
Fourth „ „ 1682.

Editions were published in 1685, 1691, 1694, 1697.

Twentieth edition, London, 1700.
Twenty-sixth „ „ 1706

(another edition called the twenty-sixth was published in 1708, and in 1712 was published one called the fourteenth).

Twenty-ninth edition,	London,		1711.
Thirtieth	„	„	1712.
Thirty-third	„	„	1715.
Thirty-fifth	„	„	1718.
Thirty-seventh	„	„	1720.
Fortieth	„	„	1723.
Forty-first	„	„	1724.
Forty-third	„	„	1725 (?).
Forty-fourth	„	„	undated.
Forty-fifth	„	„	1731.
Forty-sixth	„	„	1736 (?).
Forty-eighth	„	„	1736.
Forty-ninth	„	„	1738.
Fiftieth	„	„	1741.
Fifty-first	„	„	1745.
Fifty-second	„	„	1748.
Fifty-fifth	„	„	1758.
Fifty-sixth	„	„	1767.

Editions were published at Dublin in 1751 and 1769, two in the former year called respectively forty-ninth and fiftieth editions, and one in the latter year called fifty-first. Editions were published at Edinburgh in 1751, 1762, 1765, and at Glasgow in 1771 and 1777.

De Morgan says, "This same Edward Cocker must have had great reputation, since

* It was *near* on the title of the original *Arithmetick*.

a bad book under his name pushed out the good ones."

Humphry Johnson published in 1710 *A New Treatise of Practical Arithmetick*, with his portrait prefixed, under which are these lines:—

"Hodder and Cocker in their times did well,
But Johnson's newer thoughts do now excel;
What, unimprov'd, from ancient rules they taught,
Is by his judgment to perfection brought."

Yet, in spite of this vapouring, at least thirty-five editions of Cocker's book were published after his came out. So completely is Johnson forgotten that his name does not even appear in the index to De Morgan's *Arithmetical Books*.

In 1685 appeared "*Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick, . . . whereunto is added his Artificial Arithmetick, . . . also his Algebraical Arithmetick. . . .* Perused, Corrected, and Published by John Hawkins." A second edition appeared in 1695, a third edition in 1702, and subsequent editions are dated respectively 1703, 1713, 1720, 1729.

In 1704 was published "*Cocker's English Dictionary. . . .* Perused and published from the authors correct copy by John Hawkins." A second edition appeared in 1715, and a third edition in 1724. Underneath the portrait of the author which is prefixed are these lines:—

"Cocker, who in fair writing did excell,
And in arithmetick perform'd as well,
This necessary work took next in hand
That Englishmen might English understand."

A writer in the *Notes and Queries* (2nd series, vol. ii. p. 312) who uses the initials "E. G. R." says: "From internal evidence I am satisfied that it is in the main a genuine production of the author whose name it bears." I cannot agree with this, and I think that there is not the slightest evidence that Cocker had anything to do with this work. If he had, why did Hawkins or the publisher keep the manuscript unused for near thirty years? It is just possible, as stated above, that this Dictionary was a booksellers' speculation, and that Hawkins's name as well as that of Cocker was used as a decoy. If, on the other hand, Hawkins did not die in 1695, there is too much reason for Professor De Morgan's satirical remark—"In 1704 appeared *Cocker's English Dictionary*, by John Hawkins, who would perhaps, had he lived, have found *Cocker's Complete Dancing Master*, and *Cookery Book* among the papers of the deceased." We want, however, more contemporary information before we can decidedly say that the proverb "according to Cocker" should read "according to Hawkins"!

LES AMIS DES LIVRES.

By H. S. Ashbee, F.S.A.

"I must have my literary *harem*, my *parc aux cerfs*, where my favourites await my moments of leisure and pleasure,—my scarce and precious editions, my luxurious masterpieces; my Delilahs, that take my head in their lap: the pleasant story-tellers and the like."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE production of beautiful books, by which I mean books carefully and artistically printed on the best paper, is a matter of more than local interest. Should the volumes, however, be embellished with engravings by talented artists, their interest is thereby the greater, because in whatever language a work is perused, whether in the original or a translation, the value of the illustrations remains the same. Moreover, this value is certainly enhanced, and the pictures become surer guides to the text, if the author and artist are of one and the same epoch.

These remarks, which fairly embody the objects of the *Amis des Livres*, must be my excuse for returning to the publications of a society which I have already had occasion to introduce to the readers of the Bibliographer (I., 169).

But before noting the books which the society has produced since my former article was written, I would say a few words about their transactions, which differ in some respects from those of other literary societies. In addition to matters of interest to the members only, they contain lists of the works of members published independently of the society; obituary notices of members, which, written as they are by other members from personal acquaintance, are in consequence the more valuable; and finally, original,

unpublished contributions by members. As the *Annuaires des Amis des Livres* have not yet been included in Dr. Poole's grand *Index to Periodical Literature*, and probably never will be, I make bold to enumerate the articles contained in the volumes for 1883 and 1884, which are now before me: 1883, (1) *Trois Bons Livres* is a careful description, by Baron Roger Portalis, of three unique volumes in the collection of Mr. Frederick Hankey, who died at Paris in 1883. The works are: *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*, with the original designs of the artist Monnet, the notorious *Tableaux des Mœurs du Temps* of La Popelinière, and a manuscript of the *Contes de La Fontaine* executed for J. L. Gaignat by Monchaussé and Marolles. (2) *Les Auteurs-Amateurs Anglais*, by H. S. Ashbee, an anecdotical account of some English writers who have made a name without being authors by profession. (3) *Fiches d'une petite Bibliothèque*, a collection of autograph notes, letters, etc., contained in volumes in the library of M. Henry Houssaye. (4) In *Lamartine et ses Méditations*, M. Eugène Paillet furnishes a bibliographical account of the first edition of the most esteemed effusions of that formerly popular poet. (5) M. Gustave Brunet, of Bordeaux, is entirely on his own ground in *Bibliothèques Imaginaires*, a companion essay to his *Imprimeries Imaginaires*, published at Brussels in 1879. At present, as he says, he has restricted himself to "un coin de ce sujet"; let us hope that he will soon enlarge it into a volume. (6) *Testament du Roi Jean le Bon et Inventaire de ses Joyaux à Londres, publiés d'après deux manuscrits inédits des Archives Nationales*. These documents are preceded by an introduction, and accompanied by explanatory notes by M. Germain Bapst.—1884, (7) The *Essai sur les Notes Marginales* is sufficiently explained by the title; in it M. Octave Uzanne, always entertaining and "spirituel," introduces several book-collectors who have annotated their volumes, and gives amusing specimens of the manuscript notes which he has found on the margins of books which have passed through his hands. (8) M. Henry Houssaye contributes a notice on *Le Songe de Poliphile*, but strangely omits to mention the very worthy reprint, with facsimile of the charming illustrations, lately completed by M. Lisidore Liseux. (9) In *Victor Hugo et Alexandre Dumas*, M. A. Parran gives a sketch of the connection between those two authors, which began at the first representation of *Henri III.* on the 11th February, 1829, and he prints some most interesting letters which passed between them. (10) The last article in the volume, from the pen of the president, M. Eugène Paillet, is an erudite and sympathetic *Notice sur Homère et sur une Traduction de l'Iliade par J.-C. Barbier*. Before leaving the *Annuaires*, I may mention that in the volume for 1883 there is a *Bibliographie des Livres Modernes illustrés de Dessins originaux*; the unique volumes there described are all possessed by members of the society, and are frequently embellished with additional drawings done expressly for them.

Let us now glance at the two sumptuous volumes lately published by the Society.

"*Les Orientales par Victor Hugo* (d'après l'Édition originale), illustrées de huit Compositions de MM. Gérome et Benjamin Constant gravées à l'eau-forte par M. De Los Rios, Paris. Imprimé pour Les Amis des Livres par Georges Chamerot 1882," 4to, pp. viii. and 351. The cost of producing this superb volume, which is printed on the best Japanese paper, was 19,771 francs; 135 copies were struck off, of which five were presented to the author.

With regard to the size of books, especially those devoted to fiction or poetry, I hold with Dr. Johnson that they should be handy —small enough to hold without fatigue in the hand before the fire, or to carry conveniently in the pocket, to read during a walk in the country or a railway journey. That this is impossible with the volume we are considering will at once be understood when I mention its dimensions as 13 by $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches, and that it weighs, without any binding, six pounds within a couple of ounces. It has the bulk and appearance indeed of a dictionary rather than a volume of poems. That Victor Hugo should enjoy the honour of being reprinted in a luxurious form by a French Society is not perhaps matter of surprise, although it is possible that a future generation, holding different political opinions, may be less lavish of laudation to the voluntary martyr of Imperialism.

No objections can be raised against the

second volume issued by the Society, viz., "*Eugénie Grandet par H. De Balzac*, Ouvrage orné de huit Sujets dessinés par M. Dagnan-Bouveret et gravés à l'eau-forte par M. Le Rat, Paris. Imprimé pour Les Amis des Livres par Motteroz, 1883," 8vo, pp. 345, title and *table des matières* not included. One hunded and twenty copies were printed. Cost of the whole work 11,633 francs 25 centimes.

Although Balzac has been frequently illustrated in part, as well as the entire *Comédie Humaine*, it can hardly be said that the illustrations are fully worthy of the greatest novelist of France. In this respect he shares the fate of our own Fielding, of whose works the "édition de luxe" lately published must, I fear, be pronounced a failure.

The Society is in a very prosperous condition; its limited member-list is complete, with gentlemen eagerly awaiting admission; its publications, when they happen to come on the market, fetch sums far in advance of those at which they were originally issued; and the funds are in so flourishing a state, that in 1883 the committee were able to offer to the members a dessert after the heavy meal of the volume of that year, a veritable "bonne bouche" in a reprint of *Les Vous et les Tu, Épitre de M. de Voltaire*, ornée de Lithographies à la plume par Fairpoint, the designs forming borders round the four pages of text.

The works which have been selected for publication and illustration for the ensuing year are: *Servitude et Grandeur militaires par Alfred de Vigny* and *Jacques le Fataliste par Diderot.*

OLD BALLADS.

FEW things are more difficult to ascertain than the dates of old ballads. A few of these dates have been ascertained, but others remain very doubtful, and any help towards solving such difficulties will be welcomed by lovers of our old literature.

Probably the greater number of our ballads stole into publicity by unauthorized channels, but still many were issued by recognized publishers and entered at Stationers' Hall. The Registers contain the titles of these ballads with the date of entry. It was thought that if these titles were taken out from Mr. Arber's valuable *Transcript of the Registers*, and arranged in alphabetical order, a valuable catalogue would be the result. This catalogue is now printed in these pages, and it will be seen from a casual glance that a large proportion of the entries refer to ballads that no longer exist. The references are to volume and page of Mr. Arber's book.

1. "A was armed all in ale." Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624. . . iv. 132.
   [Evidently on the letters of the alphabet.]
2. A B C (The) of a preste called Heugh Stourmy, etc. John Wallye and Mistress Joye, 1557-8 . . . . i. 76.
3. A B C (An) with a prayer. John Alde, 1564-5 . . . . . i. 269.
4. Abuse (The) of y^e^ Sabooth of the Lorde, etc. Alexandre Lacye, 1566-7. i. 328.
5. Abuses (Th[e]) of the wicked world, etc. Edward White, 1586 . . ii. 451.
6. Acrysious. Rycharde Jonnes, 1568-9. i. 386.
   [Mr. Collier's note to this is: "Founded of course on the story of Acrisius in Ovid, *Metam.*, iv., unless (as is just possible) the clerk wrote Acrysious for Crœsus. Warton understood it Acrisius, the father of Danae. H.E.P. iv. 243, ed. 1824."]
7. Admonicon (An) for all vnbridled youthe. John Danter, 1595 . . . iii. 45.
8. Admonicon (An) to Englande, by the Blasinge Starre. Henrie Kyrkham, 1580 . . . . . ii. 383.
   [This comet was seen in October, and is mentioned in Stow's *Annales* (1165).]
9. Admonition (An) for the follies of vnbrideled youthe. William Kyrkham, 1598 . . . . . iii. 101.
10. Admonition (An) to Cruel Jaylors. Alexandre Lacy, 1569-70 . i. 406.
11. Admonition (An) to Elderton to leave the toyes by hym begonne. John Alde, 1561-2 . . . . . i. 181.
    [For an interesting note on Elderton and his "Toys," see Collier's *Extracts from the Registers*, vol. i., p. 52.]

12. Admonition (An) wrytten by Paule vnto Tymothie, iij chapter, wherein he declareth the maners of men in these our latter Daies. Thomas Butter, 1584. ii. 430.

13. Admonycon (An) to bewtyes darlinges wherein is pythelye descrybed the vanytye of vayne apparell. Steven Peele, 1589 . . . . . ii. 520.

14. Admonycon (An) to England whereby to repent / wishinge from wickednes all heartes to Relent. John Aldee, 1579. ii. 362.

15. Admonyssion (An), or a letter of a yonge man. Thomas Colwell, 1567-8. i. 354.

16. Admonyssion to leave swerynge. John Wallye and Mistress Joye, 1557-8. i. 76.

17. Admonytion agaynste Dice playe. Thomas Colwell, 1566-7 . . . i. 339.

18. Agayneste whordom and thyfte, etc. Rycharde Jonnes, 1567-8 . i. 356.

19. Agaynste covetous. Owyn Rogers, 1560-1 . . . . . i. 153.

[See Collier's *Extracts from the Registers*, vol. i., p. 32.]

20. Agaynste Detrection. John Alde, 1561-2. i. 180.

21. Agaynste Dronkerdes. John Sampson, 1560-1 . . . . . i. 153.

22. Agaynste Dru(n)ckers. William Greffeth, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 205.

23. Agaynste Dyssembelers. Thomas Colwell, 1567-8 . . . . . i. 357.

24. Agaynste fylthy wrytinge and suche lyke Dely(g) thynge. Edmonde Hallye, 1561-2 . . . . . i. 181.

25. Agaynste greate hose. Henry Kyrham, 1570-1 . . . . . i. 436.

26. Agaynste prayse and vayne glorye in the tyme of kynge Saloman. Thomas Purfoote, 1564-5 . . . . i. 270.

27. Agaynste pryde and vayne glorye. John Alde, 1568-9 . . . . . i. 382.

28. Agaynste pryde &c. John Alde, 1568-9. i. 388.

29. Agaynste Swerynge. Thomas Colwell, 1569-70. . . . . i. 399.

30. Agaynste the abuse of a companye of Rusters. Hewgh Shyngleton, 1569-70. i. 411.

31. Agaynste the invention of mans mynde etc. James Robothum, 1562-3. i. 200.

32. Agaynste the shippe of fooles. Wyllyam Greffeth, 1567-8 . . . . i. 357.

33. Agaynste the sounde fear of fatall Death. John Awdelay, 1563-4 . . . i. 232.

[Collier suggests that the word sounde is a mistake for "fond" = foolish.]

34. Agaynste vserers. Heugh Shyngleton, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 207.

35. Agaynste y^e^ moste horrable vice of pryde. John Arnolde, 1569-70 . . . i. 400.

36. Age (The) of the world. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624. . . . iv. 132.

37. Aged (The) lover Renownceth love. Rychard Serlle, 1563-4 . . . i. 235.

[By Thomas 2nd Lord Vaux. It was first published in Tottell's *Miscellany*. See Percy's *Reliques*, vol. i., ed. 1876, p. 179.]

38. Aged (The) mans A B C. John Wallye and Mistress Joye, 1557-8. . . i. 76.

39. Alarme to England. Abraham Newman, 1578 . . . . . ii. 338.

40. All carefull Christians. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624. . . . iv. 132.

41. All for advantage. John Charlewod, 1569-70 . . . . . i. 400.

42. All in a garden grene. Wylliam Greffeth, 1568-9 . . . . . i. 388.

43. All in a garden grene, betwene ij lovers. Wylliam Pekerynge, 1565-6 . i. 295.

[See Collier's *Extracts from the Registers*, vol. i., p. 196, and Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, p. 110.]

44. All Mars his men Drawe nere. Rychard Jonnes, 1568-9 . . . . i. 386.

45. All men whose wyves will not love them well, / muste carrye them into India to dwell. Ric. Jones, 1588 . ii. 492.

46. All Reball [ribald] and vayne songes where of moche hurte to yough Dayly Doth come &c. William Gryffyth, 1563-4 . . . . . i. 237.

47. All shall be well, The pope is now proved vicar of hell. Henrie Carre, 1581 . . . . . ii. 397.

48. All sicke good wives as wedded ben / and knowes y^e vse of yeir [their] good men &c. Edward White, 1580. ii. 376.

49. All the merrie prankes of him that whippes men in the highe waies. Thomas Nelson, 1591 . . ii. 575.

50. All Wyckednes Doth begenne to amende as Dothe Sowre ale in sommer. Alexandre Lacy, 1568-9. . . . i. 379.

51. All you kind h[e]arts. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624. . . iv. 132.

52. All you (that) lacke service or have any nede to go carry thrones [thornes?] at Hampstede He(a)th. John Alde, 1569-70. . . . . i. 411.

53. Ame [? Amy] not to the[e] alone. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624. iv. 131.

54. Amintas on a sommers day. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 131.

[Printed in *Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript*, vol. iii., p. 450. "The Tragedie of Phillis, complaining of the disloyall Love of Amyntas," is printed in the *Roxburghe Ballads*, vol. ii., p. 608.]

55. Amorous (The) Bachelor. Thomas Lambert, 1637 . . . iv. 385.

56. And ever Iffayth I t(h)anke you. Thomas Colwell, 1569-70 . . . i. 407.

57. And taken out of the vjth chapter of the iiijth boke of kynges, &c. Rycharde Jonnes, 1568-9 . . . i. 379.

58. Anombre muste Dyspleasse. Wylliam Pekerynge, 1564 . . . i. 265.

59. Answere (An) agaynste hay the gye. Heugh Shyngleton, 1561-2 . i. 178.

60. Answere (The) of the mistress agaynste the causeles complaynt of the (ap)prentes and mayde sarvant. Alyxandre Lacy, 1563-4 . . . . . i. 235.

1. Answere (An) to a fond lasciuious songe intituled "And Arte thou comme againe and saidst th[ou w]ould come ne more." Simon Stafford, 1604 . . iii. 271.

62. Answere (An) to a papest byll in Northampton. John Awdelay, 1570-1. i. 438.

[Ritson attributes this to Thomas Knell.]

63. Answere (An) to "goo to bed swete harte." Edward White, 1586. ii. 451.

64. Answere (The) to "Love will find out the way." Thomas Lambert, 1633. iv. 301.

["Love will find out a way" was styled "A curious Northern Ditty."]

65. Answere (An) to the Dystruction yat men agaynste thayre Willes beynge answered by thayr Wyves muste Digge downe Malbrow hilles. Alexandre Lacy, 1564-5 . . . . i. 273.

66. Answere (An) to the Whippinge of the Catt. Richard Jones, 1577 . ii. 311.

67. Answere (The) to the iiijth ballett made to the godes of loue. William Greffeth, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 205.

68. Answere (An) vnto the new Reply consernyng Master Stanton's pye. Wylliam Howe, 1565-6 . . . i. 306.

["A ballett intituled a monsterus pye, which was made by a Sargent of London," was licensed to Rychard Seele in this same year.]

69. Apprehension (The), Array[g]nement and execucon of Elizabeth Seabrook alias Abbot for the murder of mistres Killingworth in Sainct Katherine Chriechurch London. As also th[e] array[g]nement conviction and execucon of George Jarvis priest after th[e] order of Sainct Benedict, both which suffered Death on Monday 9 Aprilis 1608. Henry Gosson, 1608 . . . . . iii. 374.

70. Arraignmente (The) and execucon of certayne theifes who committed a Robbery neere Westchester [*i.e.* Chester]. Joseph Hunte, 1609 . . iii. 425.

71. Arraignement (The) of John Ffloder for burneing the towne of Windham in Norfolke. John Trundle, 1615. iii. 573.

72. Arraynmente (Th[e]), condemnacon, and execucon of the graund cutpurse John Sellman, who was executed at Whitehall on Twesday 7mo Januarij 1611 [*i.e.* 1612]. John Wrighte, 1612. iii. 475.

73. Arthur the Eloquent. Thomas Lambert, 1637 . . . . . iv. 385.

74. As David was mooste venterus in all thynges that he toke in hande. Thomas Colwell, 1564-5 . . . i. 127.

75. As I Did heare saie, / in the merrie moneth of maye. William Wrighte, 1581 . . . . . ii. 393.

76. As I lay musing. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629 . . . iv. 213.

[There are several Ballads beginning thus. In the Pepys Collection is one,—"As I lay musing in my bed"; and in the Roxburghe Collection is "The Poore Man payes for all," beginning "As I lay musing all alone" (*Roxburghe Ballads*, vol. ii., p. 334).]

77. As I me walked my selfe all a lone. John Charlewod, 1562-3 . i. 214.

78. As I went forth one summers day. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624. iv. 131.

[See Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, p. 502.]

79. As many thankes good Master Smarte as late you yeelded to my ffrynde. Rychard Jonnes, 1565-6 . . i. 309.

[This apparently refers to Ra. Smart's "Great thankes to the welcome in Churchyards behalfe." See Collier's *Registers*, vol. i., p. 137.]

80. As merry ballad as ever you Did see of Ffrauncis Ffylguttes furmentye. Simon Stafford, 1612 . . . iii. 496.

81. As the kynde of the owle ys all by nyghte So all byrdes of Darknes laboreth for lyghte. William Greffeth, 1564. i. 260.

82. As Townes and Countryes Dayly Doth Dyscrye. Thomas Colwell, 1562-3. i. 210.

83. As Wyllowe for payne hath bene counted of late. John Alde, 1569-70 . i. 398.

[There are several ballads on the willow as the emblem of the forsaken lover.]

84. Ascrybynge (? describing) the manner of the Rogges, &c. Alexandre Lacye, 1563-4 . . . . . i. 233.

85. Aske mercy man for thy greate synne. William Pekerynge, 1564 . i. 262.

86. Authors (The) dreame of death. Ffrancis Co[u]les, 1639 . . . iv. 461.

87. Awake all faythfull English hartes. Thomas Purfoote, 1586 . . ii. 452.

88. Awake awake o thou man mortall. William Pekerynge, 1564 . i. 262.

(*To be continued.*)

FIFTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS.*

THE fifteenth century is the most interesting of centuries to the bibliographer. The first book printed with movable types was produced at Mentz by Gutenberg in the middle of that century, and then, one after another, presses were established in the chief cities of Europe, which turned out books that are marvels of beauty, and remain unequalled in type, paper, and ink by anything produced since. All the improvements of succeeding centuries have been in the direction of making the printing machine more complete and expeditious in its work. Nothing we produce to-day, with all our boasted refinements, can be put in comparison with the books that the printers of the fifteenth century produced with the rude appliances at their command.

Intimate knowledge of these early printed books is confined to the few, and many and various are the difficulties which stand in the way of those who wish to acquire this knowledge. These books are of immense value, and must be sought for in many cities, so that considerable time and money has to be spent in the search. It is necessary to remember this when we are ready to complain of the want of trustworthy books on early typography. We owe much to past workers, but new points arise and new modes of work come into fashion, so that it is necessary to review much of the knowledge which we are supposed to possess. Take, for instance, the statement with which this article commences. The forty-two line Bible usually known as the Mazarin Bible, which was finished before the 15th of August, 1456, has no printer's name, although it is generally attributed to Gutenberg. Mr. J. H. Hessels, in his remarkable work, *Gutenberg, was he the Inventor of Printing?* already noticed in this journal (see vol. ii., p. 57), shows that the evidence in favour of Gutenberg is by no

* *Titles of the First Books from the Earliest Presses established in different Cities, Towns, and Monasteries in Europe before the end of the Fifteenth Century, with brief notes upon their Printers. Illustrated with Reproductions of Early Types and First Engravings of the Printing Press.* By RUSH C. HAWKINS. New York, J. W. Bouton; London, B. Quaritch, 1884. 4to, pp. xxxi., 143, 1 leaf.

means conclusive. As the matter now stands, it cannot be proved that Gutenberg was the inventor of printing, and Mr. Hessels, by the discovery of one of the initials of the thirty-line Indulgence of 1454 in an Indulgence of 1489, printed by Peter Schoeffer, coupled with other circumstances, attributes this Bible to Schoeffer.

The author of the book which forms the subject of this article argues very vigorously against Mr. Hessels' conclusions, and refuses to doubt that the Mazarin Bible and the Letter of Indulgence of 1454 were the work of Gutenberg.

Mr. Hawkins has produced a book which is both sumptuous and useful. It is elegantly printed on fine paper, and contains several valuable facsimiles, and moreover three hundred copies only have been printed, so that it bears all the marks of being a luxurious book for the library table. At the same time the information it contains is put in such a form that the volume will be required for constant reference in the bibliographer's workshop.

The following list of countries in chronological order shows the dates of the first books, and the number of cities or towns in those countries where printing presses were established before the end of the fifteenth century.

Countries.	Date.	Cities, Towns, etc.
I.—Germany . .	1450-56	50
II.—Italy	1465	71
III.—Bohemia . .	1468	4
IV.—Switzerland .	1468	7
V.—France . . .	1470	36
VI.—Holland. . .	1473	14
VII.—Belgium . .	1473	7
VIII.—Hungary . .	1473	1
IX.—Spain . . .	1474	26
X.—Austria . . .	1475	4
XI.—Poland . . .	1475	1
XII.—England. . .	1477	3
XIII.—Savoy . . .	1481	2
XIV.—Denmark . .	1482	3
XV.—Sweden . . .	1483	2
XVI.—Turkey . . .	1488	1
XVII.—Portugal . .	1489	3
XVIII.—Montenegro .	1494	1
Total number of cities, towns, etc.		236

With regard to this total Mr. Hawkins says, Prosper Marchand's *Histoire de l'origine et des prémiers progrès de l'imprimerie* of 1740 mentions 196 places in which printing presses were set up before the close of the fifteenth century. Bowyer and Nichols in 1776 printed a list of 152; Panzer in 1797, after leaving out several of the towns mentioned by Marchand, makes the number 192; Santander in 1805 names 207; Cotton in 1831, 218; Hain in 1831, 209; and Reichhart in 1853 brings the number up to 221.

How a list such as the above takes the pride out of an Englishman, and shows him how uncultured a country this was in those days as compared with other important European nations. To put by the side of the fifty towns of Germany, the seventy-one of Italy, the thirty-six of France, and the twenty-six of Spain, we have only three; and how insignificant two of these are! Neither Oxford nor St. Albans kept up their typographical credit as compared with Westminster.

The author must have been at considerable labour in compiling this valuable book, and we must congratulate him heartily on its production. In concluding this short notice we must point out that it comes to us from the United States. It is satisfactory to find such studies as bibliography followed enthusiastically in the new country, and we shall have to see to it that our brothers on the other side of the Atlantic do not entirely outrun us in the race.

The Americans were formerly under great disadvantage in that all the books worth describing were to be found in Europe, but choice books have of late years been travelling in such large numbers to the United States, and the libraries increase so rapidly there, that the circumstances of the case are now much altered. It is pleasant to see the same tastes cultivated by the citizens of the two nations, for nothing tends to draw us more closely together than this community of interests. We in England have to thank Americans for many valuable contributions to bibliography and literary history, and we sincerely hope we shall have to thank them for many more.

QUARRELS OF GARRICK AND MURPHY.

By T. Fairman Ordish.

AMONG the many interesting matters concerning which information is to be found in Garrick's *Correspondence* (2 vols. 4to, 1831-2) are the communications between the manager and various authors who wrote some of the plays in which he won his lasting fame as an actor. His dealings with Arthur Murphy are an instance of literary quarrels, which may fitly be added to those of Cibber and Pope, and Jonson and Decker, in D'Israeli's *Quarrels of Authors*. Before proceeding to review these quarrels, we must express a hope that the correspondence between Garrick and nearly all the eminent men of the time, which has furnished the material of this article, may shortly have an index. It is down on the Index Society's list of "Books wanting Indexes," and the utmost good we can wish this valuable work is that the want may be speedily supplied.

Murphy wrote a *Life of Garrick*, and therein gave his own version of his disagreements, which he does with every appearance of sincerity and good feeling, and with ample admiration for the genius of the great actor. But Murphy was habitually inexact in his statements, and it is impossible to decide whether this work is more trustworthy than the author's *Life of Fielding*, which is weighed and found seriously wanting by Mr. Austin Dobson in the account of Fielding which he wrote for the *English Men of Letters* series. However, Foote wrote a *Life of Murphy*, in which he professes to sum up the various disputes judicially, leaving the decision to posterity; and we have also the *Life of Garrick* by Thomas Davies (1780), and the Letters themselves, to help us to a correct view of the subject.

Murphy shows himself in these transactions, with little reserve, as hasty, petulant, jealous, naturally choleric, but placable and forgiving; Garrick does not betray his feelings, but apparently played with the humours of his author. Although doubtless they suffered from the reptile class whose nature and delight it is to sow dissension, the thought arises to the dispassionate reader that the quarrels themselves were the inevitable outcome of difference of temperament between two men necessary to each other. Business runs through these disputes: when it is to the mutual interest to come to terms, the terms are invariably not far to seek.

Foote relates that Murphy started the *Gray's Inn Journal* on 21st October, 1752, before he had entered his twenty-fifth year. It was while writing this journal that Murphy became known to Dr. Johnson. Being at Foote's house in the country, and anxious to send some "copy" to his bookseller for the *Journal*, he took down the French *Journal Littéraire* from Foote's shelf, translated something he liked, and despatched it to press. "It was, however, soon after pointed out to him that he had actually translated a 'Rambler,' which had been inserted in the foreign publication without acknowledgment. Mr. Murphy accordingly waited on Dr. Johnson to explain this curious incident; and a friendship was then commenced which continued without interruption till the death of the latter."—Foote, p. 85. In October 1754 Murphy closed his *Gray's Inn Journal*, and appeared at Covent Garden theatre in the character of Othello; but he soon discovered that he should not rise to the eminence which alone would reconcile him to the profession of the stage.

The first notice of Murphy as a playwright is in February 1754, with reference to his first farce, *The Apprentice*. Garrick accepted this piece, and in the *Correspondence* (pp. 65-7) there is an exchange of letters on the subject. It is significant that Murphy begins in a huff. He thought his piece would have been performed "in the present season"; he imagines he has been slighted, and throws up his card of free admission to the theatre which he held as author of the *Gray's Inn Journal*. Garrick politely expresses his regret at this, and explains that it was impossible any promise could have been made, owing to the pre-existing engagements for the season. In January 1756, however, the farce was duly presented, with a prologue written by Garrick and spoken by Murphy; and Murphy relates

the following anecdote concerning the event :—

"On the morning after the farce was acted Mr. Garrick paid the author a visit, and brought with him the celebrated Dr. Munsey, whom this writer had never seen. Garrick entered the dining-room, and turning suddenly round, ran to the door and called out, 'Dr. Munsey, where are you going?'—'Upstairs to see the author,' said Munsey.—'Pho! pho! come down; the author is here.' Dr. Munsey came, and, as he entered the room, said in his free way, 'You scoundrel! I was going up to the garret: who could think of finding an author on the first floor?' After this introduction, the Doctor sat down and was highly diverting for near an hour."—Murphy's *Garrick*, i. 282-3.

Murphy next conducted a weekly paper, called *The Test* (commenced 6th November, 1756), in the interest of Henry Fox (Lord Holland); and on the 29th June, 1757, he was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the Bar June 1762. During these years he had two quarrels with Garrick.

The most serious quarrel between them arose out of Murphy's play *The Orphan of China*, written in 1756, but not performed till April 1759. Writing to Garrick some years later (Jan. 13, 1773), in reference to their last subject of dispute (the play of *Know your own Mind*), Murphy recapitulates their various differences. He writes:—

"In October 1756 we met at Mr. Berenger's by your desire. Three acts of the *Orphan of China* were read; and, upon the whole, it was my idea that Mr. Garrick's drift was to crush my endeavours in the bud. Whatever I thought upon the subject, I threw it out with warmth, perhaps with violence," etc., etc.

Berenger composed the difference, and in the *Correspondence* (i. 73) there is this letter, from Murphy to Garrick :—

"*26th Nov.*, 1756.

"Sir,—Mr. Berenger did me the honour to call on me yesterday, and convinced me that I have been mistaken in regard to *The Orphan of China*. All I can say in extenuation of myself is, that as I am sometimes quick to err (I believe Aaron Hill would express it in this manner), I am also quick to see that error. I think nothing of this nature can happen again between you and me, because I have some thoughts of making my bow to the Muses, and leaving them, as Addison has it, to those who practise them with more success; and if I can make my way in a new sphere of life, the acquaintance of Mr. Garrick will not only be a pleasure but a credit to me. I therefore beg that no jealousy may subsist on account of the *Orphan*," etc.

Murphy continues, in the letter recalling these circumstances, which we quoted previously :—

"In a few days after, I was told by a gentleman at the Bedford Coffee House that a writer whom I respect [apparently Colman] was then actually employed under the auspices of Mr. Garrick in a translation of Voltaire's *Orpheline de la Chine*. I concluded immediately that Mr. Berenger had been imposed upon, and that all the mischief I had before apprehended was planned against me. Upon the spot I wrote to Mr. Garrick; and whatever the sentiments of that letter might be, the expression was intemperate and unworthy of me. This was our second quarrel.

"Mr. Garrick upon a particular occasion showed that letter to his Grace the late Duke of Bedford, and the purpose for which it was shown was fully answered.

"In the month of December following (when I was settled at Lincoln's Inn), Mr. Vaillant interposed his good offices, by the desire, as I thought, of Mr. Garrick, and certainly without any application from me. He repeated to me many handsome declarations made by Mr. Garrick, and finally proposed a reconciliation. To try the sincerity of the offer, I made it a preliminary that the letter which had been shown to the Duke of Bedford should be given up to me. It was so. I wrote to Mr. Garrick to thank him, and I condemned the style and language of that letter. Ill humour (as you well know) broke out afterwards concerning *The Orphan of China* and one or two subsequent pieces; but they were acted, and my point was carried."

Murphy in his *Life of Garrick* does not mention these transactions prior to 1758.

In February 1758 Garrick promised to play *The Orphan of China* the following winter, but afterwards returned it as totally unfit for the stage. Foote endeavours to explain the cause of this refusal. Garrick had already sacrificed the regard of many by his alterations of Shakespeare, and he caused further offence by his production of the *Chinese Festival.* He employed Noverre, a dancing-master, to import a hundred dancers from Switzerland, and gave up the theatre entirely to exercising them, and the preparing of scenes and dresses. The audience signified their opinion of these proceedings: they tore up the benches, demolished the lustres, threw down the partitions of the boxes, and mounting the stage, destroyed the Chinese scenery. The cry was—"Send the dancers to the Opera House." Foote says Garrick certainly found all the friends of Murphy in these active measures of disapproval; and he intimates that the cause of the refusal of Murphy's *Orphan of China* must be looked for in these occurrences.

Plays were literature in the last century, in a sense that we cannot readily understand now; and the way Murphy disposed of his work presents many interesting points worthy of a note by the way. For instance, in February 1758, there are two letters from Murphy among the *Correspondence* (pp. 83-4) about his farce *The Upholsterer.* There was difficulty even about that: Murphy is afraid it will not be properly presented. He talks of "the other House"—it was a favourite way with him to play off Covent Garden upon Garrick—and says, "If the actors were to slur it over, I should be tempted to print it without their names and give the public the reason." Efficient representation has ever been the doubtful point with playwrights; it was an accident which determined the fate of this work.

When Garrick returned *The Orphan of China* Murphy wrote angry letters,—he says "opened a fierce campaign." As late as 27th May, 1758, there is a letter from Murphy which Garrick endorsed "a complaining letter about the *Orphan of China.*" Murphy relates that Garrick made his complaint at Holland House, and that Henry Fox was induced to interfere in the matter. After remonstrating with Murphy for his animosity against the great actor, "he desired that the tragedy might be sent to him; this was accordingly done, and in a few days he informed the author that he and Mr. Walpole read it together, and were of opinion that it was improperly rejected. Mr. Fox at the same time said that Garrick was to dine at Holland House on the Sunday following, and desired the author to call on him the next day. At that meeting the first word from Mr. Fox was, 'Have you heard from Garrick?' 'No, sir.' 'You will hear from him,' said Mr. Fox: 'after dinner yesterday Mr. Walpole and I repeated at different times some lines that struck us; Garrick stared with an air of surprise, and at last said, 'I perceive that you two gentlemen have been reading what I have read.' 'Yes, Mr. Garrick,' replied Mr. Fox, 'we have been reading and admiring what I am sure you admire.' Not a word more passed on the occasion, but in a day or two after, Garrick, by letter, desired to see the *Orphan of China* once more. . . . The play was sent to him, and in a week Garrick returned it . . . promising to act it early in the following year. All difficulties seemed now to be removed, but in the month of October they broke out again with redoubled fury. This will surprise the reader, but it is easy to account for it. It was Garrick's misfortune to be too accessible to a set of invidious tale-bearers. As I have said of him elsewhere, he lived in a *whispering gallery.* What he heard he believed, and acted accordingly with deep resentment. Some story had been told him respecting the present writer, and, in consequence of it, he resolved to renew the quarrel. He sent for the play, and in a short time returned it, with a peremptory declaration that he recurred to his former judgment, and thought the tragedy inadmissible. The author took fire at this second repulse, and signified to Mr. Garrick that, being in possession of a positive promise, he would not be trampled upon by any man whatever. The consequence was a proposal to discuss the matter at an amicable meeting at the house of Vaillant the bookseller. Garrick brought with him his partner Mr. Lacy, and Mr. Berenger, a gentleman well known for his taste and polished manners. The author went alone; much altercation ensued, but the result was an agreement to

refer the play to Mr. William Whitehead, who happened to be at Bath."

The decision of the poet laureate was in favour of Murphy, and he also wrote a prologue to the play, which was at last duly presented to the public in April 1759 (Foote says Feb. 25). Murphy wished to dedicate the play to Henry Fox (Lord Holland), but he declined the honour, and the dedication was made to the Earl of Bute. The correspondence on this subject is printed in Foote's *Murphy*, p. 155. But before quitting this *Orphan of China* dispute there are some letters we should notice.

On 29th Nov. 1758, there is a letter from Murphy to "the Managers of Drury Lane" charging them with pirating his works; on December 29th following Garrick writes to repel the charge, and concludes:—

"As I have really no time, health, or inclination to continue these illiberal wranglings, I hope you will excuse me if I am silent henceforth: I can do no more. I should be sorry to be forced into future altercation; but if I am called upon so loudly that I must answer, I shall give a plain and just account of our transactions, supported only by undeniable testimonies; among these, I flatter myself that Mr. Murphy will appear in defence of your obedient servant,

"D. Garrick."

Murphy was generally equal to the occasion, and he immediately brought his membership of Lincoln's Inn to bear upon the point. He wrote:—"Whenever called upon I am sorry Mr. Murphy cannot appear in your defence: truth, and his own feelings, from very indelicate treatment, have, I am afraid, retained him on the other side."—Garrick's *Correspondence*, pp. 90, 91, 96.

Another difficulty cropped up before this play could get acted: Garrick refused to perform the capital part of Zamti. This was important to the author, in view of future sale of the play, and there are some complaining letters from Murphy on the subject. In one of them (Feb. 4th, 1759), he says:

"You had an opportunity, by acting genteelly on this occasion, of making me blush for some things that have happened, and I thought you seemed to threaten this in a paragraph of a very long letter you wrote me. It would have been a generous way of triumphing over me; but revenge perhaps is more agreeable."

Murphy had an artist's feeling of tenderness for his work. On Feb. 18th he writes: "Since the reading in the green-room, I have been in the case of the painter who put his piece in the window, to hear the opinions of the people, and continued retouching till not a feature remained."

Foote gives the various stages of the progress of the play from Jan. 3rd to Feb. 25th, on which day, he says, it was performed "with great splendour, to which what remained of the scenes of the *Chinese Festival* contributed, and were applied to a nobler purpose." There were those who asserted that the play was little more than a translation of Voltaire; but *The Orphan of China* was translated in France and acted in 1807. A letter which Murphy addressed to Voltaire on the subject is printed by Foote (*Life of Murphy*, p. 155).

(To be continued.)

AN ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MARLOWE'S *TRAGICAL HISTORY OF DOCTOR FAUSTUS.*

Compiled by William Heinemann.

PART II.

No. 16 (1858).—The Works of Christopher Marlowe: with some account of the Author, and notes, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. A new edition, revised and corrected. 8vo, pp. liii + 407. London.

[Pp. 75 to 102, "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus, from the Quarto of 1604."

Pp. 103 to 135, "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus, from the Quarto of 1616."

Pp. 136 and f., "Ballad of Faustus"—*i.e.*, "The Judgment of God shewed upon one John Faustus, Doctor in Divinity."]

No. 17 (1862).—The Works of Christopher Marlowe: with some account of the

Author, and Notes, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. A new edition, revised and corrected. Roy. 8vo, pp. liii + 407. London.

No. 18 (1870).—The Works of the British Dramatists. Carefully selected from the best Editions, with copious notes, biographies, and a historical introduction. By John S. Keltie. Roy. 8vo, pp. lvi and 41 to 549. London.

[Pp. 127 to 139, "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus: as it hath been acted by the Right Honorable the Earl of Nottingham his servants." Written by Christopher Marlowe. London: Printed by V. S. for Thomas Bushell. 1604.]

No. 19 (1870?) N. D.—The Works of Christopher Marlowe. Including his Translations: Edited, with notes and introduction, by F. Cunningham. 8vo, pp. xxii + 376. Engraved title-page, with vignette of Marlowe's portrait.

[Pp. 59 to 85, "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus" (reprint of the Quarto of 1616); pp. 288 to 306, "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus" [from the Quarto of 1604]; p. 307, "Ballad of Faustus."

Belonging to a series of "Our Old Dramatists."]

No. 20 (1872).—The Works of Christopher Marlowe, including his translations, edited with Notes and Introduction, by Col. Cunningham. Cr. 8vo, pp. xxii + 376. London.

No. 21 (1874?) N. D.—Christopher Marlowe's Faustus. From the double text of Rev. Alexander Dyce. With notes, an appendix and a preface, critically arranged, by Dr. Aug. Riedl. Neue Ausgabe. 8vo, pp. viii + 90. Salzwedel.

[Sammlung Englischer Schriftsteller mit Deutschen Anmerkungen herausgegeben von Ludwig Herrig. xii.]

No. 22 (1876).—The Works of Christopher Marlowe, with some account of the author and notes by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. A new edition. Roy. 8vo, pp. liii + 407. London.

No. 23 (1877).—Christopher Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus. With introduction and notes. By Wilhelm Wagner, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. xl + 140. London.

[(From the *London Series of English Classics*, edited by J. W. Hales and C. S. Jerram, M.A.) Reprint of the edition 1609, containing also a "Critical Commentary."]

No. 24 (1878).—Clarendon Press Series. Old English Drama. Select Plays. Marlow's Tragical History of Doctor Faustus, and Greene's Honourable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, edited by Adolphus William Ward, M.A. 12mo, pp. cxi + 272. Oxford.

[With exhaustive introduction and notes.]

No. 25 (1878?) N. D.—Cassell's Library of English Literature. Selected, edited, and arranged by Henry Morley. Illustrated. Roy. 8vo. London.

[Vol. iii., pp. 116 to 128, Marlowe's "Tragical History of Doctor Faustus." With a cut of "D. Faustus Magus Maximus Kundlingensis," from the title-page of an old undated German tract on Magic. "D. Faustus Dreyfacher Höllenzwang."

Reprinted from the Quarto of 1604, but omitting several unimportant scenes.]

No. 26 (1881).—The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus, by Christopher Marlowe. 16mo, pp. 68. Zürich.

[(Rudolphi and Klemm's English Library, No. 4.) Dirty little reprint of the Quarto of 1604. Contains also the "Ballad of Faustus."]

No. 27 (1883).—Marlowe's Faustus.—Goethe's Faust, from the German, by John Anster. With an introduction by Henry Morley. 8vo, pp. 315. London.

[Morley's Universal Library, vol. iii.; reprinted from the Quarto of 1604.]

No. 27a (1884).—*The Elizabethan Dramatists*. Vols. i. to iii. 8vo. The Works of Christopher Marlowe, in three volumes. Edited by A. H. Bullen, B.A. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1884.

[Vol. i., pp. 207 to 283 "The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus," pp. 284 to 324 Appendix to "Dr. Faustus," pp. 325 to 328 "Ballad of Faustus."

"I have followed the text of the first Quarto, recording the readings of the later

Quarto where it seemed necessary. In all cases where I have adopted a later reading, the text of the *editio princeps* is given in a foot-note. I have printed in an *Appendix* the scenes that were re-cast or added in ed. 1616; but where the changes and additions are not extensive, they are given in the foot-notes. As *Doctor Faustus* is a series of dramatic scenes rather than a regular drama, I have made a division merely into scenes—not into acts and scenes. The same arrangement has been adopted in Prof. Ward's edition."—*Prefatory Note.*]

Only four hundred copies printed, post 8vo, and one hundred and twenty large fine-paper copies, medium 8vo, which are numbered.

No. 28 (1884 ?).—Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, Treuer Abdruck der ersten Quart-Ausgabe (1604) mit den Varianten der späteren Ausgaben herausgegeben, von Hermann Breymann. 8vo. Heilbronn.

[Announced as in preparation, to form part of a series called "Englische Sprach- und Literatur-Denkmale des 16. 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts, herausgegeben von Karl Vollmöller."]

III. *English Criticism on Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus."*

i. In Works treating on the Dramatic Literature of Marlowe's Age.

No. 29 (1820).—Lectures chiefly on the Dramatic Literature of the age of Elizabeth, delivered at the Surrey Institution. By William Hazlitt. 8vo, pp. viii + 356. London.

[Lecture II. "On the Dramatic Writers contemporary with Shakespear, Lily, Marlow, Heywood, Middleton, and Roolew."—pp. 57 to 64, On Marlow's "Life and Death of Doctor Faustus." With quotations.]

No. 30 (1862).—The Footsteps of Shakespere, or a ramble with the early dramatists, containing much new and interesting information respecting Shakespere, Lyly, Marlowe, Greene, and others. 8vo, pp. iv + 186. London.

[Pp. 138 to 145, On Christopher Marlowe (with references to and quotations from *Doctor Faustus*).]

No. 31 (1875).—A History of English Dramic Liter a ture to the death ofQueen Anne. By A. W. Ward. 2 vols. 8vo. London.

[Vol. i., pp. 180 to 185, Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*. Account of the Play.]

No. 32 (1884).—Shakespere's Predecessors in the English Drama. By John Addington Symonds. 8vo, pp. xix + 668. London.

["Chapter XV., Marlowe; viii., The German Faustiad—Its Northern Character—Psychological Analysis in 'Doctor Faustus'—The Teutonic Sceptic—Forbidden Knowledge and Power—Grim Justice—Faustus and Mephistophilis—The last hour of Faustus—Autobiographical Elements in Doctor Faustus." With numerous quotations.]

No. 33 (1884).—Chapters in the History of English Literature from 1509 to the close of the Elizabethan period, by Ellen Crofts. 8vo, pp. ix + 374. London.

[Pp. 171 to 194, Chapter viii., 'Marlowe,' with quotations from *Doctor Faustus*, including the last scene.]

ii.—In Periodicals.

No. 34 (1817).—*Edinburgh Monthly Magazine.* Vol. I., No. IV., July 1817. 8vo. Edinburgh (Wm. Blackwood).

[Pp. 388 to 394, "Marlow's Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus," signed "H. M."

A full account of Marlowe's tragedy, with quotations of the principal passages.]

No. 35 (1843).—*The United States Magazine and Democratic Review.* New Series, Volume xiii. 8vo. New York.

[Pp. 315 to 323, "The Two Fausts," a comparison of Goethe's *Faust* with Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus.* With lengthy quotations, including the last scene complete.]

No. 36 (1853).—*Fraser's Magazine for Town and Country.* Vol. xlvii., Jan. to June 1853. 8vo, London.

[Pp. 221-34, under the heading "Christopher Marlowe" a review of Dyce's edition, with quotation of last scene from *Dr. Faustus.*]

No. 37 (1858).—*The Atlantic Monthly. A*

Magazine of Literature, Art, and Politics. Vol. ii. 8vo, Boston.

[Pp. 551-66, "The Legend of Doctor Faustus," with a short account of Marlowe's play.

No. 38 (1874).—*The Cornhill Magazine.* Vol. xxx., July to December 1874. 8vo, London.

[Pp. 329-40, "Christopher Marlowe," by G. B. S. With an account of and quotations from *Dr. Faustus.*]

No. 39 (1879).—*All the Year Round.* A Weekly Journal. Conducted by Charles Dickens. New Series. Vol. xxiii., from June 21, 1879, to November 22, 1879. 8vo, London.

[Pp. 39 to 44, "Faust on the Stage." With comparison of Goethe's and Marlowe's plays.]

No. 40 (1881).—*The Contemporary Review.* Sixteenth year. July 1881. 8vo, London.

[Pp. 1 to 24, "The Two Fausts." By Charles Grant. A comparison of Goethe's and Marlowe's *Faust.*]

iii.—In Works on Goethe's *Faust.*

The following translations of Goethe's *Faust* contain parallels drawn by the translators between the two dramas of Goethe and Marlowe. Only the first editions are here mentioned (except in case of Hayward's translation, which was first published anonymously), although they have all been frequently reprinted. *Vide* BIBLIOGRAPHER, Nos. 9 and 10, Aug. and Sept. 1882, "A Bibliographical List of the English Translations and Annotated Editions of Goethe's 'Faust,' compiled by Wm. Heinemann."

No. 41 (1833).—Faust: a Dramatic Poem, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with remarks on former translations, and notes. By the translator of Savigny's *Of the Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence.* 8vo, pp. lxxxvii + 291. London.

[Contains on page 211, etc., in a note, a quotation of chorus and opening monologue of Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus." *Republished as*:

No. 42 (1834).—Faust: A Dramatic Poem, by Goethe. Translated into English Prose, with remark on former translations and notes, by A. Hayward, Esq. Second Edition, to which is appended an abstract of the continuation, with an account of the story of Faust and the various productions in literature and art founded on it. 8vo, pp. cviii + 350. London.

[Page 223, etc., in a note quotation of the chorus and opening monologue of Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus," as being the "only part in which the *Faustus* of Marlow bears any similarity to the *Faust* of Goethe."]

No. 43 (1841).—Faust: A Tragedy. By Goethe (Part I.); translated into English verse by Lewis Filmore. 8vo, pp. vi + 64. London (Smith's Standard Library).

[Contains in an appendix an account of Lessing's *Faust*, and of Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, with quotations.]

No. 44 (1870).—Faust, a tragedy, by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Translated in the original metres by Bayard Taylor. 2 vols. Imp. 8vo. Boston.

[Vol. I. contains in an Appendix (III.) "Marlowe's Dr. Faustus" with quotation of first chorus and monologue.]

IV. *Translations of Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus."*

i. French.

No. 45 (1858).—Le Faust de Christophe Marlowe traduit par François-Victor Hugo. 8vo, pp. 251. Paris.

[The only *French* Translation.]

ii. German.

No. 46 (1818).—Doktor Faustus. Tragödie von Christoph Marlowe. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Wilhelm Müller. Mit einer Vorrede von Ludwig Achim von Arnim. Nebst einem Steindrucke. 12mo, pp. xxviii + 147. Berlin.

[Rembrandt's Portrait of Faust.]

No. 47 (1847).—Das Kloster. Weltlich und geistlich. Meist aus der ältern deutschen Volks-, Wunder-, Curiositäten-, und vorzugsweise komischen Literatur. Von J. Scheible. Fünfter Band. 17 bis, 20 Zelle. 16mo. Stuttgart.

[Pp. 922 to 1020, "Marlowe's Faust. Mit Anmerkungen von Friedrich Notter. —Doctor Faustus: Tragödie von Christoph Marlowe." Aus dem Englischen übersebst von Wilhelm Müller. Mit einer

Vorrede von L. Achim von Arnim. (Reprint of No. 46.)]

No. 48 (1857).—Christoph Marlowe's Doctor Faust (gedichtet um das Jahr 1588) und die alte englische Ballade vom D. Faustus. Deutsch von Adolf Böttger. Nebst einer Einleitung über die Faustsage, über Marlowe und dessen Schriften. 8vo, pp. xxviii + 147. Leipzig.

No. 49 (1860).—Shakespeare's Zeitgenossen und ihre Werke. In Charakteristiken und Übersetzungen von Friedrich Bodenstedt. Dritter Band: John Lilly, Robert Greene & Christoph Marlowe. 8vo, pp. viii + 373. Berlin.

[Sep. title: Lilly, Greene und Marlowe, die drei bedeutendsten Vorläufer Shakespeare's und ihre dramatichen Dichtungen. Von F. Bodenstedt.

Pp. 201—305, "Die tragische Geschichte des Doktor Faust." From the Quarto of 1604. Also pp. 155 to 172, Life of Marlowe with the Faust-Ballad.]

No. 50 (1870).—Marlowe's Faust, die älteste dramatische Bearbeitung der Faustsage. Uebersetzt und mit Einleitung und Anmerkungen versehen von Dr. Alfred van der Velde. 8vo, pp. 132. Breslau.

[Contains, in addition to an excellent translation, seven essays on the following subjects: "Der Gedanke der Faustsage und ihre Vorläufer," "Entstehung der Faustsage," "Das Volksbuch vom Doctor Faust," "Dramatische Befähigung der Faustsage," "Chr. Marlowe, der erste dramatische Bearbeiter der Sage," "Chr. Marlowe's Leben und Character," "Schicksale des Marlowe'schen Faust."]

No. 51 (1878?) N. D.—Doctor Faustus. Tragödie von Christoph Marlowe. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Wilhelm Müller. 12mo, pp. 71. Leipzig.

(Reclam's Universal-Bibliothek, No. 1128. Reprint of No. 46. With an introduction.)

iii. Portuguese.

No. 52 (1870).—Estudos da Edade Media. Philosophia da Litteratura por Theophilo Braga. 8vo, pp. ii + 332. Porto.

[Contains, in an article "Lenda do Doutor Fausto," pp. 89 to 114, on pp. 102 to 104 a translation of the final monologue from Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus*, translated from the French of Victor Hugo.]

iv. Swedish.

No. 53 (1839).—Doctor Faustus. Tragisk dikt., af Chr. Marlowe. Öfversättning med inledning af C. J. Limström. 4to, pp. 26 + 32. Upsala. [Privately printed.]

V. *Foreign Criticism on Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus."*

No. 54 (1837).—Jahrbücher für Drama, Dramaturgie und Theater. Herausgegeben von E. Willkomm und A. Fischer. Erster Band. 8vo, Leipzig.

[Contains, pp. 145-52, "Ueber den Faust von Marlowe. Faust als Puppenspiel und Verwandtes." Von Ph. v. Leitner. (Quotation of Faust's Monologue from Müller's translation.)]

No. 55 (1838).—Ueber den Faust von Göthe. Eine Schrift zum Verständniss dieser Dichtung nach ihren beiden Theilen für alle Freunde und Verehrer des grossen Dichters. Von Dr. J. Leutbecher. 8vo, pp. xvi + 352.

[Contains, pp. 135 to 140, "Der Doctor Faustus des Marlowe," with quotations from Müller's translation.]

No. 56 (1846).—Der Schatzgräber in den literarischen und bildlichen Seltenheiten, Sonderbarkeiten, etc., hauptsächlich des deutschen Mittelalters. Herausgegeben von J. Scheible. Erster Theil. 16mo, pp. x + 260, Stuttgart.—Die Sage von Doctor Johannes Faust. Untersucht von H. Düntzer.

[Pp. 229 to 238, An account of Marlowe's *Dr. Faust.*]

No. 57 (1847).—Monatsblätter zur Ergänzung der Allgemeinen Zeitung. 1847. Im Verlage und unter Verantwortlichkeit der Cotta'schen Buchhandlung. 4to, pp. 612. Augsburg.

[Pp. 133 to 145, pp. 177 to 188, pp. 589 to 610, "Zur Faustsage und der Faustlitteratur," von Friedrich Notter. Drei Artikel.—Contains a full account of Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, with original translations of the best passages (reprinted from the *Magasin f. d. Lit. d. Auslandes*].)

No. 58 (1847).—Das Kloster. Weltlich und

geistlich. Meist aus der ältern deutschen Volks-, Wunder-, Curiositäten-, und vorzugsweise komischen Literatur. Von J. Scheible: Fünfter Band; 17 bis, 20 Zelle. 16mo. Stuttgart. Die Sage vom Faust bis zum Erscheinen des ersten Volksbuches, mit Literatur und Vergleichung aller folgenden; Faust auf der Volksbühne, in den Puppen-oder Marionettenspielen: Zauberbibliothek des Magiers: Höllenzwang, etc. Von J. Scheible. Mit 46 lithographischen Blättern und mit Holzschnitten.

[*Siebzehnte Zelle*: pp. 1 to 260, Die Sage vom Doctor Joh. Faust. Untersucht von H. Düntzer. Pp. 229 to 238, An account of Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*. (Reprint of No. 56.)

Neunzehnte Zelle: Faust auf der Volksbühne.—Das Puppenspiel.—Marlowe's Faust.—Faust als Ballet: pp. 698 to 717, Ueber den Faust von Marlowe; Faust als Puppenspiel und Verwandtes. Von Ph. v. Leitner. (Reprint of No. 54.) Pp. 922 to 1020, Marlow's Faust. Mit Anmerkungen von Friedrich Notter.—Doktor Faustus, Tragödie von Christoph Marlowe. Aus dem englischen übersetzt von Wilhelm Müller. Mit einer Vorrede von L. Achim von Arnim. (Reprint of No. 46.)]

No. 59 (1854?) N. D.—I. Marlowe und Shakespeare. Vom Professor Dr. Tycho-Mommsen. II. Proben aus Marlowe. Von Demselben. 8vo, pp. xxiii. (Eisenach? s. l.)

[I. treats on blank verse, which was introduced by Marlowe. II., Translations of several passages from *Tamerlan the Great*, of the last scene of *Doctor Faustus*, and of Act II., scene i., of *The Rich Jew*.]

No. 60 (1858).—Wissenschaftliche Vorträge gehalten zu München im Winter 1858, von Th. Bischoff, J. C. Buntschli, F. Bodenstedt, M. Carriere, etc., etc. 8vo, pp. viii + 612. Braunschweig.

[Pp. 221—259, "Marlowe und Greene als Vorläufer Shakespeare's. Von Friedrich Bodenstedt." With remarks on *Doctor Faustus*, and quotation and translation of the passage: "Under the heavens," etc., to "I am damn'd and now in hell." (Act I.)]

No. 61 (1867).—Schipper (J.), De versu Marlowii. 8vo, Bonn.

[Pp. 25 to 32, "The Tragicall History of Dr. Faustus."]

No. 62 (1876).—Geschichte des Drama's, von J. L. Klein. xiii., "Das Englische Drama." Zweiter Band. 8vo, pp. 851. Leipzig.

[Pp. 607 to 808, Christopher Marlowe; pp. 708 to 751, "The tragical History of Doctor Faustus." A full and exhaustive account of *Doctor Faustus*, with many quotations both from the original and from Velde's translation. Klein does not agree with English critics, who consider this drama "full of great moral sublimity," but he rather thinks it a very poor piece in composition as well as in the way how the characters are drawn. And he strongly condemns the attempt to put it on a level with anything Shakespeare produced. In drawing a parallel between it and Goethe's *Faust*, he cleverly exhibits its faults, without in any way detracting from its merits.]

No. 63 (1876).—Jahrbuch für romanische und englische Litteratur, vol. xv. 8vo.

[Pp. 369 to 393, "Marlowe's Doctor Faustus." Essay by J. A. Albers. *Vide* No. 68.]

No. 64 (1877).—La Revue Politique et Littéraire. Revue des Cours Littéraires (2e Série). Direction: MM. Eug. Yung et Em. Alglave. 2e Série, 6e année. Numéro 51, 16 Juin 1877. 4to, Paris.

[Pp. 1207-11, "Sociétés littéraires et scientifiques de Seine-et-Marne." Séance Plénière. M. Foucher de Careil, Sénateur. "Les trois Faust" (Marlowe—Lessing—Goethe) and Heine's remarks on the latter.]

No. 65 (1878).—Studii Drammatici di Arturo Graf. 8vo, sewed, pp. 325. Torino.

[Pp. 207-48, "Il Fausto di Cristoforo Marlowe." (Essay on Marlowe's Dr. Faustus.)]

No. 66 (1879).—Festschrift zur Begrüssung der xxxiv Versammlung Deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner zu Trier überreicht im Namen der xvi. Versammlung Rheinischer Schulmänner. 8vo, pp. 194. Bonn.

[Pp. 108 to 138, No. 7, "Die innere Stellung Marlowe's zum Volksbuch vom Faust." Von Dr. W. Münch, Direktor der Realschule I. O. in Ruhrort.]

No. 67 (1880).—Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft im Auftrage des Vorstandes herausgegeben durch F. A. Leo. Fünfzehnter Jahrgang. 8vo, pp. viii + 456. Weimer.

[Pp. 360 to 409, "Shakespeare und seine Vorläufer." Von W. Hertzberg. Contains an account, with original translations from *Dr. Faustus*.]

No. 68 (1881).—Englische Studien, herausg. v. E. Kölbing, vol. v., Heft. 1. Heilbronn, 1881.

[Pp. 56 to 66, "Marlowe's Doctor Faustus and Herr Albers," von H. Breymann. *Vide* No. 63.]

No. 69 (1881).—Marlowe's Faustus und seine Quelle. Ein Beitrag nur Kritik des Dramas, von Theodor Delius. 8vo, sewed, pp. 31. Bielefeld.

No. 70 (1882).—Goethe-Jahrbuch. Herausgegeben von Ludwig Geiger. Dritter Band. 8vo, pp. viii + 468. Frankfurt-am-Main.

[Pp. 77 to 131, "Zur Vorgeschichte des Goethe'schen Faust." Von Erich Schmidt. 2, "Faust und das sechzehnte Jahrhundert," contains a full account, with excellent original translations of the principal passages of the play.]

No. 71 (1883).—Geschichte der Englischen Litteratur von ihren Anfängen bis auf die neueste Zeit. Mit einem Anhange: Die Amerikanische Litteratur. Von Eduard Engel. 8vo, pp. xi + 669. Leipzig.

[Pp. 136-41, "Christopher Marlowe." With an account of *Doctor Faustus*, and quotations from Velde's and Bodenstedt's translations.]

CENSURED CAMBRIDGE SERMONS.

By W. H. Olding, LL.B.

PART I.

A SCORE of authors—Schellhorn, Westphal, Beckman, Bartholinus conspicuous among them—have scattered about their works, or collected in oddly-entitled chapters, an occasional account of some few ill-fated books, censured or prohibited. They have even recounted one or two cases in which England has been the scene of literary martyrdom. But, nearly confined to publications in the French or Latin tongue as it is, unquestionably till within the present year the work most considerable for Englishmen was the catalogue of Gabriel Peignot. That author in 1806 issued at Paris in two volumes a *Dictionnaire Critique, Littéraire, et Bibliographique des Principaux Livres condamnés au Feu, supprimés ou censurés*. Its own fate was curious. Like the wild brute struggling in the meshes of the net or tightening noose, it assured the evil it had sought to check. It was itself used as a new means of oppression. For M. Simonnet informs us that in 1821, the King of Naples having determined to curtail the liberty of the press in the two Sicilies, the commissioners were directed to join with the *Index* of Rome M. Peignot's book as the basis of their report of productions deserving to be burnt. Thus brazenly in the face of protest, or more subtly in its absence, condemnation went on, just as in the flash of his avenging sword the warrior conceals fresh wounds, but the coward in the shadow of the surgeon's knife. However, in the present year the first volume of *Der Index der Verbotenen Bücher*, the monumental work of Dr. Reusch, of Bonn, has appeared; and thus, as readers of this periodical* will especially know, the relations in the suppression of books of Rome and this country can claim to have secured their fair share of attention. But of English works that have fallen into the hands of the hangman by home authority, or have subjected their authors to imprisonment, maimings, or fine—works not less, as I compute, than four hundred—no compiler has yet come forward, and that though materials exist as abundant and as interesting as dispersed. Indeed, towards such a compilation the single contribution of moment is confined to a few pages of the *Edinburgh Review*; and as the chronicle of University fear, rashness, or bigotry is compressed within the last even of these pages, and Cambridge is absolutely passed by, it would seem that a glance merely at some of the sermons (to exclude all other forms of

* See the Bibliographer, March, 1883.

literature) brought before the dignitaries of the more charitable of the two great and early seminaries of English learning would at once give some idea of the vastness of the subject of which it is part, and carry some interest, possibly value, itself.

The troubles at Cambridge have nearly all arisen out of or rather supervened on a certain University statute of the reign of Elizabeth. But they were not unknown at earlier periods. In 1519 Peter de Valence, a Norman, was a student in Cambridge, and an adherent of the Lutheran party. Bishop Fisher, then Chancellor, had caused a papal indulgence or pardon to be solemnly set upon the school gates. Over this some one wrote—"Beatus vir cujus est nomen Domini spes ejus, et non respexit vanitates, et insanias falsas (istas)." The author was sought—ineffectually. Hereupon Fisher proceeded "with tears and great gravity" to excommunication. Meanwhile Peter filled with success the post of teacher of the French language to Henry Brandon, Earl of Lincoln, and to Gregory, afterwards Lord Cromwell, then that of domestic chaplain and almoner to Goodrich, Bishop of Ely. But the thing was not to rest: he was not "beatus vir." Unable to obtain quiet in his mind—Richard Hall is our guide—until he publicly confessed his folly, upon the same place of the school gates did he fix a paper with these words—'Delicta juventutis meæ, et ignorantias ne memineris, Domine."

A person of higher distinction, and whose case comes more strictly within our subject, was Edwin Sandys. In 1553—a year memorable, as Messrs. Cooper say, for the death of Edward VI. and the accession of Queen Mary—he filled the responsible situation of Vice-Chancellor of the University. He was a partizan of the Lady Jane. On Saturday, the 15th of July, the Duke of Northumberland arrived at Cambridge, at the head of his army, and commanded Dr. Sandys to preach on the following day. "The warning was short for such an auditory, and to speak of such a matter; yet he refused not the thing, but went into his chamber, and so to bed. He rose at three of the clock in the morning, took his Bible in his hand, and after that he had prayed to God that it might fall open where a most fit text should be for him to entreat of, the Bible, as God would have it, fell open upon the first chapter of Joshua, where he found so convenient a place of Scripture for that time that the like he could not have chosen in all the Bible. His text was this: 'Responderuntque ad Josue atque dixerunt; omnia quæ præcipisti nobis faciemus, et quocunque miseris ibimus: sicut obedivimus in cunctis Mosi, ita obediemus et tibi; tantum sit Dominus tuus tecum sicut fuit cum Mose; qui contradixerit ori tuo, et non obedierit cunctis sermonibus quos præceperis ei moriatur: tu tantum confortare et viriliter age.' Who shall consider what was concluded by such as named themselves of the state, and withal the auditory, the time, and other circumstances, he shall easily see that his text most fitly served for this purpose. And as God gave the text, so gave He such order and utterance, as pulled many tears out of the eye of the biggest of them."

The Duke desired the Doctor to reduce his sermon to writing. Two days later it was written, and just as Sandys was about to hand it to Mr. Lever, "booted and spurred to receive it at his hands and carry it to London to be printed," he received the news that Mary had been proclaimed Queen. That night he was sent for by the Duke to go with him and proclaim the new Queen in the market-place. "The Duke cast up his cap with others, and so laughed that the tears ran down his cheeks with grief." But less foreseeing than Sandys, he told him that Queen Mary was a merciful woman, and that he doubted not thereof. The Doctor replied that, whatever his own case, the days of the Duke were counted. That very evening the Duke was apprehended, but Sandys being advised to walk out in the fields, escaped for the present. On coming back he heard the bell ringing for a congregation, and going to the Regent House, took his chair, when in came Master Mitch and about twenty others who espoused the cause of Queen Mary. "One layeth his hand upon the chair, to pull it from him, another told him that that was not the place for him, and another called him traitor." The Doctor, "being a man of metal, groped for his dagger," but was persuaded to patience by Doctors Bill and

Blythe, and gave up all the insignia of his office. On the morrow, being St. James's day, he was taken to London and lodged in a vile cell; was presently thence removed first to the apartment called "The Nun's Bower," and after some weeks to the Marshalsea. Sir Thomas Holcroft shortly set him free; but though on his liberation pursuit was made for him, he escaped to Antwerp, May 1554, thence to Augsburg, and to Strasburg, where he lived a year, and his wife came to him. "He fell sore sick of a flux, which kept him nine months, and brought him to death's door. He had a child which fell sick of the plague and died. His wife at length fell sick of a consumption, and died in his arms; no man had a more godly woman to wife." On Mary's death he returned to England, engaged in numberless controversies, gained many honours, and died in 1588.

To say nothing of such persons as Dr. Metcalfe, who was expelled from his Mastership of St. John's as "too stubborn in his Romish *mumsimus*," we come on to one hardly of less dignity than Archbishop Sandys —Thomas Cartwright. On Sunday, the 4th of July, 1565, in the absence of Whitgift, Cartwright with two of his colleagues had preached three sermons on one day so vehemently inveighing against the ceremonies of the Church that at evening prayer the whole of the Fellows and Scholars of St. John's except three, to the number of three hundred, cast off their surplices as an abominable relic and superstition. This entailed some trouble; but Cambridge was on the whole puritanical, as Oxford was popish; and graver matters were to come. For in 1569, Cartwright having been elected Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, the subject of lectures chosen was the first and second of Acts. Here was an opportunity for attacking the Church establishment, for contrasting existing institutions with apostolic times, and here, too, for the display of enmity to the preacher so popular that "when he appeared at Great St. Mary's the windows were broken out to enable those to hear him who could not get into the church, but remained outside." Complaints having been made to Sir William Cecil, then Chancellor, he addressed a letter to Dr. May, the Vice-Chancellor, and to the heads. The letter was read in the Regent House, 29 June, 1570—the very day a grace for Cartwright's admission to the degree of D.D. was proposed. Amid considerable confusion, the degree was resolved to be stayed. Soon after a prohibition to lecture was issued; and in 1570 Whitgift, Cartwright's constant opponent, having succeeded May as Vice-Chancellor, deprived the puritan Fellow of his professorship; while in the following year he found excuse, as Master of Trinity, for depriving him further of his fellowship. But this was not the only difficulty into which the writings of Cartwright brought him. For in 1572, when he had returned from his *coactus-volo* exile at Beza, he found John Field and Thomas Wilcox in prison. "The hour," as Hallam says, "for liberal concessions had been suffered to pass away; the Archbishop's intolerant temper had taught men to question the authority that oppressed them, till the battle was no longer to be fought for a tippet and a surplice, but for the whole ecclesiastical hierarchy, interwoven as it was with the temporal constitution of England." And Cartwright perceived that his sympathy was due to these two imprisoned puritan ministers, the presenters to the House of Commons, probably the authors, of the celebrated duodecimo tract *An Admonition to Parliament.* Cartwright accordingly not only visited them in Newgate, but published a *Defence or Second Admonition to Parliament.* His old opponent, now enjoying archiepiscopal dignity, replied and was answered. But on June 11th, 1573, the Admonition and Defence were by proclamation suppressed, on pain of imprisonment and Her Highness's further displeasure. Once more the vindictive Whitgift was able to oppose him in preventing the publication of his confutation of the Rhemish Testament, undertaken at the request and part-expense of the Earl of Leicester and Sir Francis Walsingham, as well as in opposing, with Bishop Freake, his unlicensed preaching. But that we may not wander too much abroad from Cambridge, we shall only record that Cartwright's liberty of preaching being restored in 1592, he came to his old University town, was prevailed

on one week-day to give a sermon in the Great St. Mary's, "where there was a great conference of all sorts to hear him; grave men ran like boys in the streets to get places in the church."

In the meantime a number of cases, which we can more rapidly discuss, had arisen under the chapter of Elizabeth's Statutes given in 1570, entitled "De Concionibus."* The material part of it is couched in these words: "Prohibemus ne quisquam in concione aliqua, in loco communi tractando, in lectionibus publicis, seu alitèr publicè intra Universitatem nostram quicquam doceat, tractet, vel defendat contra Religionem, seu ejusdem aliquam partem in regno nostro publicâ autoritate receptam et stabilitam; aut contra aliquam statum, autoritatem, dignitatem, seu gradum vel ecclesiasticum vel civilem hujus regni nostri Angliæ, vel Hiberniæ: qui contra fecerit, errorem vel temeritatem suam Cancellarii jussu cum assensu majoris partis præfectorum Collegiorum revocabit, et publicè confitebitur. Quod si recusaverit, aut non humilitèr, eo modo quo illi præscribitur, perfecerit, eadem autoritate a collegio suo perpetuò excludatur, et Universitate exulabit."

What degree of liberty was permitted to the University under such a statute? As we shall show, it was by no means a dead letter. And a still further restriction arose by the *Regiæ Literæ* of James I., first sent in 1603, afterwards—in 1616—delivered with the King's own hand (though neither the statutes nor the Royal Letters were, as Mr. George Dyer points out, confirmed by Act of Parliament). For James would have it that every one taking any degree in the schools should subscribe to three articles, setting out that the King's Majesty is under God the only Supreme Governor of the Realm; that the Book of Common Prayer contains nothing contrary to the Word of God; and that the Book of Articles agreed to in 1562, and containing the Thirty-nine Articles, besides the ratification, is also agreeable to the Word of God. When it is remembered that still another provision was in force whereby all students were to "be restrained from going to any other church in the time of St. Mary's sermons," which were both morning and afternoon, and that no preacher was to be allowed to discourse in the town "but such as are every way conformable both by subscription and every other way," it must be admitted that either the right of private judgment or the conscientious regard to its exercise was untowardly hampered. And to-day the reflection cannot but arise that in the comparative abolition of "privilegia," our privileges stand most confessed.

(*To be continued.*)

* Cartwright's was strictly the first case under chapter 45 of these statutes. The Regent House disturbance was, as stated, on the 29th June, 1570: the statutes of Elizabeth are dated 25th September, 1570; and the deprivation of the professorship was in virtue of the "De Concionibus," and dated 11th December, 1570. Cartwright was, by a written document, invited to a conference; and it was only after he had refused this—though indeed he had practically little choice in the matter—that he was expelled. Whiston, 140 years later, called attention to this mode of procedure; and based his protest in part upon its disregard.

LOWNDES'S *MANUAL.*

THE following is a copy of the original prospectus of that most valuable work *Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PART I.,
PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS,
OF

The Bibliographer's Manual.

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF

RARE, CURIOUS, AND USEFUL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED IN OR RELATING TO

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

From the invention of Printing:

WITH

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICES, COLLATIONS OF THE RARER ARTICLES,

AND THE PRICES AT WHICH THEY HAVE SOLD IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

BY

WILLIAM THOMAS LOWNDES.

"Scire ubi aliquid invenire posses, ea magna pars eruditionis est.

Although the utility of Brunet's celebrated *Manuel du Libraire* has been universally

acknowledged, it is extraordinary that no similar work has been attempted in our own language, and with especial reference to the literature of this country.

To supply this defect is the chief, but not the only, object of the compilation now submitted to the notice of the Public; for whilst the arrangement of Monsieur Brunet's work will, to a certain extent, form the plan of the present, the latter will, it is confidently presumed, possess original claims to the attention of the Literary World.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL will contain upwards of *twenty thousand* articles, in strictly alphabetical order, under the names of their respective authors, presenting a list of the principal works in the various departments of Divinity, Ecclesiastical and Civil History, more particularly of Great Britain, Jurisprudence, Philosophy, Sciences, the Arts, Biography, Voyages and Travels, Philology, Belles Lettres, Heraldry, Poetry, and the Drama.

In the compilation of this work the labours of the most distinguished Writers on Bibliography and of Biography have been consulted, including BALE, LELAND, MAITTAIRE, ANTHONY A WOOD, HEARNE, TANNER, BISHOP NICOLSON, RAWLINSON, OLDYS, AMES, HERBERT, RITSON, DR. JOHNSON, GIBBON, GOUGH, HORACE WALPOLE, ELLIS, SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, DR. DIBDIN, DR. BLISS, BELOE, PARK, HASLEWOOD, D'ISRAELI, CLARKE, The REV. T. H. HORNE, GIFFORD, KIPPIS, CHALMERS, WATT, NICHOLS, UPCOTT, MOULE, MOSS, etc., and the Collections of Voyages by CHURCHILL, OSBORNE, (the HARLEIAN) HARRIS, PINKERTON, KERR, etc., the Somers and Harleian Collections of Tracts; the Edinburgh, Monthly, Quarterly, and Retrospective Reviews; the remarks prefixed to the reprints of early English writers; and the numerous sale catalogues of the present century have been diligently perused.

As the Editor's attention has been devoted to the compilation of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL for many years, he may perhaps, without the imputation of improper vanity, flatter himself that the result of his researches will become a useful, if not an indispensable addition to the libraries of Historians, Antiquaries, and Bibliographers, and in fact, of all who are interested in the literature of their country.

The work will be published in twelve parts, demy octavo, printed in double columns, price five shillings each. The second Part will appear in June, and regularly afterwards upon the first of every alternate month, and will form three handsome volumes.

Subscribers' Names received by WILLIAM PICKERING, Chancery Lane, and by every Bookseller in the Kingdom.

Communications respecting the Work, addressed, post paid, for the Editor, to the care of the publisher, will meet with attention.

REVIEWS.

Aboriginal American Authors, and their Productions, especially those in the Native Languages. A chapter in the History of Literature. By DANIEL G. BRINTON, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia, 1883. 8vo. London: Trübner & Co.

This valuable contribution to literary history is an enlargement of a paper read before the *Congrès International des Américanistes*, at Copenhagen, in August of last year. The author points out that while time and money have been spent in the collection of objects of wood and stone, of pottery, etc., connected with the indigenous races, such monuments of the native literature as exist have been hitherto neglected. The subject is treated under the following heads: The Literary Faculty in the Native Mind; Narrative, Didactic, Oratorical, Poetical, and Dramatic Literatures; and under each such information respecting books that once existed, and books that still exist, as Dr. Brinton has been able to collect, is brought together. By this means a considerable number of native authors are added to the literary roll, and a useful chapter is contributed to the history of literature. As the whole American continent is brought under review, there is a considerable variety in the races whose literary achievements are considered.

Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy, with Notes and Extracts. By W. H. WYMAN. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, 1884. 8vo, pp. 124.

If we did not know by experience how mad sane men can be upon certain points, it would be impossible to believe that any human being could hold the absurd notion that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays. Could two men of genius be more unlike than these two men? This, we suppose, has been the chief reason why these crotcheteers have propounded their preposterous theory.

If we had not found by the preface that Mr. Wyman is orthodox in his belief in the true Shake-

speare, we should not have considered it civil to commence this notice as we have done. The true bibliographer is the most tolerant of men; to him the opinions enunciated in books are as nothing. If a sufficient number of persons have written on a given subject, however ridiculous, that subject becomes entitled to the honour of a bibliography.

The first title in the list is Colonel Hart's *Ancient Lethe*, published at New York in 1848; and Mr. Wyman points out that before he drew attention to this, the earliest date given was 1852, when the article "Who wrote Shakespeare?" appeared in *Chambers's Journal*. We think, however, that we could go back a year further, for a crack-brained Irishman gave some lectures in 1847, in which he propounded the theory that Shakespeare's plays were written by the monks!! We have seen the bill of his lectures, but do not know where to find it now.

Miss Delia Bacon was the first writer who connected Lord Bacon with the authorship of the Shakespearean dramas, and in an article in *Putnam's Monthly*, for January 1856, she suggested this theory by inference. In this same year Mr. William Henry Smith came forward as a Baconian.

In this book there are 255 titles; of these 117 are for Shakespeare, 73 against Shakespeare, 65 unclassified. As to the nationality of the articles, they may be classified as follows: American, 161; English, 69; Australian, 10; Scotch, 4; Canadian, 3; German, 2; French, 2; Italy, Holland, Ireland, and India, one each. This bibliography is a very satisfactory piece of work. It is very readable, and is handsomely printed.

L'Auteur de l'Imitation et les Documents Néerlandais. Par VICTOR BECKER, S.J. 1 vol. roy. 8vo. La Haye: M. Nijhoff; London: D. Nutt.

The authorship of the *Imitation* has been in dispute from time to time, although the claims of Thomas à Kempis have generally been allowed, especially in his own country. Father Becker has here produced a work in which all the arguments in his favour are clearly given. It is written in French, in order to let foreigners see the strong testimony which is known in Holland from the works of the Abbé Spitzer and others.

In the introduction is given a short account of the foundation of the community of the *Brothers of Common Life*, followed by a life of Thomas à Kempis, and a notice of the various claimants to the authorship of the *Imitation*. Father Becker then speaks of the twenty contemporary witnesses. This forms the first part,—the *extrinsic* arguments, as he styles them. The second part contains the *intrinsic* proofs, such as the Hollandisms; the terminology, which is the same as used by the Windesheim Fraternity; those historical circumstances which are in accordance with references in the *Imitation*, and the expressions showing that the author drew from the writings of Thomas à Kempis and from those of his circle. The third part treats of the various MSS., their ages, and the country of their origin. Then follows the conclusion, in which the author sums up the evidence, showing that all opposition to the claims of Thomas à Kempis must soon cease.

Notes and Essays on Shakespeare. By JOHN W. HALES, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, London. London: George Bell & Sons, 1884. Pp. x. 295.

Professor Hales is so well known as an authority on Shakespearean literature, that it will strike many with surprise to find that his criticisms on this subject have not previously been collected into a volume. Now that we have his various papers in a handy form, we see how much we missed in not having them before. Mr. Hales's views are so well considered and so clearly put that they cannot fail to be a permanent help to students. Back numbers of magazines are not easy to get at, and it is infinitely more satisfactory to find in this volume the admirable paper on *Lear*, the philosophical remarks on the Porter in *Macbeth*, and the comparison between Chaucer and Shakespeare, than to have to search the volumes of the *Fortnightly Review* of the New Shakspere Society, and of the *Quarterly Review*. The papers on the walk from Stratford to London, and on the poet's connection with the gunpowder plot, are of great interest, and some of the smaller notes, such as that on "the washing of Ten Tides," are full of useful hints. We can strongly recommend this as a book to be read and re-read.

Early and Imperial Rome, or Promenade Lectures on the Archæology of Rome. By HODDER M. WESTROPP. London: Elliot Stock, 1884. 4 preliminary leaves, pp. 246.

The tale of ancient Rome can never fail to interest, and when it is told by so competent a writer as Mr. Westropp it becomes doubly valuable. One would have liked to have heard these lectures as they were delivered on the spot, but the next best thing to that is to read them in this agreeable volume.

These lectures were given to the members of the British and American Archæological Society at Rome in the winter of 1882. The late Mr. J. H. Parker suggested their delivery, and Mr. Gladstone granted a sum of £100 for the purpose. The last year, 1883, saw many excavations and discoveries, and an account of these is added. The History of Rome is written in its successive strata, and until these were dug into on a systematic plan many erroneous views were prevalent. There is more to be learnt, but what is known will be found described here.

The Century Guild Hobby Horse. Published by G. Allen, Sunnyside, Orpington, Kent. No. 1, April 1884. 4to, pp. 104.

We do not know exactly how to notice this book. The object of the Guild is stated in a preface entitled "The Guild Flag's Unfurling," as intended to "provide a part song in which many voices may show their fullest harmony, and make that harmony as complete as enchanting, by the firmness with which each insists on his individualized part, and thus bring out his most valued and self-distinguishing qualities of voice." We suspect by the style of writing which runs through this *Hobby Horse* that the members are very young men. They have certainly produced a singular book, with a cover ornamented in the style of an early woodcut. The contents consist of verse, a section on art,

and notes on pictures and picture-galleries. The authors wish to appeal straight to their readers "with no publisher between to make a chilling third." The chief contributor is Mr. A. H. Mackmurdo.

How Shakespeare's Skull was Stolen and Found. By a Warwickshire Man. London: Elliot Stock, 1884. Pp. 46.

This is a strange story, which relates how the skull was stolen about the year 1794, and then in another chapter how it was found (apparently quite recently). The author affirms that Shakespeare's skull is not in the tomb at Stratford, but that it is in his possession. If this is not fiction, who is the "Warwickshire Man"?

Reading Notes on Luther. Prepared by JOHN EDMANDS. Philadelphia: Grant Fairls & Rodgers, 1883. Pp. 18.

Reading Notes on Wycliffe. Prepared by JOHN EDMANDS. Philadelphia: Jas. B. Rodgers' Printing Co., 1884. Pp. 12.

These exceedingly useful lists of books and papers relating to Luther and Wycliffe are reprinted from the *Mercantile Library Bulletin.* It is not necessary to tell bibliographers how valuable such lists are, and we shall be contented to say that Mr. Edmands has done his work really well.

The Private Libraries of Philadelphia. The Library of George W. Childs. Described by F. W. ROBINSON. Philadelphia: Collins, Printer, 1883. Pp. 48.

Mr. Robinson in these few pages has produced an interesting account of a library specially rich in books of value from their associations. Amongst those mentioned are an original MS. of one of Cotton Mather's sermons, and a copy of *Hood's Comic Annual* for 1842, with a MS. inscription to Dickens by Hood. There are several other books associated with Dickens, and a valuable collection of autographs. We hope other private libraries will be described in the same way as this by Mr. Robinson.

Aungervyle Society, Nos. 24-30, December 1883, January—June 1884. Edinburgh, 8vo.

The publications of this Society here noted contain the conclusion of *An Address to the People on the Death of the Princess Charlotte; The Passionate Remonstrance made by His Holiness in the Conclave at Rome* (1641); *The Discovery of the Barmudas, otherwise called the Ile of Divels* (1610); *The Russian Invasion of Poland in* 1563; *Kisses, being Fragments and Poetical Pieces on the Kiss*; and *A Marriage Triumphe solemnized in an Epithalamium by Thomas Heywood*, 1613. This is a good bill of fare, and it may be noticed No. 30 completes the second series of the Publications. A new series will be commenced forthwith.

NOTES AND NEWS.

IN America recently a copy was purchased of a very rare book attributed to Goldsmith, entitled *Triumph of Benevolence; or, The History of Francis Wills, by the Author of the Vicar of Wakefield*, Berlin, sold by August Mylius, 1786. Inquiry was made by the purchaser, and forwarded to Mr. Allibone, of the Lenox Library, who furnished the following information:—"In this year (1772) he (Goldsmith) wrote portions of a tale for Newberry, but rejected by him, intended to be of the same character as *The Vicar of Wakefield.* For an account of the announcement in Paris of *Histoire de François Wills*, see the biographies of Goldsmith."—Allibone's *Dict. of Authors.* The following quotation is from Prior's *Life of Goldsmith*:—"The novel mentioned as rejected by Newberry, he (Goldsmith) afterward read in the family of Mr. Bunbury, and by one of the ladies then present it is very well remembered as being taken from the comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*, though the impression remains that it was unfinished. What became of the MS. or the name given to it is unknown. This uncertainty warrants perhaps a conjecture, in the absence of more positive information. In the *Omniana* of Mr. Southey we find the following notice: 'A fraud has been practised in France upon Goldsmith's reputation. At the end of a volume which bears date 1774 is the following title, in a list of new books: *Histoire de François Wills; ou, Le Triomphe de la Bienfaisance, par l'Auteur du Ministre de Wakefield, traduction de l'Anglais.*' It is just possible that this may be the novel of which we are told, and that the author, considering it too inconsiderable to be acknowledged, or more probably leaving it incomplete, the conclusion may have been added by another hand, and the facts by some means communicated to the French translator. The original, if it was ever really published in England, will no doubt furnish traces of his pen, and the similarity of title is at least remarkable." Mr. Allibone adds:—"You may judge how very rare and interesting *The Triumph of Benevolence* is. I do not find it in Brunet, Graesse, Lowndes, etc. No one of Goldsmith's biographers had seen it."

The Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekwissenschaft, edited by Dr. J. Petzholdt, for 1884 opens with an article on two written catalogues of the middle ages.

WE learn from the *Athenæum* that an arrangement has been made by the Italian Government, subject to ratification by Parliament, for the acquisition of one of the four sections of the Ashburnham Manuscripts for the sum of £23,000. This is about half the amount paid for the section of these manuscripts which has been placed in the British Museum. Unfortunately our national collection has not been enriched with the Book of Hours supposed to have been illuminated for Lorenzo de Medici; but other works which appropriately return to Italy are manuscripts illustrative of the Italian language and literature, amongst which is a series of codices of Dante. The Italian Government have not bought that portion of the Libri MSS. claimed by the French. A number of fine illuminated books in the Ashburnham collection still remain for disposal.

THE April number of *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* opens with an article on a Codex Corvinianus in the University library at Göttingen. This

is followed by a contribution towards the history of Magdeburg printers, from a rare undescribed document upon Saxon history in the fifteenth century. The list of the *personnel* of the German libraries is continued. The necrology for 1883 is given, under both "library officials" and "publishers and printers"; and there are various notes and news on libraries and bibliography.

THERE is an interesting article in *Bulletin du Bibliophile* for January on the unedited letters of the Marquise Pauline de Simiane, grand-daughter of Madame de Sévigné (daughter of Madame de Grignan). Following this is an article on Printing in Nantes in the sixteenth century, which, in form and matter, is an admirable contribution to bibliography. It is founded on a volume published by *La Société des Bibliophiles Bretons*, in 1878, and two other histories of printing in Brittany, that of Toussaint Gautier, in 1857, and that of Dom Plaine, in 1876; but M. Arthur de la Borderie, the author of the article, fills up some extensive gaps from his own researches. M. Léon Techener himself contributes a notice upon a curious MS. on the *Convulsionnaires Jansenistes* (1733—1748), being the journal of their clandestine meetings.

THE native printers at Bishopstowe, according to information received from Natal, are now engaged in completing the setting up of the Zulu translation of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, which Bishop Colenso, at the time of his death, left in an unfinished state.

M. CLAUDIN, whose researches upon the printers of the fifteenth century are well known, is about to publish a notice of 4 pages 4to, with a frontispiece and ornamented letter in the style of the Renaissance, under the enticing title: *A New Document on Gutenberg*. This document is new in effect, in the sense that it had passed completely unrecognised until now, although printed since 1470. It is a letter of Guillaume Fichet, Savoisien, addressed to Robert Gaguin, and which figures at the head of some copies of a book which is already nothing less than common, the *Liber Orthographia* of Gasparini of Bergamo. This work, the preface of which is dated, like the letter in question, in January 1470, is the second which had been printed at Paris, *ædibus Sorbonæ*, and by the same workmen which had printed the first of the *Letters* of the same author, at the end of 1469, or in the first months of 1470. In this epistle to Gaguin, emphatic and very incorrect, Fitchet says the new workmen in books (*novum librariorum Genus*) come from Germany. Ulric (Gering), Michel (Friburger), and Martin (Krantz) affirm that it is a certain Jean called *Bonemontanus* (Bonne-Montagne, *Gutenberg*) who invented the art of printing in the environs of Mayence.

ANOTHER "find" in a library. This time it is the library of Saint Sauveur at Zellerfeld, where a MS. of 750 pp. has been unearthed, which contains two unedited fragments of Luther, one in French, the other in German, the latter dated 1535, two unedited theological treatises of Melancthon, and the more ancient journal (*Tagbuch*) of the "acts" of Luther, from 1521 to 1534, by one of his devotees, Conrad *Cordatus*. He had at first the idea of putting down day by day all the discourse of the master, even the least serious. If we are to believe it, this transcription had been authorised by Luther himself, in whom humility was not the dominant virtue.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Germany to erect a monument to the memory of Friedrich König, the inventor of the steam-press. The sum of £217 has been received, and contributions are invited by Herr E. Gräfenhan, bookseller, who is acting as treasurer. The monument will be erected at Eisleben, König's birthplace.

M. SCHŒLCHER, senator of the colonies, has given his library to Martinique, and to Guadeloupe he has presented his collection of sculptures. The colonial commission has decided that a museum, bearing the name of Musée Schœlcher, should be constructed at Pointe-à-Pitre to receive this collection.

RECENT contributions to bibliography include *Essai d'une bibliographie des publications périodiques de la Bretagne* (Rennes, Plihon, 1884), by R. Kerviler, and *Essai d'une bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à l'histoire religieuse de Paris pendant la Revolution* (Paris, Poussielgue, 1884), by Paul Lacombe.

IN *The Critic and Good Literature* of May 10th there is an interesting communication on Thackeray's connection with the American paper *The Corsair*. An extract is given from a letter from N. P. Willis, foreign correspondent of the journal, as follows (dated London, July 26th, 1839):—"I have engaged a contributor to *The Corsair*. Who do you think? The author of *Yellowplush* and *Major Gahagan*. I have mentioned it in my Jottings, that our readers may know all about it. He has gone to Paris, and will write letters from there and afterwards from London for a guinea a *close column* of *The Corsair*—cheaper than I ever did anything in my life. I will see that he is paid for a while, to see how you like him. For myself, I think him the *very best periodical writer alive*. He is a royal, daring, fine creature, too. I take the responsibility of it. You will hear from him soon." There was delay in the transmission of the mails (the steam service being new and irregular), and only eight of the letters appeared in *The Corsair*; but the publication of any such letters, at that day, must be accounted remarkable.

AT Paris on Tuesday, June 10th, and four following days was sold another portion of the library of Mons. Amboise Firmin-Didot. Among the manuscripts were the following: the oldest version of the Bible in French with Miniatures; a Latin Psalter of the thirteenth century; a Missal of the fourteenth century; an Antiphonary of the fourteenth century; with paintings of the school of Sienna; several copies of the *Book of Hours*, one of which was written for Madalena di Medici, sister of Leo X.; and a Theory of the Human Figure, with forty-six pages of original drawing of Rubens; also a *Koran* of the fifteenth century richly illuminated. There were hundreds of miniatures, European and Asiatic; a sculptured ivory of the fourteenth century; a distich, with portraits of René of Anjou, King of Naples, and his wife, supposed to have been painted by the king himself. An illustrated catalogue of the sale will be published.

There is a very interesting article on the library of Marie Antoinette in the May number of *Le Livre*. The queen's qualities of mind have generally been held in high estimation, and the choice and management of her library support this opinion. She cared little for painting, but much for music and books. It is to her we owe the superb edition in 4to of *Œuvres de Métastace.* M. de Lagarde was *maître de musique* in the house of the queen, and received a salary in that capacity of 250 livres a month. The queen's literary circle included a lady-reader, Mme. de Neuilly, who received 3,100 livres per annum, a reader, and a librarian. The reader, l'Abbé de Vermond, was also her private secretary. The Secretaire du Cabinet, M. Campan, replaced Vermond in 1789; and it is to Campan we owe the *Catalogue des livres de la reine*, MS., 4to, in the *Bibliothèque Nationale.* This volume, bound in calf, suffered mutilation; it is lettered at the back *Catal. des livres,* the words *de la reine* having been carefully effaced here and throughout the book. On the *plats* the arms of the king and queen, surmounted by a crown, have also been effaced. The MS. consists of Preface, three leaves; Catalogue of Subjects, twenty-eight leaves; Alphabetical Catalogue, thirty-six leaves. The library contained five hundred and ten works, viz.: religion, seventy; history, one hundred and eighty-four; science and arts, one hundred and two; belles lettres, one hundred and fifty-four. A large number of the works were in Italian, in which language the queen was proficient, thanks to the lessons of Metastasio. The alphabetical catalogue is made with much care and accuracy; only the method adopted by the librarian is very defective. The inconvenience would not be much felt in a small library, but would throw a large one into chaos. Instead of the name of the author, he adopted the principal word in the title, as deciding the place of a work in the catalogue.

The May number of *Le Livre* is excellent. Besides the article on the library of Marie Antoinette, there is one on Jean Jacques Rousseau and Thérèse le Vasseur, with portraits after Naudet, this followed by one under the title of The Authors of the Day—Work-rooms and Libraries. There is also an important article on the library of the Senate.

Mr. J. Salisbury, who was for eighteen years with Messrs. Trübner & Co., has started in business as a second-hand bookseller at 7, Waghorn Street, Peckham Rye, S.E., and has just issued his first catalogue. Mr. Salisbury will probably be known to many of those who in past years have been in the habit of frequenting the house of Messrs. Trübner & Co.

Mr. William Bragge died Friday, June 6th, 1884, at Birmingham, of which town he was a native (his father was a well-known manufacturing jeweller there). Mr. Bragge will be remembered as the donor of a very complete Cervantes collection to the Birmingham Free Library, which was afterwards unfortunately destroyed when the library was burnt, and also as a liberal benefactor to the Sheffield Library and Museum. Mr. Bragge, who was an engineer, and whose profession caused him to travel a great deal, was a busy collector, and his collections were, like his character, many-sided and various, including old books, rare gems, prints, old smoking pipes, and MSS. Of the latter he amassed a valuable set, which was sold for 12,000*l.* some few years ago.

We learn from the *Printing Times* that the executors of the late Miss Bewick have presented to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Natural History Society a large collection of old paintings, drawings, wood-cuts, etc., associated with the life and work of Thomas Bewick. Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods sold by auction on May 6th the complete set of 658 wood-blocks, including all the tail-pieces, of Bewick's *History of British Birds;* the 332 wood-blocks of the *History of Quadrupeds;* the 324 wood-blocks of *Æsop's Fables;* and the 54 wood-blocks and two copper plates of *Bewick's Life, Written by Himself.* The blocks realized altogether £2,350, and were bought by Messrs. Ward, of Newcastle. Bewick collectors will be interested to learn that Mr. Austin Dobson has in preparation a volume on *Thomas Bewick and his Pupils.*

It is difficult to believe there can be any room left for improvement in the swiftness of book production when we read of the marvellous celerity often achieved in the present day. For instance, in New York, a French book was recently translated into English, and printed as a 12mo vol. of 175 pp., in forty-eight hours! And the letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle, a volume of 650 pp., in cloth, was out of the bindery and ready for sale about four days after the copy was received last spring.

In classing the documents in the Indian archives at Seville, there has been found a list of the companions of the first voyage of Christopher Columbus, complete with the exception of two names, and some pieces which throw a new light upon the reports of the celebrated navigator with the brothers Pinzon.

On May 10th was sold at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, the first part of the library of the late Dr. J. Court, which consisted of collections of travels and histories relating to America. Lot 72, Christopher Columbus, 1493, fetched 7,500 francs; on the 12th, the second part was disposed of, when lot 366, Vespuce, Voyages, Lisbon, 1504, which was the most important work in the library, was keenly contested for, the biddings starting at 1,000 francs and ending at 13,100 francs. The total of the sale amounted to 88,723 francs.

The library of the late Mons. Ch. Defremery, Member of the Institute, and Professor of Arabic at the College de France, was sold at the Salle Silvestre, Paris. The sale commenced on the 11th, and lasted to the 28th of June; there were upwards of 18,000 volumes, all in good condition, many in beautiful bindings ancient (Groliers, etc.) and modern (by Derome, Trautz-Banzonnet, etc.), also many Arabic and Persian manuscripts.

The library sub-committee of the Health Exhibition, of which Mr. J. L. Clifford-Smith is secretary, have now held eleven meetings, and as a result of their labours they have succeeded in bringing together a valuable collection of books, periodicals, and Government reports of many nations bearing on the groups of the two great divisions—health and education—into which the

exhibition is divided. The decoration of the library, which comprises also a reading room, has been entrusted to Messrs. Liberty & Co., who have transformed the two rooms in the Albert Hall allotted by the executive council for this purpose into a luxurious resort for reading and research. The number of books at present received is about 6,000, and these are now being catalogued by the librarian appointed by the executive council. The library and reading room, which under certain regulations will be free to all visitors to the Exhibition, was opened on Monday, the 16th of June.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FEMALE POETS.

THE catalogue of the Rev. F. J. Stainforth's *Extraordinary Collection of Works of British and American Poetesses* (1867) is so full and complete that it is well to note the name of any lady not registered therein. I do not find any mention of Elizabeth Gilding. Her work is now before me, and bears the following title :—*The Breathings of Genius; being a Collection of Poems; to which are added Essays, Moral and Philosophical.* By Elizabeth Gilding, Woolwich, Kent . . . London, printed by W. Faden, and sold by J. Wilkie, No. 62, St. Paul's Churchyard, J. Walter at Charing Cross, and W. Domville under the Royal Exchange. Price *2s. 6d.* Sold also by the author at Woolwich. 1776." 8vo, title, three preliminary leaves, pp. 152. Some pieces in this volume are by the Rev. Daniel Turner, a dissenting minister at Lowestoft and then at Woolwich. F.

THOMAS À KEMPIS.

THE following quotation from Mr. Quaritch's last Catalogue will be of interest to all admirers of the *Imitation of Christ.*

"Cy comẽce le Liure tressalutaire Intitule *De limitacion nostreseignr jesucrist.* Sm. 4to. *Printed on vellum* (only one other copy known), and ornamented with fifteen *miniatures* finely illuminated in gold and colours, leaf 39 cut out, a fine volume in old calf, with arms of N. J. Foucault in gold on sides, extremely rare. £84. Paris, J. Lambert, 1493."

*** "The name of the printer and date are partially erased. The beauty of the paintings, the value of the book as a nearly unique vellum impression, and the bit of literary history embodied in its title (copied below) invest this volume with a singularly interesting character. The portion of the intitulation given above is succeeded by the words which follow here :—"lequel a este par aucuns iusques a psent attribue a saint Bernard, ou maistre Jehan gerson, pose que soit autremẽt. Quar lacteur dicelluy soubz nostre seignr fust vng venerable pere & tresdeuot religieux chanoine regle, vivãt en son temps en obseruãce reguliere Jouxte la regle monseigneur saint augustin nom̃e frere thomas de Kempis . . . Translate de latin en francois . . . !" H.

LADY MILDMAY.

AT Wallingwells, Notts, the seat of Sir T. W. White, Bart., is a very thick MS. quarto entitled *Lady Mildmay's Conversations in Heaven; or, Her Heaven upon Earth*, 1624. From an autobiography prefixed it appears that she was Grace, daughter of Sir Henry Sharington, Knt., of Laicock, Wilts, and wife of Sir Antony Mildmay, Knt., son of Sir Walter Mildmay, one of Queen Elizabeth's counsellors. There is no such work amongst the printed books of the British Museum. Sir T. White would be glad to learn whether any other MS. copies exist. The autobiography is curious, and enters into minute details of private life. M. H. TOWRY.

LITTLE BOOKS.

IT would, I think, be interesting if readers of the *Bibliographer* were to give in its pages some account of particularly small books. Mr. F. W. Robinson, in his account of *The Library of George W. Childs*, Philadelphia, notices *La | Divina Commedia | di | Dante |* Edizione, illustrata | da trenta fotografie tolte da disegni | di | Scaramuzza | Milano | Ulrico Hoepli | 1879. He says: "It is the smallest book ever printed, and is what the printer would call a 128 mo. It contains the whole of Dante's *Comedy*, and the illustrations are clear and excellent. Mr. Hoepli, whose autograph appears on the dedicatory page, printed only a few copies for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and the types were destroyed after having been used on this occasion. One little volume measures, bound in full Turkey gilt, less than two and a quarter inches in length by one and a half inches in width, and yet it contains over five hundred pages of type that can be read with comparative ease by the naked eye."

I have a little book of about the same size. It is *Maximes | et Reflexions morales | du Duc | de la Rochefoucauld.* | Paris | De l'imprimerie de Didot le jeune, | Rue de Sorbonne, No. 13 | 1827. The size of this beautiful Liliputian volume is $2\frac{8}{8}$ inches high by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Another little book I have is *Anacreontis Carmina cum Sapphonis et Alcaei fragmentis* Glasguæ excud. R. & A. Foulis, 1761. This measures 3 inches high by $1\frac{6}{8}$ inches wide.

Pickering's diamond edition of *Tasso* measures $3\frac{4}{8}$ inches high by $1\frac{1}{8}$ wide. Some of the other "diamonds" are a trifle larger. H. B. W.

LIBRARIES.

Darlington: Free Library.—The corner-stone of the Darlington Free Library was laid on the 4th of June by Sir Joseph W. Pease, M.P. The Mayor presented Sir Joseph with the trowel and mallet, the latter being made from the oak taken from Aycliffe old church. Having declared the stone duly laid, Sir Joseph said it was the foundation stone of a building which, he hoped, for many years to come would have its effect upon the people of the place in promoting their education, their happiness, and

their comfort in life. Respecting the cost on the rates, he saw that Mr. Morrel, who gave an excellent lecture on the subject, said that a penny in the pound last year produced £650. Of that £650 the railways, who always complained of their high rates, the large buildings and iron works pay £525; therefore there was only £125 a year in a penny rate to be produced out of the pockets of the ratepayers and householders of Darlington. 5,300 householders would not be required to pay more than 6*d.* in order to make that sum, and at that cost to the ratepayers they would have the opportunity of spending a very considerable amount annually in books, and enjoying the building which the munificence of his late brother will have provided for them. In addition to that, the trustees had already secured, as a foundation of the library there, he thought, about 4,000 vols. belonging to the subscription library. There were also in the mechanics' library 2,500 vols. Whether they would come there sooner or later he did not know, but he trusted that no work done there would militate in any way against the work that was being done or would be done by the Mechanics' Institute in Skinnergate. Allusion had been made to the very different state of the country now with regard to education. A very great change had taken place in public feeling during the last twenty-five or thirty years, and they might be certain of this, that as elementary education, middle-class education, technical education was stimulated, as it was being stimulated, in this country, buildings like that would be more wanted and appreciated by those who had not only nowadays to earn their living by the sweat of their brow, but by the intelligence of their brains.

Derby: Free Library.—Mr. Henry Allpass, chief librarian at Cardiff, has been appointed librarian.

Geneva: Public Library.—The administrative council of Geneva are about to acquire, at a cost of 1.600 francs, for this library a collection of French Protestant opuscula, extremely rare, but unhappily incomplete, printed in black letter at Neuchâtel, in 1533, by Pierre de Vingle. Of these opuscula, the first, the *Instruction des enfants*, is the only example known of an edition *princeps*, not noticed until now. The three others were only known by the copies in the library of Zurich, considered hitherto as unique. This library is perhaps the richest store-house existing of rarities of this kind. It is notably necessary to search here for first editions of nearly all the satires and pamphlets of Fischart, of which often only two or three copies are known, and sometimes only one.

Kansas: Library of the Historical Society.—This library is State property, and accessible to the public. It contains 4,760 bound volumes, 8,332 pamphlets, and 2,928 journals.

Paris: Bibliothèques de la Préfecture de la Seine.—There are two libraries in the Flore pavilion, one French, the other foreign. The former contains 10,765 vols., the latter 14,000 vols. It was mostly by means of exchange that the foreign library was formed: in 1883 the Préfecture was able to collect more than 2,000 in this way. The 14,000 foreign volumes divide themselves thus: Germany, 3.000 vols.; England and her colonies, 2,500 vols.; United States, 1,690 vols.; Austria-Hungary, 1,300 vols.; Italy, 1,800 vols.; Belgium, 1,200 vols.; and Russia, 600 vols. These libraries are at present at the top of the Flore pavilion; but the question is being considered whether they shall not be transferred to the Hôtel de Ville, and installed there, in order that the public may be admitted to consult them.

Paris: Bibliothèque au depôt de la Guerre.—The existing catalogue, which only goes up to 1860, is now become, according to the *Journal Officiel* of 13th January last, quite insufficient. A Ministerial decision of 24th December, 1881, ordered the making of a new catalogue, which will contain more than 22,000 titles, in 5 vols. 8vo, besides 1 vol. for the alphabetical table. The first volume has appeared; it comprises in 500 pp. more than 4,000 articles relating to tactics and strategy, to the general defence of states, organisation of armies, infantry and cavalry.

Strasbourg: University Library.—The authorities are about to acquire the year 1612 of the oldest journal (*Strasbourg, Carolus*). No. 48 in this year is missing; it is replaced by blank leaves.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Avery (Edward), 18, Carlisle Street, Soho Square, W.; Cohn (Albert), Berlin; Downing (William), 74, New Street, Birmingham; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.; Jarvis (J. W.) & Son, 28, King William Street, Strand, W.C. (*A Boke of Bookes*); Lowe (Charles), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Meehan (B. & J. F.), 32, Gay Street, Bath; Miles (James), 62, Albion Street, Leeds; Milne (A. & R.), 199, Union Street, Aberdeen; Müller (Frederick) & Co., Amsterdam (*Curiosa Medica*); Murray (Frank), 26, Strand, Derby; Robson & Kerslake, 43, Cranbourne Street, W.C.; Salkeld (John), 314, Clapham Road, S.W.; Scott (Walter), 7, Bristo Place, Edinburgh; Simmons (Thomas), 164, Parade, Leamington; Smith (Alfred Russell), 36, Soho Square, W.C.; Sutton (Richard H.), 130, Portland Street, Manchester; Sutton (Thomas) & Son, 87, Oxford Street, Manchester; Woodward (Charles L.), 78, Nassau Street, New York (*American Topography*); Young (Henry), 12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

Messrs. J. W. Jarvis & Son, 28, King William Street, W.C., have issued a very interesting little catalogue entirely devoted to a very complete collection of Dickens's works and Dickensiana.

Mr. Quaritch's last Catalogue is devoted to Greek and Latin Classics, and, like all that eminent bookseller's catalogues, it is full of information respecting valuable books. Mr. Quaritch has also issued a rough catalogue containing his purchases at the Hamilton Palace Libraries. Of the total sum (£86,444) realized at the Beckford and Hamilton sales, more than half that amount represented Mr. Quaritch's purchases. Half of £44,105 were bought by him on commission.

The following catalogues of sales by auction have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge:—Topographical collections of J. W. Jones, Sir George Bowyer, Joseph Payne, etc., C. C. Grimes, Rev. J. M. Crolly, etc. From Mr. Dowell, Edinburgh, The Grange Circulating Library.

THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

✠

AUGUST, 1884.

BISHOP MOORE, "THE FATHER OF BLACK-LETTER COLLECTORS."*

BY THE REV. CECIL MOORE, M.A.

PART I.

THE life of "good Bishop Moore"† has never, we believe, been otherwise than cursorily dealt with, and not unfrequently the only allusion to the great book-collector is the repetition of a charge of dishonesty, having its whole basis in a piece of the merest gossip, which is unworthy of serious refutation. It is well that the pages of the BIBLIOGRAPHER should show in its truer and more instructive light the character of a man of profound learning, remarkable talents, and benevolent disposition.

Dr. Moore was born at the latter end of the reign of Charles I., in the little hamlet of Sutton, Leicestershire. His father, Thomas Moore,‡ described on his altar-tomb in St. Mary-in-Arden as "Gent.," is an instance of the manner in which cadets of old county families were in the habit at this period of taking up a trade. The father of the future Bishop, though descended from the old family of De la Moor, or Moore de Moorhayes in the parish of Collumpton in the county of Devon,* was an ironmonger, his father being the Rev. John Moore of University College, Oxford, and Rector of Knaptoft in Leicestershire,† himself the grandson of the first Sir John Moore of Moorhays, who was dubbed a Knight at Westminster Nov. 10th, 3rd of Edward VI. (1549); and Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Pomeroy of Berry Pomeroy, and Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Piers Edgecombe.

The arms of this family, which the Bishop always bore,‡ are—Ermine on a chevron azure three cinquefoils or. The old oak screen in St. Mary's Church, Cullompton, which divides the Moore Chantry from the chancel, exhibits these arms impaled with those of Gambon, Botour of Exeter, Clivedon, Stawell, Walrond, Trowbridge, and other old families.



Facsimile of Bishop Moore's seal, now in the possession of Reginald Clare Moore.§

* The Right Reverend John Moore, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely, formerly of Norwich. Born 1646, died 1714.

† *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxviii., page 465: Review of Dr. Monk's *Life of Bentley*.

‡ Died 1686. In an Almanac for that year in Cambridge University Library is Moore's MS. note opposite June: "Sum Total of my Father's inventory is £1518 17*s.* 7*d.*" Will proved 30 June, 1686. (Reference: 80, Lloyd, Somerset House.)

* Polwhele, folio 254, quoting De la Pole, folio 186, writes: "Moorehayes lyeth in the Parish of Collumpton, the dwelling of an ancient famylye of this place, whose descent (for yet I am acquainted with all) I will set down." The descent begins *circa* 1120. The name is spelt indifferently More, Moor, Atte More, and Moore; the Bishop using the last, it is here uniformly followed.

† He was the author of the following discourses:—

A Scripture Word against Inclosure, | *viz.,* | *such as doe Un-People Townes,* | *and Un-corne Fields:* | *as also,* | *against all such, that daub over this* | *black sinne, with untempered morter.* | BY JOHN MOORE, Minister of the Church at Knaptoft | in Leicester-Shire. | London: | Printed for Anthony Williamson, at | the Queen's Armes | in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1656. | The Epistle Dedicatory is to his Highnesse the Lord Protector, and is signed—AMEN SAITH THE SOUL OF HIM WHO IS as your Highnesse most humble servant, so also the Churches, the Publiques, and the Poors,

JOHN MOORE.

The | CRYING SIN | of | ENGLAND | *of not caring for the Poor;* | Being the chief Heads of two Sermons | Preached at the lecture at Lutterworth | in Leicestershire in May last, and | now published in love to Christ, | his country, and the Poor, | By JOHN MOORE, | Minister of Knaptoft in Leicestershire. | London: Printed by T. M. for | Antony Williamson at the Queen's Arms in Paul's Church-yard, 1653. |

Both of these Sermons are in the British Museum [4478 aaa, 68 e $\frac{713}{7}$]. At this time, when the "Bitter Cry of Outcast London" is ringing in our ears, a reprint of these curious Discourses would be somewhat interesting.

‡ Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, vol. iii., p. 589.

§ In 1819 this seal passed from Mary Wilberforce

The Bishop was thus well descended on his father's side, while his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Wright of Sutton-juxta-Broughton, an old Leicestershire family.* Born in 1646, the eldest of a family consisting of seven sons and three daughters, young Moore received the first rudiments of his learning in the Free School in the town of Market Harborough.† On leaving school he was admitted of Clare Hall, Cambridge,‡ on June 28th, 1662, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1665-6, his Master's in 1669. Elected a fellow of Clare Hall, Moore probably remained at Cambridge, taking part in the tuition at Clare. In 1670 he was appointed chaplain to Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor in the time of Charles II.; and to this connection, together with his own well-known fitness, Moore owed many of the high offices he was subsequently called upon to fill. The first fruit of this Court connection was the conferment by the King, *pleno jure*, of the Rectory of Blaby in Leicestershire § upon Dr. Moore, who entered upon this charge October 23rd, 1676, and relinquished it, after a pastorate of nearly twelve years, January 7th, 1687-8. In 1681 Moore received his D.D. degree at his own university, the University of Oxford having conferred a like honour in 1675 upon a man already distinguished for the profundity of his learning. In May 1679 the unpublished diaries of the Bishop, now in the University Library at Cambridge, contain the following entry in Moore's neat writing, with a mark indicating that the reference is to the 22nd day of May.

"I intermaryed wth Mistress R. B. God grant us long happines togeth^{r}." This was Rose, fifth daughter of Neville Thomas Alexander Butler of Barnwell Priory, Cambridge, and formerly of Orwell Abbey, and Cicely Aglionby his wife. The family of the Butlers terminated in one Jacob Butler, the brother of Moore's wife, and a most eccentric person. He wrote his own epitaph inscribed on five large tablets, some of which were put up in his lifetime. They contain a brief history of his life, with an account of all his losses, quarrels, lawsuits, etc. By a fire in 1717 and 1731 Jacob Butler lost £1400. He was the last male heir.* These tablets are now in the Barnwell Abbey Churchyard, and may well claim the kindly offices of the National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead, if only on account of their unique character and quaintness.

On June 8th, 1679, Moore was collated to the first stall in the Cathedral Church of Ely, and on Dec. 13th, 1687, on the death of William Sill was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's to the Rectory of Saint Austin in London, which he held till October 26th, 1689, when he was presented by King William and Queen Mary to the Rectory of Saint Andrew's, Holborn, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Stillingfleet to the See of Worcester, which thus left the appointment *pro hac vice* to the Crown. Dr. Moore was now Chaplain-in-Ordinary to their Majesties, and was recommended by Lord Chancellor Finch for this important post at Saint Andrew's. He was also sometime minister of Saint Anne's, Soho, built in, and taken from, the parish of Saint Giles-in-the-Fields, described by Blomefield as "near London."

On August 18th, 1689, Moore's wife died, and was buried in the chancel of Saint Giles's-in-the-Fields, so the prayer of the old diary had only a partial fulfilment, they had not "*long* happines," but we trust *much* happiness together.

By this marriage Moore had three sons—John,† Thomas,‡ and Edward;§ and three daughters—Rose, married to Thomas Tanner, author of the *Notitia Monastica*, and afterwards Bishop of Saint Asaph, buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, of which he was *Canon*; Elizabeth, married to Robert Cannon, who died Dean of Lincoln, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, of which he was a *Prebendary*; and Mary, who died (1777)

Bird, daughter of James Bird and Mary his wife (*née* Moore), to George Moore (her nephew), and is now in the possession of his son.

* Harleian Society, *Visitation of Leicester*, 1619. In 1630 the Freeholders of Sutton were Edward Wright, gent., and E. Reade.

† Rev. J. H. Hill's *Hist. of Market Harborough.*

‡ Blomefield wrongly says *Catharine Hall.*

§ Nichols' *Guthlaxton Hundred*, p. 53.

* Lysons, 147.

† Chief Registrar of the Diocese of Norwich, who married a daughter of Robert Pepper, LL.D., Chancellor of Norwich.

‡ Land Surveyor of H.M. Customs.

§ Died young, and was buried at Barnwell, near Cambridge.

in the cloisters at Windsor, of which she was, —a *spinster* aged ninety-four ! *

Dr. Moore remained at Saint Andrew's, Holborn, until 1691. In this year, April 23rd, 1691, the King in council nominated him Bishop of Norwich, on the deprivation of Bishop Lloyd for not taking the oaths to their Majesties. He was elected May 21st, by the Dean and Chapter, when he voided his Prebend and Rectory of Saint Andrew's. Being confirmed July 2nd, 1691, he was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in the Church of Saint Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, on July 5th, together with Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, and John Sharpe, Archbishop of York.† Of these appointments Dr. Stoughton says Sharpe owed his promotion to Tillotson, and Moore to Burnet, but Burnet himself declares that "there was no ambition or Court favour visible in these appointments," that the new archbishops and bishops were "men of moderate principles and calm tempers" (*Own Time*, ii. 76). The Bishop enjoyed Burnet's confidence, and greatly assisted him in his books; and Burnet mentions, together with Tenison, Sharpe, Sherlock, and others, "the two Moores" as men who were "an honour to their Church and age." The second Moore alluded to was Dr. Henry Moore, who was eminent for his piety and learning. Dr. Outram said that he looked upon this Moore as the holiest person upon the face of the earth. He refused several offers of preferment, including a bishoprick, and died universally beloved, and held in honour both in his own and in foreign countries.

Another historian of these times adds that the appointments above mentioned were such as to reflect the highest honour on the King's discrimination; they were well calculated to promote the best interests of religion, and could not fail, as has been admitted by one of the most prejudiced of party writers,‡ to afford general satisfaction throughout the country.§

* Cf. *Annual Register*, vol. xx., Jan. 14, 1777.

† Stubbs' *Registrum Sacrum*, p. 107.

‡ *Smollett*, vol. i., p. 123. "The other vacant sees were given to divines of unblemished character, and the public in general seemed very well satisfied with this exertion of the king's supremacy.

§ *Life and Times of William III.*, by Hon. Arthur Trevor, 1836, p. 148.

At Norwich Moore remained Bishop for sixteen years, his library assuming daily huger proportions for these times. A list of his MSS. and of his most curious printed books is included (as will be further mentioned below) in *Bernard's Catalogue*, printed at Oxford 1696-97. John Evelyn, in his *Diary*, under the date London, May 7th, 1699, writes, "I saw the library of Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, one of the best and most ample collections of good books in England, and he one of the most learned men." * It is at this period that Dibdin introduces Bishop Moore in his *Bibliomania*. "Having at length reached the threshold," he says, "let us knock at the door of the eighteenth century. What gracious figures are those which approach to salute us? They are the forms of Bishops Fell and Moore, prelates distinguished for their never-ceasing admiration of valuable and curious works. The former is better known as an editor; the latter as a collector—and a collector, too, of such multifarious knowledge, of such vivid and just perceptions, and unabating activity, that while he may be hailed as the *Father of* Black Letter *Collectors* in this country, he reminds us of his present successor in the same See,† who is not less enamoured of rare and magnificent volumes, but of a different description, and whose library assumes a grander cast of character. Bishop Moore (continues Dibdin) has a stronger claim on our attention and gratitude than Bishop Fell. Never has there existed an episcopal bibliomaniac of such extraordinary talent and fame in the walk of Old English literature. How soon and how ardently the passion for collecting possessed him cannot now be ascertained. But that Moore was in the zenith of his bibliomaniacal reputation while he filled the See of Norwich is unquestionable, for thus writes Strype: 'The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the possessor of a great and curious collection of MSS. and other ancient printed pieces (little inferior to MSS. in regard of their scarceness), hath also been

* Evelyn's *Diary*, p. 353.

† Thomas Dampier was Bishop of Ely in 1811, when Dibdin wrote his *Bibliomania*. Dr. Dampier was translated from Rochester in 1808, ninety-four years after Bishop Moore's death.

very considerably assistant to me as well in this present work as in others,' * etc." †

The diaries already alluded to contain chiefly notes of the value and price of books in Dr. Moore's handwriting, also medical prescriptions,—for Moore was well known for his knowledge of medicine, being according to Hackett ‡ in a note on the epitaph in Ely Cathedral a Doctor of Medicine §

In addition to medical prescriptions there are some roughly kept accounts chiefly dated 1681-7, and a curious inventory of household goods, and payments to servants: *e.g.*, "*Knife maid and plate m^h^.* 2 .0," "*Coachmen & Postil.* 4.0," and other unintentional records of the cost of keeping up appearances and feeing servants in the latter end of the seventeenth century. The names also of men deserving promotion are entered in these quaint old almanacks, and some are names of men who became afterwards celebrated, but owed their first opening to a patron who, as Bishop Benjamin Hoadly (of Winchester) declares, was the greatest patron of learning and of learned men that this age has produced. Bishop Monk also testifies to his liberal patronage of learned men, for when Bentley transmitted to Grævius a dissertation by Albert Rubens (the son of the great painter) and together with it a copy of Stephens' edition of *Cicero's Philosophical Works*, containing in the margin various readings from an ancient manuscript, Bishop Monk adds that this "belonged to Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, who had offered through Bentley to send a copy of the various readings to Grævius, then employed on an edition of Cicero, and upon his embracing the offer, permitted him to have the volume itself, promising him, at the same time, some other subsidia for the work which his noble library supplied."

This prelate had not only made that extensive collection of books now forming part of the University Library at Cambridge, but, with a truly liberal spirit, was always ready to give the use of them to scholars. He seems early to have patronized and encouraged Dr. Bentley, and to have allowed him the free use of his library.*

In the University Library at Cambridge is the following MS. letter from the Bishop of Norwich, dated 1696, with Strype's note: —"*Dr. Lightfoot's MS. of y^e^ Assembly of Divines which I procured him.*" It is addressed "For the Reverend Mr. Strype, at Low Leighton." (Strype has added "Writ March 26. Rec^d^. Apr. 1. Bp. of Norwich, Dr. Lightfoot's MS.")

"DEAR SIR,—I thank you heartily for the pains you have taken both about the Dr.'s MSS. and that in y^e^ shop, and the method in w^ch^ you proceed w^th^ the bookseller. Whatever you shall judge fit to give I readily will pay for it. I have been blamed for letting you go before dinner, notwithstanding I was importunate w^th^ you to stay. Therefore in some short time you must come, to make my peace and further to oblige

"Your very affectionate
"Humble servant,
"J. NORWICH."

Strype adds the following note: "*Friday night*, and I received it not till Thursday following; and paid as much as tho' it came 100 miles."

Among Cole's MSS. in the British Museum are his copies from Strype's correspondence. In vol. 521, Add. MS. 5853, p. 408, is the following letter from Bp. Moore to Strype, with Cole's remarks:—

"143. From Bucks Head Court in Great Distaffe Lane near St. Paul's. *For the rev.*

* Preface (sign. a 2) to *Life of Aylmer*, 1701, 8vo.

† *Bibliomania.* New Edition (1876), pp. 317-19.

‡ Hackett's *Epitaphs.*

§ The following is only one instance among others in which sufferers sought Moore's aid. It is from a poor woman, one Elizabeth Newett, and is copied from the MS. original in Cambridge University Library:—

"MY LORD,—I humbly begg your Lordship pardon for this trouble, but the character of your hospitality to the poor in bestowing medicains to those in necessity encourages me to hope for the same faviour that yo^r^ Lordship out of your goodness has bin plesed to bestoue upon maney outhers that are fallen under the same misfortins as I am. I am a poor woman that has my housband in the queen saruis and four Children for to worke for but the Lord has used me with paine and sickenes it Ling in my back and kidnes, that I cant rest night nor day for pane and sume time in my grine for this 3 wekes I bing a poor woman withall humbly bege your Lordship will be plesed to consider the same to extend your aduice with as fitt leavin and I shall in Duty bound Eere for to pray. I am my (*sic*) Lordships most Dutifull and humbill saruent,

"ELISABETH NEWETT."

* Bishop Monk's *Life of Dr. Bentley*, p. 39.

Mr. Strype, Minister of Low Layton, in Essex.

"*June* 25, 1697.

"DEAR SIR,—Your L^r. being *mislade* is *only the cause* of this *late answer. I thank* you for the MSS., and shall *accept it* at the *Price*, and *desire* you to *call* of *Mr. Charles*, the *Clerk of St. Andrew's Holborn*, who upon the *sight* of this will *pay* you *three guineas*. Pray with your *first convenience send me* the *Title of this MSS.*, and *go on* and *prosper* in your *studies*, so *beneficial* to the *Public*, and *pleasant* to *yourself*. I shall *ever be glad* to serve you in them.

"I am your very affectionate humble
"Servant and Brother,
"J. NORWICH.

"*Mr. Strype's writing on the back: I procured him Dr. Lightfoot's Journal of the Assembly of Divines, taken by himself.*"

Cole then adds the following, which on such authority amounts to very little:—"*Bishop Moore's Arms, viz., Ermine on a Cheveron three cinqfoils impaled by Norwich and ensigned with a mitre:* it is *neatly impressed*, though *only on a wafer*. I have *been told*, that *the Bishop* and his *wife lived miserably snarling together, always quarrelling*. His *unmarried daughter, Mrs. Moore, died* at a *very great age* at *Windsor last year* 1777, and was *brought to Ely* to be buried." The Cathedral Register has no entry of this burial. Strype here refers to Dr. Moore's *second* marriage, with Lady Browne,* relict of Sir Richard Browne, Baronet, and formerly of Michael, second son of Sir William Blackett, Bart., of Morton Palmes.

That matrimonial disagreements should be possible in a bishop's palace as well as elsewhere will be taken for granted. We will, however, grant the quarrelling, albeit the Bishop speaks with all affection in his will of his "deare wife," and leaves to her his lands and tenements in Darlington,† the plate and jewells, and, quaintly enough, "also the green bed standing in my owne bed-chamber at Ely, and the chairs covered with the same stuff standing in the said bedchamber,* and also one hundred pounds in money to be paid to her by my executor within ten months after my decease." But, on the other hand, after Moore's death we find his widow took again one of her two previous husbands' names, as from Longstaffe's *History of Darlington* we learn,—"Dorothy Barnes, sole heiress, named as under age in her father's will, in Sadberge Reg. as "The Hon. Lady Brown, who was baptised in this chappel, 7th August, 1670 [some error]; in memory whereof she gave a pulpit-cloth and cushion of red shagg in the year 1725." She also built the market cross at Darlington, which is inscribed: "This Cross: Erected : By : Dame : Dorothy : Brown, 1727." Moore died in 1714.

Nor was Moore's widow buried with him, and the last we hear of her is through Cole's MSS. as "breaking up housekeeping," October 11th, 1714. For Moore's private life we have little material except that afforded by his diaries. Of his public and official life his chaplain, Samuel Clarke, is at once our most full and most trustworthy biographer. Clarke owed much to Moore, as did Whiston, the editor of *Josephus*, another chaplain of the Bishop's. Dr. Moore, when Bishop of Norwich, had "already fixed his eyes upon Mr. Clarke, as a young man of genius, much exalted above the common rank, and promising great things to the world in his riper years. He resolved to make him his chaplain, as soon as he should be old enough to take orders. And when he did so, at the same time he received him into his familiarity and friendship, to such a remarkable degree, that he lived for nearly twelve years in that station, with all the decent freedoms of a brother and an equal rather than an inferior. The whole family counted themselves happy in him as an intimate friend; the Bishop's esteem for him increased every day as his knowledge of him increased. There was no mark of confidence, as well

* She was the only surviving issue of William Barnes, Esq., of Darlington, who was descended from Henry Barnes, brother of Richard, Bishop of Durham (1547), whose coat-of-arms and of his family were confirmed to him by Robert Glover, Somerset. His patent ran as follows ". . . in Comitat. Lancastr. ex honesta familia, quæ a dominis baronibus de BERNES originem traxit, oriundus."

† These, however, were her own paternal inheritance.

* It will be remembered that Shakespeare made a similar bequest, only in his case it was, "*Item, I gyve unto my wief my second best bed, with the furniture.*" Will dated March 5, A.D. 1616.

as esteem, which that prelate did not show him as long as he lived; and at his death, the highest mark of confidence he could give him was the leaving all the concerns of his family solely in his hands,—a trust which he executed with the most faithful exactness, and to the entire satisfaction of every person concerned."*

None can therefore more fully speak of Bishop Moore's life and character. True, Dr. Clarke owed so much to the Bishop, who "used all his interest, which at that time was very considerable amongst the greatest men of the nation, to promote him," that some may think his chaplain could not be an impartial biographer. He could not but remember the "leisure and freedom he enjoyed in his patron's family, and of one of the noblest private collections of books which" (writes Clarke's own biographer, Bishop Hoadly, fourteen years later) "ever appeared in England." It was to Moore Clarke owed the rectory of Drayton, and a living in Norwich, St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf, and his chaplaincy to Queen Anne, and his previous introduction at Court. Still, we have so high an opinion of Dr. Clarke, whom Addison called one of the most accurate, learned, and judicious writers the age had produced, that we cannot hesitate to accept his statements.

(*To be continued*).

THE ARRANGEMENT OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

By M. H. Towry.

PART II

MANY questions which are of great importance in a public library become of secondary interest in a private one. Such are check-lists of the books taken out, registers showing what works have been most in demand, posting daily accessions, deciding where to draw the line of rejection, etc. A private library, being "more for scholarly delight than for instruction," brings various other points under consideration,—*e.g.*, the individual condition and outward form of the books, the due display of a collection, the assembling of choice desiderata on special subjects, and so forth. Their advantages also differ. The comparative smallness of a private library is compensated by the benefit derived from the free handling of the books. As Mr. Nicholson said, "Reading the titles of books on any given subject is never the same as being able to see them standing side by side, and to take them down." But many private libraries are so inefficiently arranged that work cannot be done in them without much loss of time. Yet their potentialities are great, and their contents, if judiciously set in order, would command admiration from the bibliophile, and give pleasure to the possessor. I endeavour to indicate useful schemes of method, but it must be remembered that nearly every library has its own idiosyncracies, which may necessitate modifications of plans, and adaptations to particular needs.

I. *Form of the Catalogue.*—The catalogue may be written either on filed cards or in volumes. For the first, take strong cards of Bristol board, of a uniform size, with a punched hole, lined with tinfoil or roan. Write the title on one side only, one work to each card. File the cards alphabetically on wire-rods longer than the bulk of the packet, so that the cards when read may be moved on them. Each rod should have a metal label of its scope—*e.g.*, *Belf-bira.* To give four letters instead of three saves much search-work. The wires can be arranged in parallel rows in a cabinet of duly labelled drawers, or in a pigeon-hole case. The card-system gives no trouble in the case of removals or accessions: a card is merely destroyed or added; but at its best it is somewhat bulky, and any one using the catalogue will find there is less pleasure in reading files than in turning over leaves. Tied packets will be found most troublesome, and unless great care be taken, will fall into disorder.

If volumes are preferred, there are three plans. The first should never be followed by those who already possess books, but may perhaps be admissible as a temporary measure when any one is beginning to form a library. Enter the books consecutively as bought, at length in a folio volume. Write in a small alphabetically paged book the names of the

* Bishop Hoadly.

authors and the several pages in the folio where their works are entered. This list and key, if accurately written and kept up to date, can then at any time be reduced to method by a catalogue maker. The second plan is that followed by the British Museum in their present printed catalogue. Divide each folio page by a vertical line into two columns. Write in alphabetical order in one column, leaving the other for the insertion of additions as they occur. When the additions become very numerous in any one place, take out one or two pages as necessary, re-write the list, incorporating the additions, and insert the fresh pages. The third plan is that of slip-cataloguing. Write the titles with a "manifold writer" on slips of paper, taking two copies of each slip. Paste one set of slips into volumes, prepared with mounts for additional leaves, setting the slips with intervals from each other. They should be pasted above and below, but not at the two sides. Additions are made by inserting new slips, and dislodging the others lower or higher. They are moved by inserting a paper-knife at the side. A new page is supplied when the additions multiply, and after many pages have been added, the volume is in course of time taken to pieces and rebound. The second copies of each title, if kept roughly sorted in subject-headed packets, will be ready as the nucleus of a subject-catalogue, or of bibliographies.

II. *The Title.*—This should contain: 1. Author's surname and christian name in full. 2. Title-page of work, transcribed, excepting mottoes. 3. Place of publication. 4. Publisher's name. 5. Date, always in Arabic numerals. 6. Edition. 7. Number of volumes. 8. Size. 9. Press-mark. Collected works precede single, and single are arranged in the order of their publication, not by the dates of the editions possessed: *e.g.*, a recent copy of *Marmion* would be entered before a first edition of *Lord of the Isles.* Enter kings, rabbis, and friars under their christian names, and foreign compound names under the first. When the prefix of a foreign name is a preposition (*e.g.*, De Luynes, Von Humboldt), abandon it; when an article (*e.g.*, Le Sage, Le Verrier), retain it; and when the two are conjoined (Descartes), retain them. Well-known names, as Voltaire, Duns Scotus, etc., should be entered as commonly known, with a cross-reference to them from the actual surname. If a book consist of separate works, these must be severally entered. Polyglot works fall under the language of the original. Translations are, of course, entered under the translator's name. There should be cross-references from the original work to translations, commentaries, and biographies. Never enter a work twice at full length.

Regarding anonymous works I agree with Mr. Henry Wheatley, that they should be entered under the principal, or best explanatory word of the title, and not under that following the article, which causes a sad waste of time to the searcher. "*A particular recital of the perilous cruise of the ship Falcon in the South Seas.*" Who would remember "particular"? "Falcon" is undoubtedly the word. Initials (of an author's name) are practically nearly as difficult to remember. For the sake of consistency I would enter them, but only to give a cross-reference from them to the catch-word. Of joint authors, choose the first, and give a cross-reference. In civil actions, give the first name; in criminal, the defendant's. Place anonymous commentaries under the works commented on. Enter collected productions of various writers, such as Early English Chronicles, both separately and under the editor's name. Almost all possible cases of difficulty are met with in the ninety-one rules of the British Museum, and in the cataloguing rules of the Library Association.

Next we come to certain troublesome classes of works. These, in the British Museum catalogue, have headings *per se*, and if any one of them is a speciality in a private library, I should advise a separate wall-case to be allotted to it as well as a distinct heading in the catalogue. The British Museum has *Bible*, above 30,000 titles filling 21 folio volumes of the general catalogue with an index; *Liturgies*, 15 vols., including index; *Catalogues*, 9 vols.; *Periodical Publications*, 38 vols. and 12 of index.

Maps, MSS., and Music should have separate headings. Anonymous dictionaries and cyclopædias I enter by their names under "Dictionaries," but such as Johnson's, Bayle's, Vapereau's, Rees', Baretti's, under

their authors. In a private library I do not adopt the Museum plan of classing Acts, Memoirs, Transactions, Magazines and Reviews under the town where the society meets or the review is published. *E.g.*, the *Quarterly Review* is in the general catalogue with a cross-reference to Periodical Publications, where it is to be found in the letter Q, under London. I arrange such works alphabetically by their principal word, *e.g.*, *Quarterly* Review, *Linnæan* Society, under Periodical Publications. Each periodical should have a dummy case in the shelves, capable of holding a year's numbers, filled with the unbound ones up to date. This should be lettered with the title and the words Current Year.

Never bind an index to a set of volumes with the last one, but always separately.

Under *Ephemerides* fall almanacks, calendars, newspapers, etc.; and with regard to this heading the chief point is to give the precise dates of the numbers, and to bind as much as possible.

There should on no account be any heading of *Pamphlets* as such, for a pamphlet differs from a book only in its external form, not in its substance, and the former is of no consequence in the catalogue. All Speeches, Replies, Tractates, Letters, etc., will of course be entered under their authors' names, and anonymous pamphlets similarly as anonymous works. If, to save space on the shelves, pamphlets must be bound into volumes, it saves trouble to indicate the kind by the colour: *e.g.*, political, red; religious, blue, etc.; but I prefer to keep them in cases, each with a front sheet giving a short title-list. This because a single scarce pamphlet may be sent to an exhibition, or sold; its individuality is always somewhat impaired by binding with others.

We must now return to the shelves. I offer no precise plan for the natural classification of the walls. A private library has generally a few strong points, resulting from the tastes of its successive owners, and seldom shows a balanced collection of all notable works. Therefore a different scheme is necessary for each library. Moreover, supposing the library to be all-sided, no two scholars agree on the classification of knowledge, and each will probably construct his own divisions. There is a paper by Dr. Garnett in the *Library Journal*, describing the British Museum shelf-arrangement of topics, which is very useful. Schemes of the divisions of knowledge, such as Bacon's, D'Alembert's, Spencer's, Comte's, Ampère's, are innumerable.

Uniformity of appearance is, of course, lost sight of in a classed wall arrangement, but to me this appears an advantage. Uniformity may be very proper in a public library, where the walls are merely receptacles for the books, where the readers may not touch the shelves, but must ask for what they want. But in a private library matters are wholly different. Here there should not be soulless rows of similarly bound and shaped books. The collector looks with pleasure on a shelf which displays a variety of treasures, vellum quartos, worn brown leather gilded folios, thick small morocco bound Elzevirs, smooth tree calf; all these mixed and interspersed give historic richness and charm to the room.

III. *Shelf-Notation.*—The walls must be linked to the catalogue by shelf-notation, so that the catalogue may send the consulter without delay to the book needed. For although the book *might* be found by means of the wall arrangement, such finding is not the purpose or use of the latter, its end being to display the scope of the collection. No question in Library management has been so discussed as shelf-notation; it is of course all-important in a public library. The old fixed notation was very simple; 7. 3. 8. meant the seventh book on the third shelf of the eighth case. Fixed location is out of the question in a library receiving accessions which has any chronological or alphabetical arrangement, since the moment a new work is intercalated the numbers must be changed. Some admirable systems of movable location have been invented, in which the books are classed and sub-classed, whilst the notation indicates their place in the class, and provides for any amount of additions. The chief are those of Dewey, Schwarz, Cutter, and Perkins, and they are well worthy of study. They are described at length in the *Library Journal*.

An easy method for a classed wall arrangement is as follows. Number the divisions of subject with Arabic numerals. Let each number denote a new subject. If you have

several wall cases on one subject, distinguish them by Greek capitals, *e.g.*, 3A, 3B, 3Δ, etc. To each shelf-division (countries) affix a small English alphabet letter. Labels with title and letter are fastened on each shelf, and a larger label to the top of the case—*e.g.*, HERALDRY, 8 : ENGLISH, *a*; FRENCH, *b*, etc. Supposing the case has eight shelves and the English works increase so that five shelves instead of one are needed for them. You add a new case HERALDRY 8. A., and move your other classes onwards, labelling the first five shelves of "8, English, a." Or, to save removal of books place the English in the new case, label it "8" and the old one "8A." Preserve the time-sequence by treating the five shelves chronologically as one. To the left, running vertically down, are early works; in the middle, later; on the right, recent. Supposing Heraldry is your eighth subject, the press mark of a French work in the second case would then be 8Ab. To find the volume on the shelves can only be the work of a moment, allowing that each book is labelled with its author's name, title, and two dates, one of composition, the other of edition. The former should be placed under the name, the latter at the lower edge of the back. This double date labelling should be imperative. It is not desirable to number the small shelf letters, because the press marks would then be liable to constant alteration. The accession of early works would move a volume to a lower shelf of those allotted to a country.

IV. *Borrowings.*—When a book is removed from the shelf, support the adjoining volume be a strip of galvanized iron four inches wide and twelve long, bent in the middle to a right angle. One arm is slipped beneath the book, which is held in position by the other arm. This takes up no room, and is preferable to a brick covered with paper. Affix to the shelf, on the vacuum left, by means of a flat-headed drawing pin, a strip of card with the date of removal, the borrower's name and address and a short title of the book. Have, in addition, on the library table, a ledger-like book labelled "Borrowings," and enter under the borrower's name each book when taken out. Cancel by strokingt hrough with red ink. Where any single book is, and what number of volumes each borrower has, are thus readily shown. The ingenious mechanical indicators which have been devised would use too much space, and be needless in a private library.

QUARRELS OF GARRICK AND MURPHY.

BY T. FAIRMAN ORDISH.

PART II.

IN July and August following the representation of *The Orphan of China* some mutually complimentary letters passed between author and manager; Murphy expresses "great compunction for all *fracas*," and Garrick replies, "The *fracas* you mention was a matter of much concern to me. I despise the attacks and misrepresentations of blockheads, but shall be ever truly sorry when I am misunderstood by a man of genius." Yet, soon after, in October, they are addressing each other in the third person, and Murphy is suspicious about his two plays *The Desert Island* and *The Way to Keep Him.* Then comes some sunshine, produced by monetary payments to Murphy, which were evidently to his satisfaction; in one of the letters he says, "You are determined to overwhelm me with civility and friendship." This is the way Murphy wanted to be conquered. A cloud soon arose, however, and Murphy wants to withdraw *The Way to Keep Him:* he dreads rehearsals, "where nothing seems to me in earnest, and where the other day I was induced to strike out a scene which in the printing I must restore, instead of what is substituted." On May 13th, 1760, there is a cordial letter from Murphy, containing a paragraph about Foote, on which the editor of the *Correspondence* remarks, "These are valuable hints of Foote's manner." Murphy writes: "I have not seen the comical fellow Mr. Foote; indeed, I do not go much to the Bedford, but am tempted to drop in there to hear him dash away at everybody and everything. 'Have you had a good success in Dublin, Mr. Foote?' 'Poh! damn 'em. There was not a shilling in the country, except what the Duke of Bedford and I and Mr. Rigby have brought away. Woodward

is caterwauling among 'em; and Barry like a wounded snake; and Mossop sprawling about his broken arms with the rising of the lights,' etc."

On Feb. 11th, 1761, there is a letter from Murphy to Garrick, on the death of his mother, withdrawing his play *The Citizen.* For some time he abstained from his dramatic pursuits; but during a portion of the summer of this year, the managers of Drury Lane (Garrick and Lacy) let their house to Murphy upon condition that he should form a partnership with nobody except Foote. The agreement between Murphy and Foote was that they should each furnish three plays; Murphy duly performed his undertaking, but Foote failed to supply any plays at all. There was a certain agreement with the managers as to terms, the conditions of which it appears were broken. A detailed statement of the affair, drawn up by Murphy, is given by Foote (*Life of Murphy*, pp. 175-6), according to which there was due to Murphy the sum of £278, which was unpaid. And hereupon arose another quarrel.

A few of the letters which passed between them at this time may be interesting enough for notice. In reply to a letter of Murphy's of September 16th, 1761, Garrick writes that Murphy had said he was preparing a comedy, *The Man does not know his own Mind* (this is the same piece with *Know your own Mind*, the best of all Murphy's plays, which will be noticed presently); but, Garrick says, he had seen or heard nothing of the play or its author, save that Murphy is in another interest. Murphy in his reply to this letter writes: "With regard to my being in another interest now, I will account for it. I am in my own interest, and will endeavour to dispose of what pieces I write to the best advantage, or lock them up for ever; for I really am tired of being a day-labourer to add to other people's fortunes, which in all my other bargains with the managers of Drury Lane I have actually done, it being demonstrable that they have got at least £400 by my pieces, which, had I transacted my business with due attention to myself, ought to have come into my pocket. I shall, however, learn for the future to regard myself a little, and not be more generous than richer people; and it is upon this principle that I cannot think of offering the comedy called *The Man does not know his own Mind* to the stage, till I can meet with managers who will be willing to let an author reap the profits of his industry."

According to the agreement between Murphy and the managers of Drury Lane, the latter reserved to themselves one-fifth of the profits realised during the summer season; and they also, by another special agreement, "reserved to themselves a right to perform any play or farce of Murphy's in the course of the following winter, whether published or not by Mr. Murphy, provided, the said Mr. Murphy gained by a play £300, and by a farce £100. In that case the managers were to have liberty to play such play or farce without any further consideration to Mr. Murphy; and if a play was not worth to him £300, they were also, upon making up to him the deficiency, to have the like liberty."

The letter quoted above refers to a transaction for handing over some of the plays on this agreement; but some of the leading characters having been performed by another actor (Yates) during the summer season, Garrick thinks it beneath his dignity to act these parts. As this objection was likely to affect the sale of the plays, Murphy objected on his side. Garrick writes (Sept. 24, 1761), "I must tell you that Mr. Lacy assured me that he had made a bargain with you for the two pieces, and that he engaged to see it fulfilled on my part,"—As to Yates's part, Murphy must have made some mistake, Garrick says, and proceeds,—"Lacy told you that *All in the Wrong* ought to have been acted in the winter originally with us, and that I should have done Yates's part; but that he made no stipulation for my taking the part upon the revival of the comedy. The affair of the new comedy is wholly in your own hands, and we must acquiesce. What additions you have made to my fortune I am obliged to you for, and am sorry you think that the managers have been the only gainers." The breeze, however, soon settled into a calm. The comedy of *All in the Wrong* and the comedy of *The Old Maid* were surrendered to Garrick, and were performed with unexampled success throughout the ensuing season.

Murphy now had several plays on the

anvil, though he offered none to Garrick for some years. Three of these plays were tragedies—viz., *Alzuma*, *Zenobia*, and *The Grecian Daughter*; and another was the comedy *Know your own Mind*, Murphy's *chef d'œuvre*. There was a coolness between author and manager during these years, according to Murphy; but they were brought together again through the interposition of Bickerstaff, in the following manner. It was generally known that Murphy was willing to dispose of his three tragedies; and Bickerstaff went to Murphy from Garrick with an offer of purchase, prefaced and accompanied by copious compliments and protestations of friendship. Murphy writes: "I closed with the offer of Mr. Garrick's friendship, and dined with him and Dr. Johnson at Bickerstaff's house. After dinner the plays were mentioned. 'Prythee,' says Dr. Johnson, 'do not talk of plays: if you do, you will quarrel again.' He was a true prophet. Though I wished it much, no bargain was made with me. *Zenobia*, however, was acted in 1768; and no other piece of mine till *The Grecian Daughter*, in March 1772. Mr. Garrick in the meantime was pleased to show me that he would for another author act four pieces in twelve months." The other tragedy, *Alzuma*, was returned to Murphy without any comment or excuse; and this was the foundation of the last quarrel between them.

We will now look back a little, and notice some of the letters illustrating these events. On May 24th, 1766, Garrick wrote to Murphy with regard to the latter supplying a new piece (*Correspondence*, i. 224). This doubtless refers to the play *Know your own Mind*, which Murphy had written three years before for Miss Elliott, but which he retained, although it is said to have been privately performed at his own house frequently, Miss Elliott supporting the chief character. Murphy's play was founded on Wycherley's *The Country Wife*, with adaptations from Molière; and Murphy was mortified to learn that a similar play was in rehearsal at Drury Lane. On September 30th, 1766, he wrote a letter to Garrick on the subject (*Correspondence*, i. 241), some of the terms of which may be quoted as amusing illustrations of Murphy's manner:—

"I was really in hopes I never should have occasion to trouble you with a letter about any theatrical affairs again while I lived: and I was further in hopes that you, sir, would rest contented with the injuries you had upon many occasions done me. But, sir, I find I am still to be persecuted by you, and even those I wish well to. It has been three years (near four years) that I had written for the advantage of Miss Elliott a new play upon the subject of *The Country Wife*. Mr. Yates, of your playhouse, and Mrs. Yates, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Woodward—all saw it three years ago. I have often mentioned it to Mr. Holland, though never shown it to him. It has been lately given up to Miss Elliott entirely, and this is known to people of the first fashion in England." After throwing out these grounds for a case of plagiarism, Murphy appeals to Garrick not to injure "a poor girl." Garrick, in his reply to this, declares he never heard of Murphy's performance till lately, and long after he was in possession of the alteration of Wycherley now in rehearsal. There is a rejoinder from Murphy on the same date (Oct. 1), in which he says: "I will only take care that you shall not be a forestaller of markets, since you have not accepted the reasonable offer I made—namely, that both pieces should start on the same night." On Oct. 3rd he writes again to say that Miss Elliott is settled at the other house (Covent Garden), and that her play had been read; and on Oct. 7th there is the following letter from Murphy to Garrick:—

"Lincoln's Inn, *Oct. 7th*, 1766.

"Sir,—I acquainted Miss Elliott with your proposal to defer playing the alteration of *The Country Wife* till next Saturday fortnight, which will be the 25th of October; and I this moment have her answer, which is, that she has consulted Mr. Woodward and other principal performers, who cannot undertake to be ready by the time you have limited. Mr. Woodward and Mr. Shuter in particular have such long parts that I am convinced it will be impossible for them, consistently with what they owe themselves, to hazard a performance at so short a warning, and this the more especially as they understand the parts at Drury Lane have been given out for some time.

"By Saturday the 1st of November, which is next Saturday three weeks, the performers undertake to be ready, but cannot run any risk before that time.

"For my part I have no farther concern in this affair; both plays may succeed, or both be damned with my full consent; and whether you have the whip-hand of them or not, shall never give a moment's thought to, sir, your most humble servant,

"ARTHUR MURPHY."

But after all Murphy's play was reserved. The next series of letters between him and Garrick refer to the performance of his tragedies. As already stated, *Alzuma* was returned; and thereupon Murphy wrote to redeem a £100 note, which he had given to the Drury Lane managers. But Garrick protests against Murphy's taking the return of the play as "an unfriendly hint." He asks—"What can be the meaning that your natural good humour and good sense will now and then fail you when you are to judge of me?" There are several letters about *Zenobia*, which cannot be noticed in detail, but which clearly show how difficult it was for these men to deal with each other. Murphy is asked to value his play, but he protests he is too modest to do so, and then, when it comes to the point, he haggles and stands out; he is resolved "never to bring out anything upon the usual terms of taking author's nights." Happily, the other tragedy, *The Grecian Daughter*, was a great success, and it is rather pleasant to see how Murphy expands under the sunshine (Garrick's *Correspondence*, i. 460):—

"LINCOLN'S INN, *March 1st*, 1772.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter found me with a pen in my hand upon the point of beginning a letter to you. Being to set out upon the circuit to-morrow morning, I could not think of stirring without returning you my sincerest thanks for the zeal you have shown in the cause of the *Grecian Daughter*, and the very kind relief you gave me from the fatigue of attending rehearsals. The burden, I know, fell very heavy upon you, and your undertaking it served me doubly; the piece was most correctly got up, and I was as constantly in my business as if I had no play on the anvil. I must add to this that the decorations have greatly adorned the play. I cannot say that I was *fobbed off with a touched-up palm-tree.* I have seen your epilogue corrected by your own hand, and I perceive that you do not suffer me to thank you publicly for writing it, when I was in distress for that necessary appendage to a play . . .

"My connection with you, sir, is what I never can repent of. I should be ashamed to think anybody deserved the preference. I confess indeed to have often had my jealousies, but they were the jealousies of a lover. But after what you have done *think'st thou I'll lead a life of jealousy?* No! I have demonstration that there is no reason. I do once more return you my sincere thanks, and I go most cheerfully to the business of the law, because I leave *The Grecian Daughter* in your hands and in Mrs. Barry's.

"I am, dear sir, ever yours,

"ARTHUR MURPHY.

"Mrs. Garrick's congratulations on the first night had an air of triumph for which I return her a million of thanks."

Now, when Miss Elliott died, after a short career of great brilliance and promise, the comedy of *Know your own Mind* passed to Drury Lane, and Miss Elliott's part of "Lady Bell" became, as Foote has it, "the apple of contention between the goddesses" of that theatre. Murphy had a disputatious correspondence with Mrs. Abington on the point, which is printed by Foote (*Life of Murphy*, pp. 229 *et seq.*). According to Mrs. Abington, after the death of Miss Elliott, Murphy read the play to her, when she proposed to purchase the comedy upon the same terms which she understood he had been willing to part with it to Garrick. Murphy declared he declined the proposal, and forthwith war broke out. On Jan. 10th, 1773, Murphy wrote to George Garrick, David's brother, requesting that the play, together with all the copies which had been made of it, should be returned to him. Murphy and Garrick had their dispute out through letters which were addressed to Barry, and designed to be shown to each other; thus by tacit mutual consent making Barry a sort of buffer between them. Garrick in his letter to Barry writes—"I am afraid that he has unwarily got into some misunderstanding with Mrs.

Abington, and, thinking a quarrel with an actress about a part would be too trifling a reason for taking away his play, he has chosen to exhibit a complaint against me, that his resolution may appear to have a little better foundation." Murphy has nothing tangible in reply to this; and no doubt he made a pretext of the difficulty about the play to withdraw it, in retaliation for the unceremonious return of *Alzuma* in September 1770, which not even the success of *The Grecian Daughter* could make him forget and forgive.

But this was their last quarrel; and now for the final reconciliation. Murphy wrote an introductory piece for the opening of Covent Garden Theatre, after its first enlargement, on September 23rd, 1776: it was called *News from Parnassus*, and in it he paid a warm tribute to Garrick. If Murphy extended the olive-branch, Garrick was not slow to take it, and on 27th October following we have this letter:—

"DEAR MURPHY,—I have a noble turtle to-morrow, the gift of the Right Hon. R. Rigby;—if you have no objection to drinking his health and meeting some of your friends, be to-morrow at my house at four, and you will oblige, yours most truly,

"D. GARRICK."

In the following spring, at Covent Garden, *Know your own Mind* was at last performed. Garrick revised the comedy, and wrote a detailed criticism on its separate acts, which is printed by Foote (p. 291). He also wrote the epilogue; and Murphy used to mention with exultation that Garrick wrote the prologue to his first piece, *The Apprentice*, acted in 1756, and the epilogue to his last piece, *Know your own Mind*, in 1777.

There is a similarity so marked between Murphy's *Know your own Mind* and Sheridan's *School for Scandal* that the originality of the latter has been impugned. It is a lesson to playwrights not to let their plays be known thirteen years before being published. Murphy's Malvil and Sheridan's Joseph Surface are almost exact counterparts; and the other characters in Murphy's play are all represented in the *School for Scandal*. Even the title recalls that of Murphy's *The School for Guardians*. Foote, however, points out that the plays differ in construction, and that Murphy's is the superior in this respect. Murphy used to tell a story, with regard to this coincidence, of three men going a long journey together in a carriage—a barber, a bald-headed man, and a man with a fine head of hair. They agreed that two were to sleep at night while a third watched: the barber during his watch shaved the man with a fine head of hair; and then waked him to take his turn: the man, half asleep, began rubbing his ears, and, scratching his head, exclaimed, "It is not me you have waked, it is the bald-headed man," and went to sleep again. "I was so shaved," says Murphy, "by the young barber: he and the manager of Covent Garden were then very intimate; he saw my play before, and at rehearsal from day to day until it appeared."

That the two managers were uncommonly intimate is beyond all question; they were rather too much so for the interest of the drama. They soon after formed a coalition which destroyed all rivalship. It would appear, therefore, that poor Murphy had a real grievance after all, although, with a characteristic perversity, he treated it always with good humour, after having, during several years, expended much bad humour upon small and imaginary grievances. There is strong probability that if Murphy had not written *Know your own Mind*, we should not have had the immortal *School for Scandal*.

ENGLISH MANUSCRIPTS IN PARIS.

A DETAILED Catalogue of the English Manuscripts belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has recently been printed by M. G. Raynaud of the Manuscript Department there. The collection is very small, consisting of but ninety-five volumes; it is remarkable that so vast a library, rich in manuscript treasures of other tongues, should possess so few, and those few on the whole unimportant, in the language of a country with which France has had such intimate intercourse during centuries;—a striking contrast to the wealth of some of our libraries in French manuscripts. Of these ninety-five

some are contemporary copies, others have been already printed, and perhaps few have escaped the researches of English or German *savans*. Of those relating to historic subjects the most important is a group of twenty-two volumes, containing documents original and copied, letters, reports, etc., relating to the captivity of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, from 17th August, 1815, to 1821 (Nos. 3—24). No. 30 is an incomplete version of *Caxton's Chronicle*, from Brut to Henry V. No. 28 is a collection of contemporary copies of sixteen arguments and replies in John Hampden's Case of Ship-money, 1637-8. Another group of twenty-five volumes (Nos. 69—93) contains reports, somewhat imperfect, of the sittings of the House of Commons from Nov. 18th, 1606, to Oct. 8th, 1695. The originals of the 250 maps for the Down Survey by Sir W. Petty, representing the baronies of Ireland after the confiscations by Cromwell, about A.D. 1652 (Nos. 1, 2), should be of interest to Irishmen. Sidnam Poynes's narrative of the Thirty Years' War (55), a character of Queen Henrietta Maria (57), and a volume (94) including Pepys' account of Charles II.'s escape from Worcester (printed in 1765), and "Historic Notes" from 1641 to the coming of William of Orange, are other contemporary contributions to history. Several numbers concern heraldry and genealogy, four or five medical or chemical science, one of which is an early English translation of Guido de Chauliac's Latin work of 1363. No. 67 is the oldest, being a fragment of Ælfric's Saxon Grammar, of the eleventh century, and was collated by Professor Zupitza for his edition of Ælfric's Grammar and Glossary (*Sammlung englischer Denkmäler, in kritischen Ausgaben*, Berlin, 1880, vol. i.) No. 41, a MS. of the fourteenth century, contains several religious prose treatises and four pages of verse. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, a paper MS. of the fifteenth century (No. 39), was quoted and noted by Gesenius in Herrig's *Archiv.* (tom. v., 2, p. 1), in 1849, and has recently been collated with Tyrwhitt's edition by Herr J. Halfmann, who will shortly publish the result. The original of Norden's *Speculum Northamtoniæ*, 1591 (No. 58), with two maps not found in the printed work of 1720, was described in the BIBLIOGRAPHER for December 1881. These notices have escaped M. Raynaud, who says that "aucun de ces MSS. jusqu'ici n'avait été décrit." Students will however thank him not only for this handy list, but also for pointing out that the "Fonds Anglais" does not include those MS. volumes in the Bibliothèque Nationale of which a part only of the contents is English. We searched the catalogue in vain for the Old English Psalter of the Duc de Berry (lat. 8824), till we came upon this saving note. Why did not M. Raynaud make his useful work complete by including an appendix of references to all the English items in the department under his care?

L. TOULMIN SMITH.

A TENTATIVE CATALOGUE OF OUR PRISON-LITERATURE, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

BY W. CAREW HAZLITT.

THE object in this case having been literary rather than bibliographical, the titles have not been given at length. But a more extended description of nearly all the older publications will be found under their respective heads, in my *Handbook*, 1867, and my two series of *Bibliographical Collections*, 1876 and 1882.

1. The Tree of Commonwealth. By Edmund Dudley. Written in the Tower, 1509-18. First printed, 4to, 1869.
2. The Highway to the Spital House. By Robert Copland. In verse. 4to (about 1540).
3. The Act 22 Henry VIII. against Rogues and Vagabonds (1550-1). Renewed and enlarged, 14 and 18 Eliz. (1571-2 and 1575-6).
4. An Epistle to all the Faithful that be in Prison in England. By John Scory. 8vo, 1555.

4*a*. Certain Godly Verses, addressed by Laurence Saunders to his Prison-fellows in the Marshalsey. Printed with the letters of Ridley, etc., 1564, p. 215.

5. The Cruel Debtor. By W. Wager. In verses of 7 lines. 4to, 1566.

5*a*. The Lamentations of the Prisoners in Newgate and other Gaols. Registered in 1565-6.
6. Skelton's MerryTales[Tale14]. 8vo(1567).
7. Of the Ends and Confessions of two Prisoners lately pressed to Death in Newgate. 1569. A broadside.
7*a*. An Admonition to Cruel Jailors. A Ballad entered in 1569-70.
8. Counter-News, what talk Poor Prisoners use. A ballad registered in 1579.
9. A Poor Man's Petition in the behalf of Poor Prisoners. [? by John Pitts.] Registered in 1579.
9*a*. A New Order for Bankrupts. Entered 24 Aug. 1582.
10. A New Ballad of a Prisoner brought home in a Coffin to pay his Creditors. Registered in 1588-9.
11. The Black Dog of Newgate. By Luke Hutton. 4to (1596), 1612, 1638.
12. Luke Hutton's Lamentation. 1598. A broadside.
13. The Prisoners' Petition. [About 1600.] A broadside in the Huth Library.
14. The Dutch Courtezan. By John Marston. 4to, 1605. Reproduced with alterations, 4to, 1680.
15. The Prisoners' Conference. By Thomas Savile. 8vo, 1605.
16. Jests to make you Merry. By T. Decker and G. Wilkins. 4to, 1607.
17. The Several Apprehensions and Arraignments of Charles Courtney alias Hollis gent. and Clement Sly fencer, and their execution. Registered in 1611-12.
17*a*. A Pattern for Prisoners. [Another account of the Sly case.] Entered in 1611-12.
18. A Strange Horse Race. By T. Decker. 4to, 1613.
19. Abuses Stript and Whipt. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1613.
20. A Satire. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1614.
20*a*. The History of the World. By Sir W. Raleigh. Folio, 1614.
21. The Shepherd's Hunting. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1615.
[Composed in the Marshalsea.]
22. The Petition of the Poor Prisoners in the Fleet. Registered in 1617.
23. The Compter's Commonwealth. By W. Fennor. 4to, 1617, 1619, 1629.
24. All Bills and Petitions for the Poor Prisoners of the Gatehouse in Westminster, Ludgate, Newgate, with the Comters in London, the Comter in Southwark, the Clink, the Marshalsea, the King's Bench, and White Lion. Entered 14 March, 1617-18.
25. Mynshull's Essays and Characters of a Prison and Prisoners. 4to, 1618 and 1638.
25*a*. A Description of Love, with the Cry of Ludgate, and the Song of the Beggar. 8vo, 1620.
26. The Petition of the Prisoners for Debt. 4to, 1622.
27. Taylor the Water-poet's Praise and Virtue of a Gaol and Gaolers. 8vo, 1623.
27*a*. The Counter-Scuffle, whereunto is added the Counter-Rat. By R. S. 4to, 1628. Often reprinted.
27*b*. Star Chamber Cases. 4to, 1630.
28. Brathwaite's Whimzies. 8vo, 1631.
29. Cranley's Amanda, or the Reformed Whore. 4to, 1635.
29*a*. Woodstreet Compter's Plea for its Prisoner. By Nathaniel Wickins. 4to, 1638.
30. The Rat-Trap [Newgate], or the Jesuits taken in their own Net. 4to, 1641.
30*a*. The Star Chamber Epitomized. 4to, 1641.
31. The Counter's Discourse, with its Varlet's Discovery. 4to, 1641.
32. Mount Orgueil, or Divine and Profitable Meditations. By W. Prynne. 4to, 1641.
33. A Copy of the Prisoners' Judgments condemned to die from Newgate. 4to, 1641.
34. Quartermayne's Conquest over Canterbury's Cruelty. 4to, 1642.
35. The Recantation of John Bond of St. John's College, Cambridge. 4to, 1642.
36. The Inhumanity of the King's Prison-keeper at Oxford. By John Chillenden. 4to, 1643.
37. The Humble Remonstrance and Complaint of many thousands of poor distressed Prisoners in the Prisons in and about London. 4to, 1643.
38. The Merchant Distressed. By W. Bagwell. 4to, 1644, 1645.
39. News from Smith the Oxford Jailor. 4to, 1645.

40. The Prisoner's Observation by Way of Complaint. By F. Mussell. 1647. A broadside.
41. Strange News from Newgate. 4to, 1647.
42. Mysteries Discovered, or, a Memorial Picture. By Paul Best. 4to, 1647.
[Written in the Gatehouse.]
43. The Groans and Pangs of Tyburn. 4to, 1648.
44. A True and Perfect Relation of the Trial, etc., of the 24 Prisoners. 4to, 1649.
45. The Prisoner against the Prelate. By Sir T. Grantham. 8vo, 1650.
45*a*. The Poor Prisoners' Petition for Charity against Christmas. A broadside (about 1650).
46. Bailey's Herba Parietis. Folio, 1650 and 1679.
47. The Battle: 40 lines of verse. By H. Shirley, MS. Ashmole 38. The scene is laid in the Rules of the King's Bench.
47*a*. The Prisoners' Praises for their Deliverance from Colchester. By S. Fairclough. 4to, 1650.
48. The Declaration of Captain James Hind. 4to, 1651.
[There are several other pieces on this subject.]
49. A List of the Prisoners of War, who are Officers in Commission, in custody of the Marshal-General. 4to, 1651.
50. The Prince of Prigs' Revels. By J. S. 4to, 1651.
51. Lilburn's Upright Man's Vindication. 4to, 1653.
52. A Schedule or List of the Prisoners in the Fleet. 4to, 1653.
53. The Humble Petition of the Prisoners for Debt in the Upper Bench Prison (about 1653). A broadside.
54. The Oppressed Close Prisoner in Windsor Castle. By Christopher Feake. 4to, 1655.
55. Wil Bagnal's Ghost, or the Merry Devil of Gadmunton, in his Perambulation of the Prisons of London. By E. Gayton. 4to, 1655.
56. Authentic Memorials of Remarkable Occurrences. By Sir G. Sondes, etc. Reprinted from the originals (1655, etc.) at Evesham. 8vo.
57. The Walks of Islington and Hogsdon, with the humours of Woodstreet Counter. A Comedy, by Thomas Jordan. 4to, 1657.
57*a*. Ludgate, what it is, not what it was. By Marmaduke Johnson. 8vo, 1659.
[Reprinted in Strype's *Stow*, 1720.]
58. A New Meeting of Ghosts at Tyburn. 4to, 1660.
59. The Prisoners' most mournful Cry. 4to, 1661.
50. A Triple Paradox. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1661.
61. An Improvement of Imprisonment. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1661.
62. The Prisoners' Plea. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1661.
63. A Proclamation in the name of the King of Kings. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1662.
64. Wither's Verses intended for the King's Majesty. 8vo, 1662.
[Written in Newgate.]
65. The Humble Address of several close Prisoners in the Gatehouse, Westminster. 4to, 1662.
[About this time many tracts written by Quakers appeared, indirectly illustrating this subject. They are, of course, enumerated in Mr. Smith's Bibliography.]
66. A New Droll, or the Counter-Scuffle. By T. Jordan. 4to, 1662.
67. Prison Meditations. By John Griffith. 1663.
68. Groans from Newgate, or, an Elegy on Edward Dun, Esq., the City's Common Hangman. 4to, 1663.
69. His Majesty's Commission for the Relief of poor distressed Prisoners. 4to, 1664.
70. Three Private Meditations. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1665 and 1666.
71. Brathwaite's Captive Captain. 8vo, 1665.
71*a*. The Humble Petition of the poor distressed Prisoners in the Counter at Bishopsgate. Christmas, 1666. A broadside.
72. Prison Meditations. By S. M. 12mo, 1666.
73. The Cries of the King's Bench. 4to, 1673.
74. Fragmenta Carceris, or the King's Bench Scuffle. By S. Speed. 4to, 1674 and 1675.

75. News from Tyburn. 4to, 1675.
76. Spiritual Directions for Prisons, Houses of Correction, etc. By E. Cressy, Ordinary of Newgate. 8vo, 1676.
77. Prison Piety, or Divine Meditations. By S. Speed. 8vo, 1677.
78. An Epistle to the Prisoners of this City and Nation. 1677.
79. The Confession and Execution of the Five Prisoners at Tyburn. 4to, 1677.
80. The Confession and Execution of the Five Prisoners at Tyburn, 6 Sept. 1678. 4to, 1678.
81. The Tyburn Ghost. 4to, 1678.
82. The Confession and Execution of the Two Prisoners at Tyburn. 4to, 1678.
83. The Behaviour, etc., of the Twelve Prisoners at Tyburn, 22 Jan. $167\frac{8}{9}$. 4to, 1679.
84. The Confession, etc., of the Prisoners at Tyburn, 7 March, $167\frac{8}{9}$. 4to, $167\frac{8}{9}$.
85. The Confession, etc., of the Prisoners at Tyburn. 4to, 1679.
86. The Confinement, a Poem. By J. C. 8vo, 1679.
87. Gemitus de Carcere Nantes. By G. Wither. 4to, 1684.

87*a*. A Narrative of the Cruelties and Abuses acted in the Prison of Newgate, Bristol. 4to (1684).

88. Miracle upon Miracle, or Great News from the King's Bench. [An Oates piece.] 1687. A sheet.
89. Reasons offered in order to the passing an Act against Imprisonment by Arrests upon the writs of *Capias*, etc. Folio. [About 1688.]
90. Act of Privy Council [at Edinburgh], ordering Probation and Information to be sent in with Public Prisoners. 1688. A broadside.
91. A True Relation of the Cruelties and Barbarities of the French upon the English Prisoners of War. 4to, 1690.
92. The Gaolers' Extortion Exposed. 1690. A broadside.
93. The Cry of the Oppressed. By Moses Pitt. 12mo, 1691.
94. The Wild Irish Captain [D. Fitzgerald]. 4to, 1692.
95. A Certificate respecting Robert Blackburn's committal to Newgate for High Treason in 1696. A broadside (1696).
96. A Companion for Debtors and Prisoners. 8vo, 1699.
97. A Printed Form for releasing Prisoners confined for Debt in the King's Bench. 1699. A broadside.
98. The Mourning Poet, or, the Unknown Comforts of Imprisonment, calculated from the meridian of the Queen's Bench, the Marshalsea, and the Fleet. Folio, 1703.
99. The Whole Life of Mr. William Fuller. Written by himself in the Queen's Bench. 8vo, 1703.
100. Hell upon Earth, or, the most pleasant and delectable History of Whittington's College, otherwise (vulgarly) called Newgate. Folio, 1703.
101. A Word of Comfort to his Creditors. By John Dunton. 12mo, 1706.
102. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of the Life of Captain James Coats. 8vo, $170\frac{6}{7}$.
103. (*a*) The Miseries of the Marshalsea.
(*b*) The Present State of the Prison at Ludgate.
(*c*) A Design for the Relief of the Prisoners at the Compter.
[See *Bibl. Heber.*, Part i., No. 4119.]
104. The Proceedings against Mr. William Grigg for High Treason. 1708. A broadside.
105. The Unreasonableness and Folly of Imprisoning for Debt. 8vo, 1711.
106. The Piercing Cry of Prisoners for Debt. 8vo, 1714.
107. Prison Thoughts. 8vo, 1715.
108. The Cries of the Poor Prisoners. 8vo, 1716.
109. The Preston Prisoners. 1716. A sheet ballad.
110. The Secret History of the Rebels in Newgate. 8vo, 1717.
111. The Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard. 8vo, 1724.

111*a*. The History of the Bastille. 8vo, 1724.

112. The Prison-Breaker [Sheppard]. A farce. 8vo, 1725.
113. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of the Prisoners executed at Tyburn, 24 May, 1725. Folio (1725).
[Among them was Jonathan Wild.]
114. The Life of Mr. Jonathan Wild. 8vo, 1725.

115. The Matchless Rogue, or, An Account of Tom Merryman, called Newgate Tom. 8vo, 1725.
116. An Order for discharging W. W. Longstaffe, now a Prisoner in Wood-street Counter. 1725. A sheet.
117. The Prisoners' Advocate. 8vo, 1726.
118. Observations on the Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests. 8vo, 1726.
119. Some Objections to the intended Relief of Prisoners. 8vo, 1728.
120. The Arbitrary Punishments and Cruel Tortures inflicted on Prisoners for Debt. By W. R. 8vo, 1729. With descriptive cuts.
121. The Prisons Opened. A poem. 8vo, 1729.
122. Reports from the Committee on the Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons. 1729.
123. Report and Proceedings of the Prisoners in the Fleet Prison, and on the Queen's Bench. 1730.
124. The Creditor's Advocate and Debtor's Friend. 8vo, 1731.
125. An Act for the Relief of Debtors in reference to Imprisonment. Folio, Halifax, N.S., 1732.
126. Concerning the Prisoners and Sick in the Prisons and Hospitals of Great Britain. 8vo, 1736.
127. A Speech on Gaol-archy. 8vo (1737).
128. The Life and Adventures of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat [in the Bastille, etc.] By Archibald Arbuthnot. 8vo, 1746.
129. Memoirs of the Life of Lord Lovat. 8vo, 1746.
130. The Humours of the Fleet. 8vo, 1749.
131. The Bee Revived, or, the Prisoners' Magazine. 12mo, 1750.
132. The History of the Four Thief-takers. 8vo, 1756.
133. The Oppressed Captive, an Account of the Sufferings [in the Fleet] of Caius Silius Nugenius, alias Thomas Nugent, alias Thomas Plunket. 8vo, 1757.
134. The Newgate Calendar. 6 vols. 8vo, 1764. Often reprinted and recast.
135. The Tyburn Chronicle. 4 vols. 8vo [1768].
136. The Prisoner Released, a Sermon, by W. Dodd. 8vo, 1772.
136*a*. The Annals of Newgate, or, the Malefactors' Register. By the Rev. Mr. Villette, Ordinary of Newgate. 4 vols. 8vo, 1776.
137. Thoughts in Prison. By W. Dodd. 8vo, 1777.
138. The State of the Prisons in England and Wales. By John Howard. 4to, 1777, 1780, 1792.
139. The Old Bailey Chronicle. 4 vols. 1783 or 1788.
140. A Report of the Committee of Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts. Folio, 1785.
141. Barbarian Cruelty, or a Narrative of the Sufferings of British Captives belonging to the Inspector Privateer. 8vo, 1788.
141*a*. The History of the Bastile, with an Account of the Revolution in France, and an Appendix, containing an Inquiry into the History of the Prisoner with the Mask. 8vo, 1790. With a plate.
142. A List of the Prisoners to be tried at the General Gaol-delivery at Norwich. 1793. A broadside.
143. Criminal Chronology, or the New Newgate Calendar. 4 vols. 8vo, 1811.
144. York Gaol-Delivery Proceedings. 8vo, 1813.
145. The Terrific Register. 2 vols. 8vo, 1825.
145*a*. History of Fleet Marriages. By J. S. Burn. 2nd ed. 8vo, 1834.
146. Scenes and Stories by a Clergyman in Debt. [Written in prison.] 3 vols. 8vo, 1835.
147. The Fleet Papers. 3 vols. 8vo, 1841-3.
148. Rowcroft's Chronicles of the Fleet Prison. 3 vols. 8vo, 1847.
149. The Experiences of a Gaol Chaplain. 3 vols. 8vo, 1847.
150. John Howard and the Prison World of Europe. By H. Dixon. 12mo, 1849.
151. The London Prisons. By H. Dixon. 12mo, 1850.
151*a*. Chapters on Prisons and Prisoners. By Joseph Kingsmill. 8vo, 1852.
152. Revelations of Prison Life. By G. Chesterton. 2 vols. 8vo, 1856.
153. On the Repression of Crime. By M. D. Hill. 8vo, 1857.
154. Prison Books and their Authors. By J. A. Langford. 12mo, 1861.

155. Female Life in Prison. By a Prison Matron. 2 vols. small 8vo, 1862.
156. The Criminal Prisons of London and Scenes of Prison Life. By H. Mayhew and John Binny. 8vo, 1862.
156*a*. The History of Parish Registers. By J. S. Burn. 8vo, 1862.
157. Life among Convicts. By Charles Gibson. 8vo, 1863.
158. Memoir of the Rev. John Clay, Chaplain of Preston Gaol. 8vo, 1863.
159. Memoirs of Jane Cameron, Female Convict. By a Prison Matron. 2 vols. 8vo, 1864.
[By the author of *Female Life in Prison*, 155.]
159*a*. The High Commission. By J. S. Burn. 8vo, 1865.
160 The Star Chamber. By J. S. Burn. 8vo, 1870.
160*a*. Her Majesty's Tower. By H. Dixon. 4 vols. 8vo, 1869-71.
161. Memorials of Millbank. By Arthur Griffiths. 2 vols. small 8vo, 1875.
162. The Chronicles of Newgate. By A. Griffiths. 2 vols. 8vo, 1884.

BELOE'S *SEXAGENARIAN.*

PART I.

ON the 17th of April, 1817, died the Rev. William Beloe, at the age of sixty-one, and shortly after his death appeared *The Sexagenarian; or the Recollections of a Literary Life.* This book, full of piquant gossip, was soon out of print, and in 1818 appeared a second edition with a few alterations. The Introduction was written by the Rev. Mr. Rennell, Vicar of Kensington, in whose parish Beloe died, (at his house in Kensington Square). The author left his manuscript ready for the press, so that the particulars in the first chapter respecting his death, etc., must be read with caution, as it was written by himself. Beloe had a wide circle of acquaintance, and much to tell that was well worth the telling, so that his Life keeps its position as one of the most entertaining books connected with our literary history. Lowndes the bibliographer condemns the *Sexagenarian* in no measured terms: he says, "These volumes for presumption, misstatement and malignity, have rarely been exceeded, or even equalled,"—but this opinion is absurdly exaggerated. The author was somewhat ill-natured, and his anecdotes must therefore be read with caution; but the statement made by Lowndes that much was suppressed in the second edition is not correct, for it will be found by comparing the two editions that little or no alteration was made.

The *Sexagenarian* cannot be read with much interest or profit without a key, as references are made on almost every page which require explanation. Keys have been printed in the *Notes and Queries*, and several annotated copies have come in the way of the writer of this article. He has also been greatly assisted by Mr. Frederick Norgate, whose father is mentioned by Beloe in his book. It has been thought that some reference to the allusions in the book would make this article more interesting to the reader than a bald key; and as there are still many passages that require explanation, we hope that some readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER will be able to supply such of them as we are forced to pass over. In the following notes the second edition is used, but reference will be made to the first.

Chapter I.—Beloe speaks of his origin as humble. His father was a tradesman of Norwich, who died on May 4th, 1791. His mother died on January 24th, 1803.

Chapter II.—The remote province mentioned on page 10, where the author was sent to school, was Yorkshire, and the place was Hartforth, near Richmond. The master was the Rev. Matthew Raine, father of the more famous Matthew Raine, Master of the Charter House. The master's daughter, who encouraged Beloe's love of books, the female Mentor of Chapter III., was Miss Raine. The gentleman whose residence was a few miles from the school (p. 14), was the Rev. —— Pyle.

Chapter IV.—The great dragon of learning, "My Master" of p. 22, was the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D.; and as we shall see farther on, Parr was far from pleased at the treatment he received from his sometime pupil.

Chapter V.—The society of which the author was a member was Benet College, Cambridge.

Chapter VI.—The two young men of higher worldly prospects but of humbler intellectual endowment were Jenks of Corpus, B.A. 1777, and Northey. The insincere young man (p. 34) was Taylor, B.A. 1777. The tutor mentioned on page 37, and again in Chapter VII., was the famous Professor Vince, Plumian Professor of Astronomy. He was not, as stated (p. 58), the son of a village blacksmith, but of a bricklayer. Dr. C. and Mrs. C. were the Rev. Dr. Cooper of Brooke, near Norwich, the father of the great surgeon Sir Astley Cooper, and Mrs. Maria Susanna Cooper, author of *Jane Shore to her Friends, a Poetic Episode*, 1776; *Fanny Meadows; The Exemplary Mother*, 1812, and other works of a moral character. The singular and eccentric character of page 40 was John Fransham of Norwich, and the moderator of p. 44, Dr. Seale. Beloe wrote several Harveian Orations for members of the College of Physicians, and the first he composed was the one delivered by Dr. David Pitcairne (p. 44). The Doctor gave him a silver inkstand for his composition. Peter Bilby was the name of the throwster (p. 46), who was a proficient in mathematics, and contributed to the *Ladies' Diary*.

Chapter VIII.—G. the son of a pork butcher was Gapp of Pembroke, 5th wrangler 1784. The common friend was the Rev. —— Pyle mentioned on page 14. H. Dowsing, who was at the same college as Beloe, and took his degree of B.A. in the same year, viz. 1779, made a few annotations in a copy of the *Sexagenarian* to which the writer of this article has had access. He wrote on p. 51, against the reference to the chapel where a Mr. Robinson preached, "I have often accompanied Beloe to this chapel." Respecting the son of old Masters—H. Masters, B.A. 1780—he writes "I knew him well. He was an excellent historian. His person was remarkably thin and his hair very red." Another contemporary (p. 52) was one Gretton; and respecting the statement that Beloe went to his room to rouse him to exertion, Dowsing says, "I believe I went with Beloe at that time." The young man who was seduced by the notorious beldam (the divorced Countess Grosvenor) was John Amyatt, Dowsing's cousin.

Chapter IX.—The young man of elegant person, manners, and accomplishments, was John Farhill, third wrangler in 1776; and the young lady of captivating manners (p. 57) Miss Boscawen. The lady became Mrs. C. Monro and the amiable mother of numerous children (p. 59). The wicked wag was Dr. Mansel, Bishop of Bristol.

Chapter X.—Mr. Pitt's tutor was Dr. Pretyman, afterwards Tomline, successively Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester. His father's residence was at Bury St. Edmunds. Pitt was anxious to obtain the archbishopric of Canterbury for him, but the King considered himself pledged to Dr. Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich (p. 67). It was in 1805 that this occurred. Sir Nathaniel Wraxall says that George III. replied to Pitt, "Don't press me further on the subject, for I am determined to confer it on Sutton, whom you brought under my eye when he was made Dean of Windsor at your recommendation, and it would be indecorous that we should be known to differ on this point."* Pretyman was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. The whimsical old gentleman (p. 68) was Tomline. The Bishop's brother, Rev. —— Pretyman, obtained the chancellorship of Lincoln and a prebend in the Cathedral of Norwich (p. 69). Mr. Eldershaw should be Oldershaw as it stands in the first edition.

Chapter XI.—Mr. ——, a native of Norfolk, was Joseph Smith, and his uncle the Rev. Dr. Smith, Master of Caius College (p. 12). Mr. —— of the Treasury was Pitt, Dr. P—— Dr. Pretyman, and he who became secretary to Pitt was Joseph Smith. Mr. ——, secretary to Pitt as governor of Walmer Castle, was Mr. Taylor, Miss C—— Miss Cocks, and Lord S—— Lord Somers.

Chapter XII.—The Bishop of —— was Lincoln, and "the first and present Bishop of" [Quebec], was Dr. Jacob Mountain, who was admitted of Caius College, (B.A. 1774), and at length appointed curate of St. Andrew's, Norwich. When Dr. Pretyman became Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. Mountain was appointed his domestic chaplain. Pre-

* See Wraxall's *Posthumous Memoirs*, ed. 1884, vol. iv., p. 410.

ferments followed : the livings were Buckden, Hunts, and Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and the stall Leighton Buzzard. The province (p. 76) was Nova Scotia, and Dr. Mountain was consecrated Bishop of Quebec on July 9, 1793. His *Poetical Reveries* was published in 1776. In the epigram on page 78, Norwich should fill the gap there left. Another bishop, p. 79, was Dr. Lort Mansel, Master of Trinity College and Bishop of Bristol, whose literary levities had already been alluded to on p. 59.

Chapter XIV.—Gilbert Wakefield. Wakefield aired his grievance against Beloe in his *Diatribe Extemporalis* (pp. 38-9). The learned judge mentioned on page 86 was Sir Archibald McDonald, and the anecdote (p. 87) he communicated to Alexander Chalmers in Thomas Payne's shop, at the Mew's Gate. The literary work (p. 88) for which Wakefield gave Beloe some memoranda, was the translation of Aulus Gellius, which was published in 1795. Mr. ——, on page 89, is of course Beloe himself.

Chapter XV.—The "star" was Charles Burney, and the "young man of the college" George Booth. The man who deserved a tear of sympathy was Tyson, but whether his Christian name was Michael or Nicholas we are not sure. It is also said to have been Brundish of Caius.

Chapter XVI.—The remarks here respecting the bad handwriting are misleading, as Beloe did not write an illegible hand. A commentator has written against the note "Here the manuscript has such blots and erasures that many lines are totally illegible," —"well they might be." The lovely young widow (p. 97) was Mrs. Ford; and again, on page 100, is an attack on Bishop Mansel for his amatory poetry. The last paragraph of this chapter refers to the well-known part Lord Malden played in bringing together the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) and the unfortunate "Perdita" Robinson.

Chapter XVII.—The young man of higher rank and connections than himself is marked in some copies as Thomas Adkin, but this was really the young man alluded to on page 104. The two young men of fortune mentioned on page 105 were Lord Grey and Samuel Whitbread. H. B. W.

(To be continued.)

OLD BALLADS.

PART II.

THE list of Ballads from the Registers of the Stationers' Company is here continued, from p. 35.

89. Awake out of your slumbre. John Alde, 1568-9 . . . . i. 382.
1. Ba[c]chus his Lecture, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . iv. 305.
2. Bachelors (The) feast. John Wright, junior, 1636 . . . . iv. 366.
3. Bachelors resolucon. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629 . . iv. 213.
4. Bachelours (The) desire. Ffrancis Smith. 1634 . . . . . iv. 311.
5. Backes (The) complaint for the bellyes wronge. Cutbert Wright, 1622, iv. 74. 1623 . . . . . iv. 101.
6. Ballad (A) against all suche as vainelie doo saye, All thinges in old tyme were at good staie, and nowe that the gospell is preached see all thinges are so deare yt is strange to see. Edward White, 1578 . . . . . ii. 337.
7. Ballad (A) begynnynge O Man in desperation. Henry Carre, 1586. ii. 454.
8. Ballad (A) concerninge one hal[f] penny executed for felonie. Ric. Jones, 1579. ii. 353.
9. Ballad (A) concerninge ye plag[u]e at Norwich beinge a manner of ballat peticion. R. Jones, 1579 . ii. 357.
10. Ballad (A) declaringe the greate Covetuousnes and vnmercifull Dealinge of one Walter Gray sometyme Archebisshop of Yorke whoe havinge greate abundaunce of Corne suffred the needie in the tyme of famyne to die for wante of relief, And of the fearefull vengance of God pronounced againste him. Henrie Carre, 1581 . . . . ii. 398.
11. Ballad (A) declaringe the Treasonne conspired againste the kinge of Scottes. Yarrath James, 1581 . . ii. 393.

[Apparently the ballad described as *Earle Bodwell* in Bishop Percy's *Folio Manuscript* (vol. ii., p. 260), and as *The Murder of the King of Scots* in Percy's *Reliques* (vol. ii.,

ed. 1876, p. 213), attributed to William Elderton by Payne Collier.]

12. Ballad (A) discribinge the same Cittie of Vienna together with the yearth quake. John Wolfe, 1590 . ii. 570.

13. Ballad (A) in praise of the quenes shippes, begynnynge o ye Eliz. Jonas. [*i.e.* H.M.S. Elizabeth Jonas.] Edward Aldee, 1586 . . . . ii. 453.

14. Ballad (A) made vppon the late fighte at the Sea betwene 2 ships of Dunkerke, and a small ship of 80 Tonne apperteyninge to the E[a]rle of Cumberland, the 26 of July 1590. William Wrighte, 1590 . . . . . ii. 557.

15. Ballad (A) of a Cosener at Antwerpe. Edward White, 1586 . . ii. 455.

16. Ballad (A) of Agnes Bankyn that was burned in Sainct Georges feild. Richard Jones, 1590 . . . . ii. 542.

17. Ballad (A) of [a] Lamentable Murther donne in Yorkeshire by a gent[leman] vppon 2 of his owne Children sore woundinge his Wyfe and Nurse. Thomas Pavyer, 1605. . . . iii. 295.

18. Ballad (A) of a penyworth of witt. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 455.

["A Penyworth of Wytt" had been licensed to John Sampson in 1560-1. In the *Collection of Old Ballads*, 1723, vol. ii., p. 215, is "An Excellent Song, entitled a Pennyworth of Wit."]

19. Ballad (A) of A prieste and Jesuyte, begynninge A Romishe priest &c. Thomas Man, junior, 1604 . iii. 272.

20. Ballad (A) of a strange and monstruous fishe seene in the sea on friday the 17 of february, 1603 [*i.e.* 1604]. William White, 1604 . . iii. 263.

21 Ballad (A) of a worme found in y^e^ hole of a hors[e's] hart &c., 1586. Edward White, 1586. See Stow's *Annales*, 1202 . ii. 451.

22. Ballad (A) of a yonge man that went a wooying &c. Thomas Gosson, 1591. ii. 576.

"Cancelled out of the book, for the undecentnes of it in Diuerse verses."—*Note in the Registers.*

23. Ballad (A) of dearth, sodaine death, warres and other plages whiche afflict the world. Henry Carre, 1586. ii. 454.

24. Ballad (A) of Encoragement to English soldiours valyantly to behaue them selues in Defence of the true religion and their Countrey. John Wolf, 1588 . ii. 494.

25. Ballad (A) of Gods Wrath shewed at Lyons in Fraunce vppon a College of Jesuytes in A stage play to the tune of "Essex good night." Master Pavyer, 1607 . . . . . iii. 362.

26. Ballad (A) of her maiesties Ridinge to her highe Court of parliamente. William Blakwall, 1589 . . . ii. 515.

27. Ballad (A) of John Careles, &c. Edward White, 1586 . . ii. 451.

28. Ballad (A) of lightnynge and Thunder ouer Oxford. 5. Decembris 1596. Edward White, 1597 . . iii. 77.

29. Ballad (A) of many miracles donne by our saviour Jhesus Christ while he remained on the earthe perfect man? sume [miracles, or? sinne] only excepted. John Charlwood, 1578 . . ii. 337.

30. Ballad (A) of master Ffrauncis an Italian a Doctor of Lawe who denied the lord Jesus, &c. John Charlwood, 1587 . . . . . ii. 472.

31. Ballad (A) of Richard Fferrys cominge to Bristowe on the third of Auguste 1590. Edward White, 1590 . ii. 557.

32. Ballad (A) of thankes gyvinge vnto God, for his mercy toward hir maiestie begynnynge Reioyce England. Henry Kirkham, 1588 . . . . ii. 502.

33. Ballad (A) of the burning of Tyverton, the 5 of Auguste 1612. Master Pavier, 1612 . . . . . iii. 492.

34. Ballad (A) of the Deliuery of 266 prasoners from the Turkes. John Aldee, 1579 . . . . . ii. 359.

35. Ballad (A) of the frere and the boie. Edward White, 1586 . . ii. 455.

["The Friar and the Boy" was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, reprinted by W. C. Hazlitt, *Early Popular Poetry*, vol. iii., pp. 54-81, then entered by Walley in 1557-8, and again by Allde in 1568-9. A complete copy is printed in Bishop Percy's *Folio Manuscript*, "Loose and Humorous Songs," p. 9.]

36. Ballad (A) of the gatheringe together of Ravens at Windham in Norfolk. Thomas Scarlet, 1595 . . iii. 51.

37. Ballad (A) of the ioyfull entertainement of the wherry and iij wherrymen, viz.

Richard Fferrys, Andrewe Hilles, and William Thomas, by the maiour, alder men, and citizens of Bristoll. 4to Augusti 1590. Henrye Carre, 1590 . ii. 558.

38. Ballad (A) of the Lamentable lyfe and deathe of Roberte Sturman who suffered at Tyburne the 24th of Januarie [1594]. Abell Jeffes, 1594 . . . ii. 644.

39. Ballad (A) of the lamentacon of a modeste maiden beinge deceiptfullie forsaken and vnworthelie reiected by hir vnconstant and faithles frende. Henry Carre, 1581. . . ii. 398.

40. Ballad (A) of the life and deathe of Doctor Ffaustus the great Cunngerer. Ric. Jones, 1589 . . . ii. 516.

41. Ballad (A) of the Lord Sanquire, called Bloodshedd revenged. William Barley, 1612 . . . . . iii. 490.

42. Ballad (A) of the most happie Victory obtained over the Spaniardes and yeir [their] ouerthrowe in July last 1588. H. Carre, Thomas Orwyn, 1588 . ii. 505.

43. Ballad (A) of the Overthrowe of the Duke De M[a]yne on the 4 of marche laste. William Wrighte, 1590. ii. 540.

44. Ballad (A) of the taking of Babilon. Master Butter and Master Bourne, 1639. iv. 469.

45. Ballad (A) of the trivmphes at the tilte and thanksgyvinge the xvijth of November 1594 for her maiesties xxxvij yeares Reigne. Edward White, 1594. ii. 664.

46. Ballad (A) of twooe murders, th[e] one committed in Boston, th[e] other in Spaldinge. Thomas Orwin, 1589. ii. 519.

47. Ballad (A) of William Clowdisley, never printed before. Edward White, 1586. ii. 455.

["The Ballad of Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Clowdesley" was printed by Copland *circa* 1550, and entered by John King in 1557-8. See Percy's *Reliques*, vol. i., ed. 1876, p. 153. A still earlier edition has been attributed to Wynkyn de Worde by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt.]

48. Ballad (A) of iij women burnt in Jarsay and of the burninge of a child yssuinge from one of them as she was burninge. Edward White, 1586 . . ii. 451.

49. Ballad (A) of vij dronkards whome the evill spirit procured to Death at Ravenspurgh in Swaben. John Charlwood, 1579. ii. 354.

50. Ballad (A) Rebukinge the licencious livinge of Diverse lewde personnes *Intituled*, the grindinge in the myll. Henry Carre, 1850 . . ii. 382.

51. Ballad (A) shewinge how a fond woman falsely accused her self to be the kinge of Spaines daughter and beinge founde a lyer was for the same whipped through London the xiiijth of December 1592 beinge known to be a butcher's daughter of London. Edward White, 1592. ii. 624.

52. Ballad (A) shewinge the strange qualities of a yonge nagge called "Morocco." Edward White, 1595 . . iii. 53.

[This relates to Banks's famous performing horse, which is so frequently referred to in the literature of the time.]

53. Ballad (A) shewinge the treason lately wrought against the Ffrenche Kinge who was by A Jesuite of yo[u]nge yeares suddenlie wounded in the face who had thought to haue murdered him. Thomas Millington, 1594 . . . ii. 668.

54. Ballad, (A) songe amonges y^e^ souldiors. Henry Carre, 1579 . . ii. 358.

55. Ballad (A) vppon the deathe of a yonge man who was soddenly slayne by lightninge at Waltham, on whitsundaye last past [7. June] 1590, with other strange thinges which happened on that Daye. William Wrighte, 1590 . . ii. 551.

56. Ballad (A) wherein is Declared the greate goodnes of God in preservinge our gratious souereigne ladie from soe manye conspiracies, etc. Henrye Carre, 1589 . . . . . ii. 514

57. Ballad (A) wherein is shewed a knacke howe to knowe an honest man from a knaue. John Danter, 1594 . ii. 664.

58. Ballad (A) wherein twoo lovers exclayme against fortune for the losse of their ladyes with the ladies comfortable answere. Henrye Carre, 1590. ii. 544.

59. Ballad (A) which Dothe plainelie vnfolde. The grief and vexacon that comes by a Scolde. John Wolf, 1588. iii. 509.

60. Balladd (A) vpon the desperat life of

one Andrew Cannon. Thomas Scarlett, 1590 . . . . . ii. 558.

61. Ballade (A) of the strange whippes whiche the Spanyardes had prepared [for] the Englishemen and women. Thomas Orwyn, 1588 . . . . . ii. 498.
[Refers to the Spanish Armada.]

62. Ballat (A) begynnynge O Jolly Shepherd on Sionhill. Henry Carre, 1586. ii. 454.

63. Ballat (A) betwixte a souldiour and an aged man. Ric. Jones, 1579. ii. 358.

64. Ballat (A) of brittishe Sidanen applied by a courtier to y^e^ praise of y^e^ Quene. Richard Jones, 1579 . . ii. 358.

65. Ballat (A) of Fitzmorris. Ric. Jones, 1579 . . . . . ii. 359.

66. Ballat (A) of one bewaylinge his wicked Lyfe, with a caveat or warninge to all yonge men. Edward White, 1578. ii. 328.

67. Ballat (A) of the Peoples Reioycinge for the late orders appointed by her maiestie for their Relief. Ric. Jones, 1587 . . . . . ii. 463.

68. Ballat (A) of the strange child in Italie. Henry Kyrkham, 1578-9 . ii. 347.
[A ballad written by John Juxon.]

69. Ballat (A) of Tyborne tydinges of Watt Foole and his felloes of the lamentable end they made at the galloes. Ric. Jones, 1581 . . . . ii. 396.
[Collier attributes this to Elderton on the strength of an insertion in the margin. See his *Registers* of the Stationers' Company, ii. 147.]

70. Ballat (A) of y^e^ iij welles in Warrwickshire. John Aldee, 1579 . ii. 358.

71. Ballat (A) that warnes you your synne to Repent and still to Remember the day of judgement. John Aldee, 1580 ii. 366.

72. Ballat (A) wherein ye maie see y^e^ hartie sorowe of Thomas Appletree. Jhon Aldee, 1579 . . . . ii. 358.
[Thomas Appletree fired a harquebus on the Thames when the Queen was between Deptford and Greenwich, and wounded one of the watermen. The Queen pardoned him at the moment he was about to suffer. See Stow's *Annales*, 1162.]

73. Ballet (A) of the warres of the Lowe Countryes. John White, 1614 . iii. 555.

74. Ballet (A) vppon the Lamentable Murthers of Sir John Ffytz executed vppon himself and others. Thomas Pavyer, 1605 . . . . . iii. 299.

75. Ballett (A) Declaringe the arraignement and Execucon of the Traytors late[ly] executed at Worcester. William Whyte, 1606 . . . . . iii. 319.

76. Ballett (A) declaringe the fearfull and true prodigie which happened the second of June laste [1605] being sunday at Carlstadt in Germanie in the Kingdome of Croetiæ. George Vincent, William Blackwall, 1606 . . . iii. 314.

77. Ballett [A] ex[h]ortinge All Christians to amendement of levynge. John Tysdayle, 1562-3 . . . i. 214.

78. Ballett for my solas. John Wallye and Mistress Toye, 1557-8 . . i. 76.

79. Ballett (A) made by one beyinge greatly impoverysshed by the Viage prepared to Terra Floryday. Alexandre Lacye, 1564 . . . . . i. 263.
[Florida was conquered by the Spaniards in 1539, and the settlement was fully established in 1565.]

80. Ballett (A) of the Murther of A boy of 3 yeres of Age whose sister had her tong also cut out and yet speaketh. William Fearbrand, 1606 . iii. 330.

81. Ballett (A) of Sodom and Gomore. Henry Kyrkham, 1570-1 . . i. 439.
[This may be a reprint of *The Terryble Dystruction of Sodom and Gomora*, licensed to Alexander Lacy in 1568-9. Collier says that Lacy sometimes printed for Kirkham.]

82. Ballett (A) of the Bacheler. J. Wally, 1561-2 . . . . . i. 175.
[Collier quotes a MS. ballad in his possession commencing
"Hough for the batchelor ! merry doth he live."
which he supposes to be the same as the one here registered. See his *Extracts from the Registers*, vol. i., p. 43.]

83. Ballett (The) of the ffire in Shoreditche. Thomas Pavier, 1606 . . iii. 310.

84. Ballett (A) of the manner of the killing of the serpent in Sussex. Henrye Gosson, 1614 . . . . . iii. 553.

85. Ballett (A) of the Mustring of Soulgiers in all sheires. Henrie Gosson, 1614. iii. 553.

86. Balloe my Babe. Marger[et] Trundle. 1627 . . . . . iv. 181.
[Mr. Chappell has traced back the ballad of

Baloo to the reign of Elizabeth. It is printed in Percy's *Reliques*, vol. ii., as "Lady Anne Bothwell's Complaint." See ed. 1876, p. 209.

87. Bartholomew (A) fairing. Richard Harper, 1639 . . . . iv. 480.
88. Barthol[o]mew fare [? fair]. Ffrancis Groue, 1638. . . . iv. 428.
89 Bartholomewe Baylye, etc., late hanged at Sainct Thomas Watering [in London] etc. Edward White, 1587 . ii. 465.
[Stow (*Annales* 1241) refers to the execution of this man, although he does not mention his name.]
90. Bateman [The Lord Bateman ?]. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 131.
91. Battaile (The) of A. B. C. Edward White, 1586 . . . . ii. 451.
92. Battell (A) betwene the myce and the ffrougges. Thomas E[a]st, 1568-9. i. 386.
[Apparently a translation from Homer. The ballad is not known to be in existence.]
93. Be mery good Jone [Joan]. William Redle and Rycharde Laute, 1558-9. i. 96.
94. Be mery in God saynte Pawle sayth playne. John Charlewod, 1565. i. 269.
95. Be patient in trouble. John Wright, Junior, 1636. . . . iv. 366.
96. Beauties Barre where th[e] auctor stoode. H. Carre, 1580 . . . ii. 376.
97. B[e]eche his ghoste, complayninge on y^e^ wofull murder committed on him and Thomas Winchester his servaunt. Thomas Millington, Thomas Gosson, and Thomas Da[w]son, 1594 . ii. 658.
98. Before my face the picture. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 131.
99. Beholde the glasse of yonge servynge men. John Harryson, 1558-9 i. 101.
100. Beholdyng bothe the stay and state of man kynde. John Charlewod, 1562-3. i. 213.
101. Bell (The) mannes good morrowe. Edward White, 1580 . . ii. 382.
102. Bell (The) mans alarum. Thomas Orwin, 1589 . . . . ii. 534.
103. Bellin Duns Confession, etc. John Danter . . . . . ii. 656.
104. Bellona's encouragement. Richard Harper, 1640 . . . iv. 509.
105. Belman (A) for England, etc. Edward Aldee, 1586 . . . . ii. 461.
106. Besieginge (The) (*of Shartres*?) John Wolf, 1591 . . . . ii. 581.
107. Beste be truste. Thomas Colwell, 1569-70 . . . . i. 408.
108. Betwene a Ryche farmer and his Dougther. John Wallye and Mistress Toye, 1557-8 . . . . i. 75.
109. Betwene a Spanishe gent[leman] and an English gentlewoman. Edward Aldee, 1586 . . . . . ii. 450.
[This may have some connection with the famous *Spanish Lady's Love*, but that ballad is usually supposed to have related a circumstance which occurred ten years later than the above.]
110. Betwene Conforte and povertie. John Wolf, 1588 . . . . ii. 485.
111. Betwene Death and youghte. John Cherlewood, 1563-4 . . i. 237.
112. Betwene honeste and knavery, etc. Hewgh Shyngleton, 1565-6 . i. 296.
113. Betwene ould Jack a Napes and yonge Jack a Napes. Edward Venge, 1590. ii. 555.
114. Betwene pers (Pers?). W. Greffeth, 1570-1 . . . . i. 438.
115. Betwixt life and death : the tune "haue with you _ he cuntrey." Stephan Peele, 1593 . . . ii. 636.
116. Bill (The) of ffare. Ffrancis Groue, 1637. iv. 394.
117. Birds of a feather will hould togeither. Ffrancis Coles, 1640 . . iv. 500.
118. Blacksmithes (The) praise. John Oakes, 1635 . . . iv. 335.
119. Blamynge Dame nature. Alexandre Lacye, 1563-4 . . . i. 236.
120. Blanche a Broome. Richard Jones, 1580 . . . . . ii. 381.
121. Blasinge torch, bothe partes. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 131.
122. Blessed ar[e] thay yat Dye in the Lorde. Thomas Hackett, 1560-1 . . i. 154.
123. Blessinges (The) of God to his sainctes and servantes. Edward White, 1586. ii. 451.
124. Blew Capp. Thomas Lambert, 1634. iv. 315.

125. Blewe starche and potinge stickes. William Wrighte, 1590 . . ii. 553.

126. Blind beggar [? of Bednal Green]. Master Pavier, Wright, etc. 1624. iv. 131.

127. Blinde (The) harper, &c. Owyn Rogers. 1564 . . . . . i. 260.

128. Bloody (A) prospect. John Wright and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . . . iv. 323.

129. Bloody (The) Warres of Ireland, &c. John Wright, Henry Gosson, 1608. iii. 387.

130. Blynd (The) eates many a fly. John Wright, 1627 . . . iv. 176.

131. Blynde (The) harpers with the Answere. Lucas Haryson, 1565-6 i. 294.

132. Bold (The) beggar. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629 . . iv. 213.

133. Brag is a good dog. Francis Coules, 1630 . . . . . iv. 236.

134. Brasen (The) age. Henry Gosson, 1621 . . . . . iv. 61.

135. Braue Bristowes renowne, an Incouragment to all English Soldiers. Richard Harper, 1640 . . . . iv. 521.

136. Braue (A) encouragement made by A soldier when he went into Ireland, wherein he harteneth his fellowe soldiers to be Couragious againste their enemies. Henry Carre, 1583 . . . . ii. 424.

137. Braue (A) shauer. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634. iv. 323.

138. Brave (A) encouragement for Englishe Chivalrye, &c. Richard Jones, 1590. ii. 548.

139. Brayneles (Ye) blessynge of the bull, &c. Lacy, 1570-1 . . . . i. 436.
[This relates to the Pope's Bull, about which several ballads were written and printed. John Felton was executed for fixing the Bull on the gate of the Bishop of London's palace.]

140. Breffe (A) [A]brygement of maryage and so what Jogges the Wyves geves on the elbowe. Thomas Colwell, 1565-6. i. 294.

141. Brid[e]s ([The]) buriall. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 132.
[See *post*, "Brydes Buryall."]

142. Brides ([The]) Good morrowe. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 132.

143. Brief (A) discourse of ffoure cruell murders, &c. Thomas Nelson, 1584. ii. 436.

144. Briefe (A) Rehersall of the bloodie Battell fought in Barbary. Edward White, 1578-9 . . . . ii. 347.
[The battle was fought on the 4th August, 1578.]

145. Bristo[w]e for me, &c. Thomas Lambert, 1634 . . . . . iv. 324.

146. Brittaynes generall teares shedd for y^e^ greate losse it hadd by the death of the righte noble and worthy Robert E[a]rle of Salisbury lord high threasurer of England. Raffe Blore, 1612. iii. 486.

147. Brittianes valour. Master Mathews, 1634 . . . . . iv. 312.

148. Brydes (Y^e^) buryall. William White, 1603 . . . . . iii. 237.
[Printed in Percy's *Reliques*, vol. iii., ed. 1877, p. 148.]

149. Buriall (The) of Sir Phillip Sydney. William Bartlet, 1587 . ii. 464.

150. Burninge (The) of the Towne of Tiverton. Thomas Purfoot, senior, Thomas Purfoot, junior, 1598 . iii. 113.

151. Burnynge (The) of Anne Bruen. John Wolf, 1592 . . . ii. 616.

152. Buy a good bargaine of tongues. Henry Gosson, 1622 . . . iv. 74.

153. Buy Bromes buye. William Gryffyth, 1563-4 . . . . . i. 238.

154. Byrche and grene hollye. Thomas Colwell, 1562-3 . . . i. 210.

155. Byrth (The) of Christe. Rychard Johns, 1569-70 . . . i. 402.

(*To be continued.*)

REVIEWS.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin. By ROBERT BROWNING. London: Robt. Dunthorne, 1884.

In an age of dainty booklets this is about the daintiest we have seen, and we are not surprised to hear that the great poet whose famous work is so charmingly produced is very pleased with it. It is not easy to give our readers an idea of this little gem, for it must be seen to be understood. Mr. W. H. Hooper has illuminated the poem, and has given illus-

trative flourishes at the end of each line to represent the subject of the line: thus, in some lines the rats are seen running along merrily, and in others these same rats are seen in the Weser. The Chiswick press has done its part of the work with the usual skill displayed there. The poem is printed in this form to accompany Mr. Macbeth's etchings after the late C. J. Pinwell's drawings illustrating its subject. It may be well to mention here that the July number of the *Folk-Lore Journal* contains an article by Miss Emma Bückheim on the origin of the story of the Piper.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, New Series, vol. ii., part 1. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1884. 8vo.

This part is peculiarly interesting as containing the last contribution to literature of the late Sir Bartle Frere, which is an "Historical Sketch of South Africa." Mr. H. E. Malden contributes a paper "Notes on the Local Progress of Protestantism in England in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," which is accompanied by a shaded map of England. The author makes an interesting comparison of the effects of the Catholicism and Protestantism of the country on the progress of the Civil War. Mr. Oscar Browning has a valuable paper on "The Triple Alliance of 1788," a subject which has not hitherto received the attention it deserves.

A Hand-List of the Drawings and Engravings illustrative of the Life of Shakespeare, preserved at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton, that quaint wigwam on the Sussex Downs which has the honour of sheltering more rarities connected with the personal and literary history of the Great Dramatist than are elsewhere to be found south of the Metropolis. Brighton, For private circulation only, 1884. 8vo.

This is one of those valuable privately printed volumes which Mr. Halliwell Phillipps is so good as to distribute among his friends, and it is certainly not the least interesting of the series. The contents are most important: one of the first articles we notice is Norden's original manuscript plan of Middlesex, which is on a much larger scale than, and has numerous variations from, the published engraving of 1593; but the gem of the collection is an original proof of the Droeshout portrait, 1623, "before it was altered by an inferior hand into the vitiated form in which it has been so long familiar to the public." The collector has prefixed a pleasant preface, in which he points out the chief objects in the collection. Here is a copy of the first edition of Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, 1656, which had belonged to Richard Greene of Lichfield, who had illustrated it with original drawings made by himself and others between the years 1760 and 1769. This contains the earliest representation of the birthplace known to exist. This collection is not a haphazard series of views, etc., but the result of a wisely planned and generously carried-out scheme of illustrating the Life of Shakespeare by representations of every morsel that could be found of his own contemporary England—that is to say, of every object that he himself was likely to have seen. Mr. Halliwell Phillips writes: "Deeply impressed by the rapidity with which these vestiges were disappearing, I engaged Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A., a very accomplished draughtsman, to make sketches in furtherance of this design during the years from 1862 to 1868. Not only was every corner of Stratford-on-Avon and its neighbourhood explored, but we followed as far as we could the routes known to have been taken by the poet in his various journeys, anxiously searching for remains that could be positively assigned to his own times, and carefully excluding those which had passed through the hands of the modern restorer. A considerable proportion of the sketches then made are of objects that have since been either modernized or destroyed." The author asks to be informed of any old views of Stratford and its neighbourhood not mentioned in this list.

Catalogue of Works on European Philology: Dictionaries and Grammars of the Minor Languages of Europe. Offered for cash by BERNARD QUARITCH. June 1884. 8vo.

The catalogue is divided under the following four headings: 1, Polyglotts and Comparative Philology; 2, Non-Aryan Languages; 3, Aryan Languages; 4, Appendix of Anthropology and Ethnography. It contains a complete list of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte's Philological Works and Tracts. The English language is deferred for a special catalogue.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A CATALOGUE of the library of M. Salomon Hirzel, consisting exclusively of works relating to Goethe, is about to be published in Leipzig.

THE legend of the Wandering Jew, with a complete bibliography of the literature relating thereto, has been published at Leipzig, by L. Neubaur.

M. CHARAVAY has lately put up to auction an unedited correspondence and MSS. of the Countess de Genlis. These various documents have been purchased for 1,840 francs.

MR. JOHN JACOB ASTOR has recently presented to the Astor Library ten works, comprising sixteen volumes, for which, it is said, he paid about $30,000. They are: (1) An Evangelistarium, or Lessons from the Gospels for Sundays and holy days throughout the year, written in Latin, on vellum, about the year 870. It cost $5,000. (2) One of the eight perfect copies of Wycliffe's New Testament, the first translation into English which the Reformer made, written on vellum about the year 1390, and bearing the autograph of Richard III. It cost $5,000. (3) An illuminated missal according to the use of Sarum, of the year 1440 or thereabouts. (4) 'Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum,' printed by Fust and Schoeffer in 1459. (5) A copy of the Vulgate, printed by Fust and Schoeffer in 1462. It cost $9,000. (6) 'Biblia Sacra Polyglotta'—the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, in six volumes, and dated 1514. (7) An imperfect copy of Tyndale's Pentateuch of 1530. (8) A copy

of the first printed English Bible—Miles Coverdale's translation,—published in 1535. Imperfect, but in good condition. (9) A Latin Bible, printed in Paris in 1558, which owes its value to the fact that it belonged to the Grolier collection. It cost $900. (10) A copy of the Eliot Bible of 1661-3. If the Astor Library is not all that some wish to see it, the fact can hardly be attributed to illiberality on the part of the family whose name it bears.

THE last number of the *Library Chronicle* contains an interesting paper on Humphrey Wanley.

AT the recent sale of the library of M. Lambert-Lassus the following were among the prices realized: —*Horæ*, 4to, binding 16th century, a vellum MS. of the end of 15th century, 2,380 francs.—*Heures de la Vierge*, vellum MS. 15th century, 545 francs.—Molière, *Œuvres*, Paris, 1734, 6 vols. 4to, 505 francs. —Chastillon, *Topographie françoise*, Paris, Louys Boisvin, 1655, folio, 2,555 francs.

UNDER the title of *Collectors' Marks* Mr. Louis Fagan, of the Print Department of the British Museum, has published a catalogue of 668 marks or seals employed by collectors to establish their right of property in their collections; each mark is given in facsimile.

A DECREE of March 21st last prescribed that the service of "archives départementales, communales, et hospitalières," and the service of inspection belonging thereto, should be separated from the office of Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts. In consequence of this decision M. Baudrillard, member of the Institute, inspector-general of libraries, has been nominated inspector-general of libraries *and* archives; MM. Servois and Lacombe, inspectors-general of archives, have been nominated inspectors-general of libraries and archives; and M. Ulysse Robert, inspector-general of popular and academic libraries, is nominated inspector-general of libraries and archives.

ONE of the most important sales of the season in Paris was undoubtedly that of the library of the Comte Roger (du Nord), which took place at the Hotel Drouot, from April 28th to May 6th. The sum realized was 89,576 francs; but although this scarcely answered anticipations, some remarkable prices were obtained. *Biblia Sacra*, an edition of the Vulgate printed at Paris by Antonius Vitré, 1652, 8 vols. in 10, 12mo, bound by Padeloup. Longepierre's copy, with his mark on the back of the volumes; from the collections of Didot, Pixérécourt, and Pichon, —7,900 francs.—*Novum Jesu Christi D. N. Testamentum græce et latine*, Lugduni, apud de Harsy, 1599, small 12mo. Copy with the arms of Henri IV., —1,550 francs.—A copy of the "Imitation of Christ" printed at Rouen, 1653-54, 2 vols. 12mo, 200 francs. —*Œuvres morales et meslées du Plutarque*, Paris, Vascosan, 1572, 2 vols. folio, binding of sixteenth century by one of the Eves—2,999 francs.—Montaigne's *Essays*, fifth edition, 1588, 4to, bound by Padeloup, 1,010 francs.—La Rochefoucauld's *Réflexions*, original edition, 1665, small 12mo, bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet,—275 francs.—*Le Livre des Marchans fort utile à toutes gens*, 1534, s. l., Neufchâtel, Pierre de Vingle, small 8vo, bound by Thibaron-Joly [a violent satire against the Church of Rome], 1,666 francs.—Calvin, *Traitté des Scandales qui empeschent aujourdhui beaucoup de gens de venir à la pure doctrine de l'Evangile*, s. l. 1565, small 8vo, bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet, 501 francs.—The original edition (1688) of *Les Caractères de Théophraste*, 275 francs; and original edition (1687) of Fénelon, *L'Education des Filles*, 202 francs.—Villon's Works, 1532, 985 francs.—The Funeral Orations of Bossuet, with his arms, obtained good prices. The *Théâtre de P. Corneille*, Paris, 1706, 10 vols., 12mo, copy with arms of Mme de Chamillart, and formerly in the libraries of Soleinne and Brunet, fetched 5,100 francs.—Bossuet's Discourse of Universal History (with his arms), 2,600 francs. Another copy (with arms of Prince of Savoy), 2,180 francs.—Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches (with his arms), 5,110 francs.—*Mémoires de Commines*, Leyde, chez les Elzevier, 1648, small 12mo, bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet, 1,250 francs.—Journals of the reigns of Henri III. and Henri IV., 9 vols., bound by Derôme, De Bure's copy, 1,555 francs.—Fléchier, *Histoire du Cardinal Ximenès*, Paris, 1693, bound by Du Seuil, original edition, copy on large paper, with arms of Bossuet, from De Bure's collection, 2,650 francs.

M. SOMMERVOGEL, of the Society of Jesus, will shortly issue a *Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Works*, published by members of the Order since its foundation until the present day. The work, which will be in 2 vols. 8vo, double columns, will be published by Palmé.

A PORTION of Brinkman's *Netherlands Bibliography* is announced as ready for publication. The catalogue comprises all books, engravings, and maps that have appeared during the period 1850—1882.

THERE are more translations of Molière in Holland than in any other country. From 1670 to 1869 there have been published 122 translations. A list of them appeared recently in the publication *Het Toneel*.

IN James Freeman Clarke's *Ideas of the Apostle Paul translated into their Modern Equivalents* (Osgood), there is a bibliography of the more important works upon St. Paul and his writings.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of works on California, comprising over 4,000 titles of books, pamphlets, printed documents, articles and manuscripts, forms a chapter in Bancroft's *History of California* (A. L. Bancroft & Co.). The author says:—"It is something more than a mere list of the works consulted and epitomized in this part of my history, being practically a complete catalogue of all existing material pertaining to California down to the epoch of the discovery of gold and of all historical material to a later period. As it stands, the list is more complete than any other within my knowledge relating to any State or Territory of our Union, or, indeed, to any other country in the world."

THE persecution of journalists and booksellers during the Reign of Terror is the subject of the first article in the June number of *Le Livre*. Carlyle has

made the French Revolution so familiar to English readers, that this tragic story of the execution of Jean Joseph Girouard, the printer of the *Gazette de Paris*, is almost equally interesting to us as to Frenchmen. A list of works condemned by the revolutionary tribunals as "contre-révolutionnaires" is given; these works were burned by the public executioner. The accusations and judgments plainly show how impossible was escape from the position of 'suspect' in that dreadful time. The writer contrasts the treatment of libellous authors in the Bastille under the monarchy with the persecution of journalists under the magniloquent revolutionary formula. There is an article on changes of taste in books in France, dealing with the discredit into which books written in Latin have fallen. This is followed by notes on Phil-hellenic bibliography. There is a beautiful illustration in this number, "Couverture d'Evangéliaire exécutée en argent repoussé; ciselé et doré par le frère Hugo de l'Abbaye d'Oigniès": the work is an instance of the patient industry and skill which were sometimes developed in the cloisters.

WITH reference to the note in our last number (p. 53) on Thackeray's engagement to write for the American paper *The Corsair*, attention has been drawn in a subsequent number of *The Critic and Good Literature* to the probable connection of this experience of Thackeray's with an episode in his novel of *Philip*. The occasion is where Philip's "conscientious" father writes to him to lay before him the flattering offer "from my friend the editor of the new journal here, called *The Gazette of the Upper Ten Thousand*." It was Willis, one of the editors of *The Corsair*, who gave currency to the phrase "The Upper Ten Thousand." But it is to be hoped that Thackeray's experience did not altogether parallel that of Philip, whose father pocketed the cash.

THE office of *The Publishers' Weekly* will publish at once an interesting little volume entitled "*A Modern Proteus*; or a list of books published under more than one title," compiled by James Lyman Whitney of the Boston Public Library. The volume is based upon a paper read by Mr. Whitney before the meeting of the American Library Association at Buffalo, last August, which has since then been considerably enlarged. Apart from its interest as a contribution to the "curiosities of literature," it is of decided value to the bookseller and bibliographer.

AN anonymous writer to *The Publishers' Weekly* makes the following inquiry:—"Among other interesting relics deposited in the corner-stone of the new St. James's Church at Lenox Hill was the poet Halleck's copy of the *Book of Common Prayer*, presented by his biographer, who is a member of the vestry. It was an octavo volume of 224 pages, bound in full calf, marble edges, and was published in 1819—the year that *Fanny* appeared—by W. B. Gilley, No. 92, Broadway, New York. Can you tell anything of this person, whose name I have not met with before, among American publishers? Irving and Halleck, it may be added, frequently attended the old church erected in 1810, when spending Sundays at Mr. Astor's country-seat near Hell Gate."

THE American Tract Society held their fifty-ninth anniversary meeting lately. The work of the Society is estimated in enormous figures. The new publications of the year have been 93 in number. Most of these are in English; but there are six in German, two in Spanish, one in Italian, and one in the Mortlock language, Micronesia. These 93 new publications make a total of 6730 pages. Besides these, numerous editions of the standard publications on the catalogue have been printed as required. The whole number of volumes, new and old, issued at the Tract House during the year is 279,250—considerably greater than last year; of tracts, card-packages, and wall-rolls, 5,295,397; making a total of 73,566,000 pages. Several editions of volumes and maps, in *foreign languages*, have been printed during the year and shipped to foreign mission stations; and seventeen new publications have been added to the number printed at those stations by the Society's aid,—the total now being 4357. Nearly 14,000,000 pages had been sent abroad through foreign missionaries and seamen; nearly 1,500,000 pages had been distributed upon the American inland lakes and watercourses and to the army and navy. Nearly 4,000,000 pages had been given among the inmates of asylums, hospitals, and prisons, in educational institutions, mission Sabbath-schools, and to the emigrants at Castle Garden and elsewhere. The Society had employed 163 colporteurs, distributed in thirty-four States and Territories of the United States and in Ontario. They had made 155,225 family visits. The donations and legacies had been $102,869.24, which with sales, rents, and a balance on hand from 1883, amounted to $357,470.02. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand at present of $3387.17.

M. HŒPLI, bookseller, Milan, is about to acquire the library of Dr. Scartazini, composed exclusively of works relating to Dante. The catalogue will shortly appear.

A RECENT publication in Belgium is a general catalogue of the existing Belgian book-trade, or alphabetical collection of the catalogues of booksellers and publishers in Belgium. Preceding this there is a detailed alphabetical table of the names of authors.

THERE is a bibliography of the principal English works treating of the literature of Scandinavia, in *The History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North*, by J. W. Horn, which has been translated and recently published in Chicago.

IN America Messrs. Leavitt & Co. sold recently the library of Mr. Charles Thurber, of Germantown, Pa., with addenda including a selection of early-printed books in fine bindings, from the collection of Mr. S. P. Avery, and missals and other manuscripts and books from the libraries of "royal and distinguished persons." An interesting feature of the sale will be the confidential correspondence of Andrew Jackson and Major Wm. B. Lewis, and a remarkable map made by Washington three months before his death.

THE sale of the Farnum library has been postponed until the autumn on account of the death of the owner. Another important library to be sold by Leavitt & Co. in the fall is that of the late Royal Woodward, of Albany, comprising 15,000 volumes.

CARLYLE's birthplace at Ecclefechan has been purchased by members of his family, who have had it repaired and filled with relics of the philosopher. They propose to open the place to visitors.

M. SERGE POLTORATZKY died at Neuilly (Seine) on 18th January last, aged eighty-one. A distinguished Russian nobleman, he devoted himself entirely to books and literature, and was honorary librarian of the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg. He had books in all the cities in which he had more or less sojourned, but his fortune, often drained by his liberality, did not permit him to gather them together, and he abandoned them philosophically. His great learning and vast memory supplied their place. In his country-seat near Moscow he formed a library of 25,000 vols.; he generously made a gift of this to the town of Moscow, his birthplace. All his bibliographical works have been collected in eight cases, and, thanks to the intervention of the ambassador, the Russian government will receive them, and, it is said, will print a certain portion of them. This will be a fortunate thing for book-lovers.

THE *Library Chronicle* contains on a fly-leaf a list of the contents of what the editor calls the "leading periodicals." There cannot be two opinions of the great value of such a list, if well carried out. At present it certainly contains the *Fortnightly Review*, but is chiefly made up of the ordinary sixpenny monthlies which are seen upon every stall and contain little more than novels.

IN the *Bulletin du Bibliophile* there is a note on the Ossuna Library, which has not yet been actually disposed of. The founder of the library was the celebrated Gaspar Tellez Giron, Duke of Ossuna, who was governor of Milan 1670-74, and afterwards viceroy of Naples. Several of the Petrarch MSS. in the library were collected by him in the monasteries of Milan. A well known story is associated with this bibliophile. He visited a prison one day, and demanded of each prisoner the cause of his detention. By the replies he received they were all so many saints, victims of calumny and judicial errors. Only one avowed frankly that he deserved his punishment, and that he had been leniently dealt with. "Discharge this rogue," said the Duke: "his society will contaminate all the honest men here!" The library has gone on increasing since his time, and now contains 35,000 vols., and 7,000 MSS. Among its remarkable items are: the authentic text of the *Roman de la Rose*; a copy of the Journal of Christopher Columbus, written by Las Cases; copies of pieces (not printed) of Lope de Vega and Calderon; a Dante and a Petrarch ornamented with miniatures; the MSS. of Petrarch collected in Milan alluded to above, and the greater part of the Italian and Spanish books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The German Government have offered 200,000 francs for the *Roman de la Rose* alone. It is said that the Spanish Government are to be the purchasers of the rest of the collection.

AT the sale of the library of Count Clement de Ris the following were the chief prices realized:—*Hore Beate Marie Virginis secundum usum Romanum* (Marque de Simon Vostre), (almanac 1512-30)—1,280 francs. And—*Hore in laudem Beatissime Virginis Marie: secundum consuetudinem Ecclesie Parisiensis*. Printed in 1527 by "maistre Simon du bois imprimeur pour maistre Geofroy Tori de bourges,"—1,220 francs.

THE *February* part of the Supplement for 1884 to *Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon* contains articles useful to the bibliographer on Danish and German literature of the past year. That on English literature for 1882-83, by Dr. Eugene Oswald, is, however, more noticeable, giving a classified view of all the principal works that have appeared in those years, with their authors, often throwing in a characteristic word for the latter. We do not know where else we might find such a useful guide in small compass to the literary activity of the past year.

M. DUNOD, one of the principal publishers of scientific and engineering works in Paris, died June 14th, aged fifty-four. He had received the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1878.

THE sixth portion of the library of Mons. Amboise Firmin-Didot, which was sold from the 10th to the 14th of June, fetched over £4,900. The amount realized by six portions of the library has been nearly £150,000.

AN interesting exhibition was opened in Orleans on 21st May, of specimens from the departmental archives or from particular collections: such are the Charter of the foundation of the University, 1312; the Statutes given by Clement V., 1307; a letter from Van Gisen, etc. MM. de Molandon, Farry, and Herluison exhibited some curious books: the *Pyrrhus d'Anglebernies* (1517); the *Coutumes d'Orléans* (1583); some Protestant books, etc.

M. V. SCHŒLCHER, who, as mentioned last month, has given his library to Martinique, and his collection of sculptures to Guadeloupe, has now offered to the library of the School of Fine Arts his collection of engravings. Nearly 7,500 engravers are represented in this collection by their most remarkable works, and the value of the gift has been estimated at 200,000 francs. The engravings will be placed in a special room, which will bear the name of the donor.

BY an order dated 1st May, Pope Leo XIII. promulgated a special regulation for the Vatican Archives, and instituted a school of palæography and comparative history. His Holiness has entrusted the execution of his intention to Cardinal Hergenrœther, archivist of the Holy See, to whom he addressed a letter, in which he refers to the steps already taken to open the archives to public use, and explains the present step as a further development in the same direction. The school of palæography and comparative history will be opened in the immediate neighbourhood of the Archives.

THERE is a note in *Polybiblion* on the library of the Baron James de Rothschild. The collection is one of the most valuable ever possessed by a private individual. A catalogue is being printed. Ancient French poetry occupies a large space in the library.

THE *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for May opens with an article on Discussions in the House of Deputies upon Prussian Libraries. The next paper is on the Copenhagen University Library in 1728, by E. Verner. There is a notice of the late Dr. Carl

Gustav Löwe, librarian of the Göttingen University, with a bibliography, by A. Wilmanns (Göttingen). A list of recent publications on bibliography and library affairs is a valuable feature in the magazine.

THERE can be no doubt about the value of such a work as the *Notice sur Pierre Milhard*, recently published by M. Ant. de Lantenay. Milhard was prior of Saint-Dode in 1593, and died 1627. Concerning his works the author of a history of Gascony said that they were scattered all over France, and yet in all the biographical and bibliographical collections from Moréri to Brunet no mention is made of him. M. Lantenay gives a complete bibliography of Milhard; and when the compilers of the continuation of the *Histoire Litteraire de la France* arrive at the first years of the sixteenth century they will find the notice of Milhard ready to hand.

THE sale of the library of M. J. Renard of Lyons took place on May 12th, and realized 42,000 francs. The following were the chief items: *Plus excellens Bastimens en France*, by J. Androuet du Cerceau, Paris, 1576-79, 850 francs; *La Danse aux Aveugles* (about 1500), 810 francs; copy of the Works of Racine, formerly belonging to the celebrated tragedian Rachel, 1805 francs.

ANOTHER process of reproduction by which photography is applied to the purposes of the printing press has been invented, and a company has been formed to work it. Wonderful descriptions of the results of the process have been given, but nothing very definite has been said as to how the results are obtained. It is reported that six of the illustrated papers and journals of Germany, one of these being *Kunst und Gewerbe*, have adopted Herr Meissenbach's invention, and that a special number of *L'Illustration* was devoted to the chief pictures of the Paris Salon reproduced by this process. Blocks, it is affirmed, can often be produced within six hours.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDWARD COCKER. (VI. 25.)

ON page 29 the earliest Dublin edition of the *Arithmetick* mentioned is that of 1751, but one called "the thirty-first edition, carefully corrected with additions," was published in 1735. The following is the imprint: "London Printed; and Dublin Reprinted by and for S. Fuller at the Globe in Meath Street 1735." P.

THE following advertisement is taken from *The News*, Thursday, September 29, 1664:—

"These are to give notice that Mr. *Edward Cocker*, whose works have made him famous, begins this *Michaelmas* terme to teach a publick school for *writing* and *arithmetick* on reasonable termes, at his house on the *south* side of St. *Pauls* Church over against *Pauls Chain*, where youths for more expedition may be boarded."

The date, and the reference to previous *works*, is of interest—as is also the fact that Cocker set up a boarding-school. Shortly afterwards the same paper contained an advertisement of one of his engraved works (*The News*, Thursday November 10th, $\frac{5}{8}$1664):—

"*Daniel's Copy Book*, or a *compendium* of the usuall *Hands* and *Characters* of 24 *Nations*, with Sundry *Pourtraitures*, *Figures*, and *Flourishes*, beyond any thing that has been formerly performed in this Kingdome. Written and invented by *Rich. Daniel, Gent.*, and engraven by *Edw. Cocker*. Sold by *Mat. Collins* and *Fran. Cossinet*, at the 3 *Black Birds* in *Canon Street*, and at the *Anchor* and *Mariner* in Tower Street." E. S.

THE *A. B. C. AND CATECHISM.* (I. 133, 189; II. 133.)

As a further contribution to this question I should like to call attention to the fact that Richard Lant was licensed by the Stationers' Company "to prynte the *A.B.C.* in Englesshe" in 1558-9. (See Mr. Arber's reprint of the *Registers*, i. 96.) Other entries in this year are:—"lycensed John Tysdayle to prynte a[n] *abc* in laten for Rycharde Jugge, John Judson, and Anthony Smythe." [This is the first instance in the Registers of one printer printing for another.] (*Registers* i. 95); and—under the heading of "Fynes for defautes for pryntynge withoute lycense,"—"John Tysdayle for Pryntynge without lycenses the *A.B.C.* and a nother suche lyke for bothe he ys fyned iiij^{s} viij.^{d}" (*Registers* i. 100). Later than this, Thomas Purfoot was licensed, in 1561 2, to print "the *A.B.C.* for children." (*Registers*, I. 182). These editions are not mentioned by Mr. Bradshaw in his paper on the subject reprinted in the BIBLIOGRAPHER (II. 133).

R. B. P.

LIBRARIES.

Aston (Manor of): Sixth Annual Report of Free Libraries Committee.—This library was open 307 days during the year, and the total of issues from the Lending department amounted to 69,247, being a daily average of 225. There are 5,624 vols. in this department, and 3,403 in the Reference department. The total of issues for reference were 11,041. The financial statement shows an excess of expenditure over income of £24 4*s.* 4*d.*

Brussels: La Bibliothèque Royale.—A report, addressed to the Minister of the Interior by the chief librarian, M. L. Alvin, exhibits the position of the Royal Library in 1882. During that year, only 165 fresh volumes were acquired, but many of them are said to be of great value. The increase in the collection of engravings was 584 pieces, and the numismatic branch was further enriched by an addition of 467 coins. The MS. department has furnished, as usual, a large number of photographic reproductions. Several of these have been published, and the library preserves the stereotype plates as well as two copies of each. The work of the historical catalogue of MSS. is nearly finished. The Translation-Bureau, created by royal decree in 1879, had for its object to

collect the publications designed to make known the state and the most recent progress of the sciences, the fine arts, and legislation in foreign countries, and to organise a reading room in connection therewith. A committee was charged to select the translators, subject to the approbation of the minister, and to give its opinion upon the choice of books, periodicals, and publications for translation. The work-room annexed to the translation-bureau has been open since December 1880. During the year 1882, 109 brochures or documents have been analysed or translated.

Several attempts to adapt the electric light to the library proved unsuccessful, and the administration determined to recur to the use of gas, thus enabling them to reopen the library in the evenings.

The sum voted in the budget of 1882 was 60,000 francs : of which 36,600 francs was devoted to fresh acquisitions, and 23,000 francs to maintenance. In the chapter of the Report entitled "Desiderata de la Bibliothèque Royale," M. Alvin remarks that the expenses of the *personnel*, which consists of 28 persons, absorbs the greater part of the sum which has accrued to the budget of the library since 1840. The subscriptions to periodicals and reviews carry away a considerable portion of the credit set apart for acquisitions. In the existing state of the library's resources it is impossible to take part in the great sales. M. Alvin notices that in France the vote for the National Library is 608,000 francs, besides 50,000 francs for the catalogue ; while the sum assigned for acquisitions is 238,000 francs ; and the vote was increased by 50,000 francs in 1878. The position of the British Museum is stated in francs in contrast to these cases. The last budget reached 2,797,000 francs, of which 633,875 francs were for acquisitions, 1,523,450 francs for administration, 384,500 francs for binding and catalogues, without counting particular donations which constitute a part of its revenue, and private bounties.

Halle University.—This library, which contains 40,000 vols., has the most complete collection of periodicals, German and foreign. By exchange or purchase 32 series of periodicals have been completed. The library is in relations for exchange with 282 societies and learned institutions.

Handsworth Public Library.—According to the annual report for the year ended 25th March, 1884, the lending library now contains 6006 vols., the reference library 849 vols. and 144 pamphlets. The number of works issued to borrowers during the year was 40,699—a decrease of 1,110. These figures, however, include a large decrease in the use of the works of fiction, and an increase of 1,288 in the other classes of literature : while the new rule, allowing the retention of scientific works for fourteen instead of seven days, also affects the total of the volumes used. One of the questions which the committee have considered is the establishment of a branch library at Perry Bar.

Italy : University Libraries.—On 28th February last the Chamber of Deputies approved a new law of public instruction, some of the articles of which apply specially to the university libraries. To give more autonomy to the universities, the Government places under their direction the university museums, cabinets, and libraries. The administrative council of each university will be charged with the care of the documents ; this council will have the right to fix the rules and usage of the library, and to appoint employés.

Nottingham : Annual Report of the University College, and Free Library Committee, 1883-4.—The work of the second Session of the College is recorded with much satisfaction. After the flush of commencement there is frequently a decline, and the second year of an undertaking is generally a crucial one. The fact, therefore, of 1,500 persons having joined the College classes during the year, must be taken as a very hopeful sign. The great event of the year in the College was the foundation of the Mechanical Technical Schools, chiefly by aid of Mr. Councillor Jacoby's generous donation of £800.

The Library now contains 38,830 vols., an addition of 8,689 since the last Report. There were 233, 239 issues during the year, being an average of 893 vols. *per diem*. The number of visits to the library was estimated at 750,000. Out of 10,000 persons entitled to borrow books, 4,076 were registered during the year. The ladies' reading room had an average attendance of 120 per day. The report further states that "a branch reading room has been opened in Mayfield Grove in the meadows ; the Bulwell delivery has developed into a permanent lending library, and the children's library has proved successful." A new edition of the catalogue of the principal lending library is out of print.

Stuttgart, Royal Library.—Dr. Schott, librarian of this library, has published, in the *Schwäbischer Merkur* (Aug. 4th, and Sept. 30th, 1883), two interesting articles, one on the new building destined to replace the old library, the other on the public library of Stuttgart in 1783.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received :—

Avery (Edward), 18, Carlisle Street, Soho Square ; Cohn (Albert).Berlin ; Downing (William), 74, New Street, Birmingham ; Jarvis (J. W.), and Son, 28, King William Street ; Farrar and Fenton, 8, John Street, Adelphi ; Leighton (J. & J.), 40, Brewer Street, Golden Square ; Lowe (Charles), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham ; Macmillan and Bowes, Cambridge ; Murray (Frank), 26, Strand, Derby ; Paterson (William), 67, Princes Street, Edinburgh ; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand, W.C. (No. 846 contains an interesting list of old periodicals) ; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourne Street ; Rooney (M. W.), 37, Rathgar Avenue, Dublin ; Salkeld (John), 314, Clapham Road, S.W. ; Smith (W. H.) and Son, 186, Strand ; Stibbs (E. W.), 32, Museum Street ; Thorpe (James), 53, Ship Street, Brighton.

The following interesting Catalogues of important sales have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge :—

Dramatic Library of Frederick Latreille, June 30th ; Library of Dutton Cook, July 1st ; Choice and Precious Books, Illuminated Manuscripts, and Romances of Chivalry removed from the Chateau de * * * July 9th ; Valuable Books returned from the Sales of the Beckford and Hamilton Libraries, July 8th ; First Portion of the Library of James Crossley, July 21st to 28th.

THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

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SEPTEMBER, 1884.

BISHOP MOORE, "THE FATHER OF BLACK-LETTER COLLECTORS."

By the Rev. Cecil Moore, M.A.

PART II.

DR. SAMUEL CLARKE, writing in 1715 in a Preface to Bishop Moore's *Sermons*, tells us "that the late Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Ely, was a Person of such Exemplary Piety and Virtue; so deservedly famed through all Parts of the Learned World, for his Extensive Knowledge, and Accurate Judgment: so stedy (*sic*) in his Adherence to the real Interest of his Country, through all Changes of Times; and Eminent in his Zeal for promoting, upon all Occasions, the true Spirit of the Protestant Religion: So Judicious, Laborious, and Constant a Preacher, both before and after his Advancement to the Episcopal Dignity; and particularly so Exact and Skilful a Determiner of Practical cases and Questions in Divinity: that the World had reason to expect from him many Excellent and Useful Works: had not his continued Application to the Duties of his Episcopal Function; his perpetual Readiness to collect with much Time and Care, out of his Immense Library, Materials for Learned Men who were writing upon all Sorts of useful Subjects; and his unwearied Pains in relieving both the Temporal and Spiritual Wants of the Poor, who perpetually applied to him from all Parts; left him little, very little Time for his own Private Studies.

"The Sermons now Printed Together in One Volume (which he was preparing to Augment with some new Discourses a little before his Death, but had not Time to finish them,) were Published by the Author singly upon particular occasions; containing in them, throughout, a most excellent Spirit of Piety, and the Truest and most Clear Notions concerning the Great Ends and Designs of the Gospel. They were All received in the World with Great Approbation; and Some of them very quickly passed through many Editions: Particularly That concerning Religious Melancholy, which is known to have afforded much Comfort and Relief to many Weak Minds, at the same time that it is highly Satisfactory to the most Learned and Judicious."

The first sermon in the volume was preached on May 28th, 1682, before the Lord Mayor, Sir John Moore, and is dedicated to him.* Sermon V. was preached on the 28th of June, 1691, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, "when he took his Leave of that Parish." It is an admirable sermon on Galatians vi. 7, and not the enormous length of most of these discourses. The sermon Of Religious Melancholy, alluded to by Clarke, was preached before the Queen at Whitehall, March 6th, 1691-2, on Psalm xlii. 6. It consists of thirty pages octavo, and must have considerably exceeded the time which her present Majesty's chaplains know well is their utmost limit, and even then that they are expected to *lean to mercy's side.*

Moore preached before the King at St. James's, on April 16th, 1696, a thanksgiving sermon "for King William's Deliverance from the Assassination." The remainder are sermons before the House of Lords in Westminster Abbey, and sermons in the Chapels Royal. In the University Library are four MS. Books of Sermons, which though undoubtedly written in Moore's handwriting, have by some wiseacre been attributed to Isaac Barrow, in the following MS. note—"Hic liber, ut ex manu videtur, fuit viri doctissimi Isaaci Barrow." One sermon seems to have been a special favourite with the

* Sir John Moore has been called Bishop Moore s *cousin.* He was descended from the Leicestershire family settled at Appleby, and was a very remote relation of the Bishop's. He was Master of the Grocers' Company, and is conspicuous in Baron Heath's History of that Guild as a Benefactor. His nephew and heir bought Kentwell Hall, Suffolk, 1717.

Bishop, as it was preached *twelve* times. The text is Joshua xxiv. 15. All the sermons are beautifully written, while the numerous notes from Philosophers, the Fathers and old divines, show the labour bestowed by their writer, and the richness of the sources upon which he drew. Notes for sermons, extracts in Hebrew, several Latin verses, and some notes in shorthand, are also in these old volumes, and will repay the research of the curious. Dr. Stoughton, however, remarks that Moore "was one of a considerable number who gain a reputation amongst friends for ability to do what they never accomplish." This is in allusion to Dr. Clarke's regret that the Bishop was so occupied with the duties of his office and the help he gave to others, that he had little time for his own private studies. More important and more unjust is Dr. Stoughton's continuation of the attack, upon one whom he designates as belonging "to the class of Cambridge theologians probably." For although the diaries show the scrupulous care with which the Bishop *paid* for his books, (and it is interesting to note the prices given for many of them), yet Dr. Stoughton is content to repeat the old calumny, which has been truly described by Bishop Burnet as an "envious stigma," viz., that Bishop Moore was also one of a still greater number "in whom the love of books weakens regard for the rights of property;" for according to a critic (Gough) less friendly to his reputation (than Clarke), Moore "indulged an avarice in that respect," which "carried him a step beyond the sin of coveting."

Bishop Burnet, says Dibdin, thus describes Moore's fine Library when he was Bishop of Ely, to which See he was translated July 31st, 1707, on the death of Bishop Patrick. "This noble record was lent me by my reverend and learned brother, Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely, who has gathered together a most valuable treasure, both of printed books and manuscripts, beyond what one can think that the life and labour of one man could have compassed; and which he is as ready to communicate as he has been careful to collect it" (*History of Reformation*, vol. iii., p. 46). "It seems hard," writes Dibdin, "to reconcile this testimony of Burnet with the late Mr. Gough's declaration, that "The Bishop collected his Library by plundering those of the clergy in his diocese; some he paid with sermons or more modern books; others only with *quid illiterati cum libris*."* The charge is both cruel and unjust. It is one of those pieces of gossip based upon some one man's casual remark, which gets repeated, and, once in print, is readily accepted as the literal truth. One precious copy of Cicero, mentioned above as sent to Holland to Grævius, never found its way back either to the Bishop or to Cambridge; but Grævius has never been pilloried as a thief in consequence; and no one in his senses would ever wish to do so. The real fact is, the Bishop delighted not only in collecting books, but of course both lent and borrowed them. Thus in the Bishop's Diary, under the date April 14th, 1703, we find John Ernest Grabe borrows the first volume of the Antwerp Bibel, with the assurance that this and other valuable works shall be restored "without any damage at demand"; while Alexander Cunningham writes from The Hague, 22nd Feb. 1709, to borrow books from the Bishop of Ely, "who is very ready to lend books to those who are upon any public service." The charge of not returning books, however, is we fear common against all great book collectors,—not that they intend keeping them, but that they cannot make up their minds to return them *yet*.

At his death the Bishop left, we are told, codices in folio 6,725; in quarto 8,200; in octavo 14,040; manuscripts 1,790; making a total of 30,756. This Library was offered in 1714 to Lord Oxford for £8,000; "and how that distinguished and truly noble collector could have declined the purchase of such exquisite treasures," Dibdin is at a loss to understand. The reason, however, why Lord Oxford declined was that the Bishop insisted on being paid the money in his lifetime, though Lord Oxford was not to have the books till the Bishop's death. "But a public-spirited character," writes Dibdin, "was not wanting to prevent the irreparable dispersion of such book-gems, and that patriotic character was George I., who gave 6,000 guineas for them, and presented them to the public library of the University of Cambridge;—making the Library there

* *Bibliomania*, p. 318 note.

equal to the famous one at the sister University."

"These are imperial works, and worthy kings!"

"And here," adds the same writer, "the almost unrivalled *Bibliotheca Moriana* yet quietly and securely reposes." It fills the rooms on the north and west sides of the court, over the Philosophy and Divinity schools, and is arranged in twenty-six classes. But for some years after the Bishop's death, claimants appeared, and several of the books and manuscripts had to be returned to the Bodleian or to private individuals, who had *lent* them to the Bishop. The imputation that the Bishop intended to retain them had he lived, was never hinted at by those who came to claim them, and in all cases where the rightful ownership was established, the property was restored, as it would undoubtedly have been given back had the Bishop received longer warning of his approaching end. Of the Bishop's impartiality and justice we may now give an interesting instance.

As Bishop of Ely he was *ex officio* Visitor of Trinity College, Cambridge; he was the friend of Dr. Bentley, the Master, and had often stayed with him at the Master's Lodge, but nevertheless when called upon to become his judge, he made no scruple except so far as to direct that the accusation should come before him in the form of a petition addressed to himself by name as Visitor under the Statutes.*

At one of the hearings during the trial, when the Master of Trinity was present, Bishop Moore expressed an opinion unfavourable to him. This unexpected shock was too much even for the firm mind and strong nerves of Dr. Bentley, who fainted away in the court. The trial continued six weeks, and Bishop Moore, after consulting his assessors, ordered a sentence of deprivation to be prepared, which was found amongst the Bishop's papers after his death; but it is doubted whether he intended it to be executed until all milder methods of reconciliation had failed. The long sittings in the Hall of Ely House were the cause of the Bishop's last illness and death. He caught cold, and a severe and rapid illness ensued, which terminated fatally on July 31st, 1714 (the anniversary of his translation from the See of Norwich to that of Ely), before he could pronounce judgment in this long-protracted cause. The King shortly after his accession, hearing the determination of the University of Cambridge to uphold the title of the House of Hanover upon Church of England principles, immediately decided upon the noble exercise of royal munificence to which we have alluded. Dr. Monk tells us that it was at the suggestion of Lord Viscount Townshend that the King bought the Library of the late Bishop Moore, one of the best in the kingdom, for 6,000 guineas, valuable not only for its extent (being about 30,000 volumes), but for the rarity of its treasures both printed and manuscript. He declares that it is the greatest benefaction which Cambridge had ever yet received; a statement which requires no modification whatever. Mr. John Bagford seems to have been equally impressed by the magnitude of the collection, for writing of libraries in private hands, he says, "The Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich (Moore) hath a large and most incomparable library. There are vast quantities both of printed books and MSS. in all faculties. There is a great variety of MSS. admirable both for antiquity and fair writing. A Capgrave the finest in England: there is but one more, and that is in Bene't College Lib. in Camb.; with many others of great value, too long to insert. He hath many of the old printed books at the first beginning of printing. That at Mentz 1460, and others printed at Rome, and several other cities in Italy, Germany, France, and Holland before 1500. Those printed in England by the first printers, at Oxford, St. Albans, Westminster, by Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Pynson, etc., the greatest collection of any in England. Other books printed on vellum, and curiously illuminated, so as to pass for MSS., a fine Pliny and Livy, in two vols., both printed on vellum, and many such like. Abundance of exemplars of books printed by the famous printers of the Aldi, Junti, Gryphius, Vascosanus, Stephens, Elzevirs, etc. It were heartily to be wished that his Lordship's catalogue were printed, for I believe it would be the best that ever appeared, I mean in England."*

* Dr. Monk's *Life of Bentley*.

* From Mr. John Bagford's Collections in the British Museum.

A long list of the Bishop's early printed books, enriched with notes by scholars, is included in Bernard's *Catalogi Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ.* (Oxon, 1697, folio.)

An unpublished letter of the Bishop's, dated February 19th, 1696, alludes to the list of his MSS. which Bernard included in his great catalogue printed at Oxford in 1697; for, writing to Strype to procure Dr. Lightfoot's MS. notes of the Assembly of Divines, the Bishop says:—

"DEAR SIR,—You judge truly that a long time I have been desirous of your good company, and very welcome you will be when you appear. I was in good hope of Dr. Lightfoot's MSS., and am still so much the more desirous of it, because it yet may have a place in my Catalogue to be printed at Oxford. It is strange this young man should have so little regard to his promise when I am ready to further gratify him than you promised if the MSS. did deserve it, and should be ready to do him any good office that came in my way, which surely may be an equalent (*sic*) to this favour.

"I am, dear Sir,
"Y^r. very affectionate
"Broth^r & Ser^t,
"J. NORWICH.

"Feb. 19th, '96."

Yet Dibdin, writing in 1811, laments that his love of truth and bibliography compel him to add, with a sorrowful heart, that not only is there no printed catalogue of Bishop Moore's entire library, but even the FINE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY remains unpublished in print! *

In Hearne's *Remains* is the following record of a visit from our collector to the Bodleian. "August 22, 1707. The Right Reverend Dr. John Moore, lately Bishop of Norwich, now Bishop of Ely, coming this day to y^e Publick Library, and, amongst other things, talking of Indices Expurgatorii, I brought down to his Lordship this book. He look'd it over very curiously, and read the two preceding memorandums, after which he told me that he had in his study an Index Expurgatorius printed at Madrid before this, but that the letter was much worse, and that the book in other respects was not so beautiful." *

The gift of the Bishop's Library by George I. gave rise to the two oft-quoted and generally *mis-quoted* epigrams. A troop of dragoons was dispatched by the Ministry to quell some disturbances at Oxford at the same time that the Bishop of Ely's Library reached Cambridge, Dr. Trapp, the first Professor of Poetry at Oxford (some say his successor, Warton), wrote the following doggerel on the twofold event. We quote the version here given from a MS. of Mr. Rouse, nearly one hundred years old, and which we believe is the original:—

OXFORD.

"Contrary methods justly GEORGE applies
To govern his two Universities;
To Oxford sent a troop of horse;—for why?
That learned body wanted *Loyalty*.
To Cambridge he sent books, as well discerning
How much that loyal body wanted learning."

The reply from Cambridge is attributed to Sir William Browne, the physician, and is said to have been (alas for his other literary efforts!) the best thing that ever came from his pen. It is said to have extorted praise even from Johnson in favour of a Cambridge man. We quote again what we believe to be the original, which will compare favourably with that given by Noble quoted in our note.†

"THE ANSWER OF CAMBRIDGE.

Contrary methods justly GEORGE applies
To govern his two Universities.
And so to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For *Tories* hold no *argument* but *force*.
To Cambridge ELY's learned troops are sent,
For *Whigs* admit no *force* but argument."

* *Bibliomania*, p. 319, note.

* *Remains of Thomas Hearne* (ed. Bliss, 1869), vol. i., p. 14, note 2.

† Noble's *Continuation of Granger* gives the following version:

"OXFORD.

The King observing with judicious eyes
The state of both his Universities,
To one he sent a regiment;—for why?
That *learned body* wanted *loyalty*.
To th' other books he gave, as well discerning
How much that *loyal* body wanted *learning*.

"CAMBRIDGE.

The King to Oxford sent his troop of horse,
For Tories own no *argument* but force.
With equal care to Cambridge books he sent,
For Whigs allow no *force* but argument.

The Bishop's Library was soon and eagerly searched on its arrival at Cambridge. A letter from Mr. Taylor, Librarian of Cambridge, dated July 31st, 1732, in reference to the authorship of the *Whole Duty of Man*, quotes a note, found amongst the late Bishop of Ely's (Dr. Moore's) MSS., while Dibdin gives an amusing account of the congenial hours spent (A.D. 1808), holding the most precious part of Bishop Moore's collection in his hands, ever and anon being eyed sharply by his Cambridge friend, who "entertained a laudable distrust of a keen book-hunter from a rival University! I thank my good genius," he adds, "that I returned as I entered, with clean hands!"

We have little further to add. Of the private life of the Bishop little can now be ever known; of his public life we have only occasional notes. He was, however, one of the eleven bishops in the House of Lords who, when the Bill for security of the Church of England was read, assented to a clause in it to take off the sacramental test, which was dissented to by York, Chester, London, Rochester, Saint Asaph, and Durham. In politics a Whig, he was still mild and moderate, and one on whose advice Queen Anne largely relied in her ecclesiastical appointments. As a contributor to many valuable works, the Bishop acted with unselfishness and modesty. His own reputation might have been far greater as a writer, both profound and accurate, had he not been so ready to aid any author, engaged in valuable work. To these he pointed out a multitude of celebrated authors, and Clarke's *Cæsar* and Wilkins' *Ecclesiastes*, and Burnet's *Reformation* owe much of their value and many of their references to one who was ever ready to help on good work, wherever it was being done, himself content to remain in the background and the shade. Yet such literary gifts as he did make to the world were largely appreciated; a second edition of his Sermons, in two volumes 8vo, following in 1724 * the first one-volume edition of 1715-16.* These sermons were held in such high estimation that they were translated into Dutch and printed at Delft. To these sermons, as to Dibdin's enlarged edition of the *Typographical Antiquities* by Joseph Ames (1810-19), are prefixed portraits of the Bishop: † in the former he appears in the full-bottomed periwig so dear to the Court of Queen Anne (M. Vdr. Gucht, Sculp.), but the best picture is that in Lambeth Palace by Sir Godfrey Kneller, copies of which are in the University Library, on the staircase, in the Master's Lodge at Clare, and in the Bishop's dining-room in the Palace at Ely. The original of these was painted when he was Bishop of Norwich. A much later, and in some respects more striking and luminous, portrait than the replicas of Kneller's work, is that in the Combination Room at Clare. This *may be* the work of Kersseboom, who painted several of the Bishop's children. By his second marriage, with Lady Browne, widow of Sir Richard Browne, Bart., Bishop Moore left three sons, Daniel, Bailiff of Darlington by patent 1710, who died Consul at Zante; William; ‡ and Charles of the Inner Temple, Justice of the Peace, Steward

* The second volume contains the following :—"To the READER. The sermons collected in the former volume, were all published singly, upon particular Occasions, by the Author in his Life-time. Those contained in this second volume, were none of them ever before printed.

"The Author had signified his Intention of publishing some Discourses of this kind, himself; but was prevented by Death. 'Tis probable, that many of these collected in the present Volume, are the same that he designed to make publick.

"They are all written upon Plain and Practical Subjects, in an easy and unaffected Style, suited to the meanest Capacities; full of a true Spirit of Piety, fitted to promote the Practise of Virtue and a Good Life; and may therefore be very useful to be read in Families. S. CLARKE."

This two-volume edition was "Printed for J. PEMBERTON, at the *Golden Buck* against St. *Dunstan's* Church in Fleet Street."

* In his dedication of the first of these sermons to Sir John Moore, the Bishop writes of "the Heats, Bitterness, and Noise, with which men manage their disputes about (Christ's) Holy Religion;" "as if," continues the Bishop, "the character of a true Christian was to be taken rather from the Contentiousness of his Spirit, and his Skill in Controversy, than the Purity of his Mind and Conversation."

† In the *Typographical Antiquities* the portrait is by Hodgetts. There is another engraving of Dr. Moore by R. White *ad vivum*, as Bishop of Norwich, and also a fine mezzotint. This plate is in two states, first as EPISCOPUS NORVICENSIS, etc., with the following written beneath :—"*G. Kneller S. R. Imp: et Angl; Eques Aur: pinx: W. Faithorne fecit. Cum Privilegio Regis. Sold by E. Cooper, at y^e 2 Pidgeons in Bedford Street,*" and in the second the plate is altered to ELIENSIS.

‡ Supposed to have died in New York.

of Darlington 1733, Bailiff of Darlington by patent 1736.

The burial of Bishop Moore took place August 5th, 1714, in Ely Cathedral, his remains resting at the east end of the Cathedral, immediately behind the reredos. His monument is now in the south aisle of the choir, against the back-screen erected to mask the stalls; and we may well close this brief history of a useful, sympathetic, and unblemished life in the words of his epitaph :—

"Here lies the Right Reverend Father in Christ JOHN MOORE, Bishop first of Norwich, then of this Diocese, in life and character a noble pattern for imitation. For in the daily intercourse of life there showed itself gravity though veiled in kindliness, and authority united with the most polished affability. In preaching he was unwearied, and with powers well suited for stirring up the mind to piety, in the explanation of the most difficult matters most accurate; ever intent on adding glory to, as well as preserving, the Church : towards his friends untiring in the constant performance of his duties; towards his country he showed such loyalty and zeal, that whatever were the circumstances, or the times, he consistently advanced the plans which had the public weal and true liberty in view. The poverty of the poor he relieved by his wealth; their sickness by his unrivalled medical knowledge. Among the learned in political science he was noted for foresight and his knowledge of the good and just; among men of letters so highly was he held in repute that for many years there was nothing of great mark published to which his well-stored Library (now by Royal munificence an ornament to the University of Cambridge) did not furnish some of the materials. Died July 31st, 1714. Aged 67."

Such is the almost literal translation of the Latin original,* which we have reason to believe is the work of Dr. Samuel Clarke, as also the following Elegiacs, to which we append a free translation into heroic couplets :—

"Jam licet improba mors satiet se Corpore Moori
Præsulis et Medici; sed nec inultus obit.
Mortis enim laqueis multorum Corpora solvit.
Quorum animis Cæli spemque fidemque dedit.
Dumque pijs studijs aditum patefecit ad astra.
Arte suâ longam fecit ad astra viam.
At, Tibi, dum Cordi est alienæ Cura Salutis,
Occidis heu! vitæ prodigus ipse tuæ;
Curâsti bene, ne tecum tua Fama periret,
Cum tot adhuc vivunt munere, *Moore*, tui."

"Though now the prey of Death Moore's body lies,
Not unavenged the Doctor-Prelate dies.
From snares of Death men's bodies he would save,
While to their souls sure hope of Heaven he gave.
By zeal devout disclosed the heavenly way,
Yet by his art prolonged man's earthly stay.
But oh, while dear to thee men's lives have grown,
Reckless of self, Moore, thou hast spent thine own.
Well hast thou ordered that thy fame should live,
Since by thy gift so many still survive."

Such, though very imperfect, is what we believe to be the true outline and the not over-coloured portraiture of the Father of Black-Letter Collectors. Will any read such testimonies as Samuel Clarke's, Bishop Burnet's and Hoadly's, and still believe Cole, Gough, Stoughton, *et hoc genus omne*, that bibliomania and kleptomania were so inseparable in "good" Bishop Moore's case, that he was not only the greatest book collector of his age, but also a most unworthy prelate and accomplished thief? We have at least arrived at a more charitable and, we believe, more just conclusion ourselves, and can but trust that as "he gave his honours to the world again, his blessed part to Heaven," so now he "RESTS IN PEACE."

* Cf. Bentham's *Ely*, and Blomfield's *History of Norfolk* (vol. iii., p. 592).

LEIPZIG BOOK FAIR AND THE GERMAN BOOK TRADE.

BY LEONARD A. WHEATLEY.

THE Book Trade of Germany differs from both that of England and that of France not only in its extent but also in its character; for while with few exceptions the books of this country appear in London, and while the majority of French books are issued in Paris, there is hardly a town of importance in Germany that does not contain several publishers. However, though Germany has no centre of production, it has a centre of distribution, and from Leipzig books of the weight of over 7000

tons are sent out annually. In this town is kept a stock of the publications of over 1430 German publishers, and the business is carried on by means of 131 commission agents, who represent 5400 booksellers. Here is held annually the Easter fair, which is largely attended, and where business is transacted to an amount exceeding a million pounds sterling.

The important position now held by Leipzig had formerly belonged to Frankfort, but the arbitrary actions of the Imperial Council had driven away most of the publishers from that town;* while the more liberal arrangements of the Saxon government attracted them to Leipzig, and its fairs were much attended.† Fairs were held at Michaelmas and Easter, and for a short period at the opening of the new year, but eventually the Easter fair was the only one to which the booksellers repaired.

The publishers of Leipzig, who were increasing in number and importance, felt the demand of the Council for three copies of every book brought to the Frankfort fair too great an imposition, and stayed away, and only three of them attended it in 1728.‡

In 1764 the booksellers of North Germany decided that they would visit Leipzig alone, and in the following year the first union of booksellers was formed, which in 1825 became the "Börsenverein" (Exchange Union), and which held its first annual meeting April 23rd, 1826, with 258 members and a property of less than twenty-five pounds. The necessity of a union for mutual protection arose from all the various states having their own privileges and only defending the copyright of their own countrymen. The booksellers of Leipzig have a union of their own; in 1811 they elected deputies who acted as a committee, presented petitions to government and made treaties with it. This arrangement was continued until 1830, when a firmer organisation being thought necessary, the Leipzig-Verein was founded, and held its first meeting February 25th, 1833. It was this Society which originated, in 1834, the *Börsenblatt*, the organ of the trade, which contains a list of new books and advertisements of publications; for the first three years it appeared only once a week, then in 1837 twice (though daily during the fair), from 1852 to 1865 three days, and since then it has been published daily. It is incumbent on all publishers to send a copy of every work as it appears to the Hinrichs-Buchhandlung on sight, and two days after its title appears in the *Börsenblatt*. From this a monthly list is made up; there are also quarterly and half-yearly catalogues published,* and every five or six years there appears a volume of Heinsius', of Kayser's, or of Hinrichs' Catalogue.

Friedrich Perthes, who considered that the "book trade was the best means of uniting Germany,"† insisted upon the importance of the booksellers meeting annually; and a meeting-place being decided upon, the foundation stone of the Booksellers' Exchange was laid in October 1834, and the building, which was finished in 1836, has since then been the scene of the annual gathering for the settlement of accounts. A banquet also takes place annually, on the fourth Sunday after Easter, in the "Crystal Palace," and here for the last few years has been held an exhibition of the novelties of the year. This year the exhibition was intended to be of more importance than usual, and special attention was directed to a full display of the graphic arts, which have helped to make the books of to-day so peculiarly attractive. Framed engravings, photographs, autotypes and maps hung on the walls, while three long tables were covered with books. One great attraction of the exhibition was a collection of early printed books from Holland and Germany (one of them being a copy of the

* *Vide* "Feyerabend," BIBLIOGRAPHER, Vol. II., page 5.

† In the Archives of the Börsenverein is a fair catalogue of 1603; those for 1750 to 1850 were published at Easter and Michaelmas by Weidmann; for 1851 and 1852 by Wigand, and for 1853 to 1856 by Avenarius, after which they were discontinued.

‡ *Archiv. f. Gesch. d. deutschen Buchhandels*, vol. viii., page 109.

§ *Ibid.*, page 113.

* The half-yearly catalogues were commenced in 1798, and the 172nd part has just appeared. The quarterly, which began in 1846, has reached its thirty-eighth volume. Monthly were published by Kümmel in Halle from 1823 to 1834, and by Brockhaus in Leipzig from 1836 to 1842, and from 1856 till the present day. Since 1842 Heinrichs issue a weekly list also.

† *Archiv. f. Gesch. d. deutschen Buchhandels*, vii., p. 244.

Mazarin Bible) sent by Councillor Klemm from his museum in Dresden; the new editions of Brockhaus' *Conversations-Lexicon* and of Herzog's *Theol. Real-Encyclopädie*, classical works from Teubner, and medical works from Hirschwald were to be seen, as also Robert's beautifully illustrated book of birds, *Gefiederte Freunde*, the art publications of Ackermann, of Seemann, and of Cassells.

As a permanent memento of the exhibition a handsome catalogue in quarto has been prepared by Herrn Liebeskind,* which contains, besides a beautifully printed list of the exhibits, a collection of artistic advertisements which form two-thirds of the volume. One is naturally tempted to compare this catalogue with that issued by the Paris "Cercle" in 1881;† however, it would be hardly fair to do so, as this latter was principally devoted to art both ancient and modern. Though we miss the photogravure of Goupil, we have a beautiful specimen of "Lichtdruck," by Römmler and Jonas; and the specimens of the new process of photographing on metal (Meisenbach's Patent) exhibited by the Autotype Company of Munich are an improvement on the Guillotype. The catalogue commences with an introduction by Councillor Klemm explaining that his object in instituting a comparison between the early printed books of Holland and Germany was to dispel the Coster Legend, as the earliest book known to be printed in Haarlem is dated 1483, and is a very poor production, while an edition of the works of Thomas à Kempis was printed at Utrecht in 1472, and several other towns had books printed in them before Haarlem. It was also easy to see that, although Holland had produced superior block-books, its printed works were inferior to those of Germany, the progress in the art being much more rapid in the latter country. A list of these volumes, which with a few modern works on the question amount to 100, is followed by the catalogue proper, arranged in alphabetical order of exhibitors—first the German, then the Italian, French, Dutch, Russian, English‡ and American. The first advertisement is that of Gaillard in Berlin, showing specimens of his new process of phototype and autotype clichés, produced by means of granulated and toned paper; specimens of a similar process under the name of *Heliotypie* come from Angerer and Göschl in Vienna, but the palm must be given to the portrait and landscape which are transferred from the photograph direct on to the metal by the Munich Autotype Company (Meisenbach's patent). Loes in Leipzig has here some zinc etchings; three firms send specimens of *Lichtdruck* (printed by the lithographic press), which bring out clearly the minutest details, as is seen in the beautiful plate by Römmler and Jonas. Here is to be seen a portrait by Strauch showing that the art of steel engraving is not yet dead, as also some lithographs by Hildesheimer. Fine specimens of type—Russian, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Cuneiform, Hieroglyphic, etc.—are furnished by Breitkopf and Härtel, while the German and Roman type exhibited by Drugulin leave nothing to be desired. However, where there is so much worthy of commendation, it seems invidious to single out special firms; and when we add that the whole volume is beautifully printed on fine paper and strongly bound, it will be seen that it is a work worth possessing and preserving.

* *Katalog des Ostermess-Ausstellung d. Börsenvereins d. deutschen Buchhändler*, 4to, Leipzig, 1884.

† BIBLIOGRAPHER, I., page 49.

‡ We regret that Cassells' is the only firm here mentioned, the works of the other publishers having arrived too late for insertion.

BELOE'S *SEXAGENARIAN.*

PART II.

CHAPTER XVIII.—"A Fellow Collegian, of the same standing" (p. 108) was the Rev. William D'Oyley, of Hempnall, B.A. 1778, who died in August 1814. His life is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, July 1817, p. 93. With regard to the statement that "the sum of forty pounds was to cover the whole of his year's expences and he never exceeded it" (p. 109), a commentator writes, "Carpendale of St. John's, a contemporary of D'Oyley's, had no more." A writer ("Q") in *Notes and Queries* says that the money which he collected for the "local improvement" (p. 110), chiefly in pence, was

invested and allowed to accumulate until the year 1840, when the improvement was at length effected—viz., the widening of *Brigg's Lane*, one of the most important entrances into the market-place, which was until then barely wide enough for one waggon to pass through at a time (2nd S., x. 34). "A contemporary of a different society" (p. 110) was Charles Shaw, who married Helena, daughter and heiress of John Lefevre of Heckfield, Hants, and took her name in addition to his own. He was M.P. for Reading and father of Viscount Eversley. He died 27th April, 1823.

Chapter XIX.—"Another of their contemporaries" (p. 113) was Joseph Porter of Streatham (of Corpus Christi College, B.A. 1778). "The Provincial town" was Canterbury. "One fellow collegian in particular" (p. 115) was H. Dowsing (B.A. 1779), from whose annotated copy we have already quoted. "Another individual of very superior talent" (p. 116) was Thomas Mantell (B.A. 1777), and his medical friend (p. 117) Dr. Pitcairn.

Chapter XX.—"A very respectable fellow of one of the minor colleges" (p. 118) was Samuel May of Pembroke, and the one "who arrived at the most exalted station to which the profession on which he entered could possibly lead" (p. 119) was Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury. Here again the allusion to the badness of the manuscript is of no value, as the manuscript was prepared for the press by Beloe himself. "He is not yet a judge" (p. 121) was Serjeant Lens of St. John's College, 4th Wrangler 1779. He was offered a judgeship more than once, but declined the honour.

Chapter XXI.—"The man of whom a concise account is now about to be given" was a Mr. Poole; "a very great man" (p. 125) was the Right Hon. William Windham. "An old general officer" (p. 129) was General Money who was then living at Crown Point, near Norwich, where the accident described in the text occurred.

Chapter XXII.—In the first edition there are two chapters 21, and the following chapters are all one behind. "Another considerable person" (p. 130) was Bishop Marsh.

Chapter XXIII.—"The surviving brother" (p. 138) was Charles Abbott, afterwards Lord Colchester; and "a very great man" the Duke of Leeds.

Chapter XXIV.—"An individual whose fortunes indeed were very different" was the Rev. J. Brand, and "a town of considerable eminence"—Norwich. "A nephew of the celebrated Dr. Price" (p. 142) was the Rev. George Morgan, minister at the Octagon Chapel in Norwich. The "mortified and discomfited author" was the Rev. J. Brand. "A family of rank" (p. 144) was the family of Sir William Jerningham, father of Lord Stafford. "The literary journal" was the *British Critic*, and the conductor was Beloe himself.

Chapter XXV.—"The Abbé's two sisters" were the Misses Brand, and H. Dowsing wrote "I have met them at a friend's house in Lynn." The book referred to on page 151 was *Plays and Poems*, 1798, by Miss Hare. This lady married Sir Thomas Beevor (p. 151). "The judge who presided" was Sir John Nichols.

Chapter XXVI.—The dissenting minister who became a churchman and studied for the law was Robert Alderson, of the Octagon Chapel, Norwich, and afterwards Recorder of Norwich, Ipswich and Yarmouth. He married Miss Hurry of Yarmouth, and was father of Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer. The witness mentioned on page 155, whom Alderson addressed with the remark "Why, Friend, you do not seem to remember anything," was Edward Taylor, Gresham Professor of Music. The answer —"Yes, I do, I very well remember your being a Presbyterian parson," was very likely to discompose the barrister.

Chapter XXVII.—The "brother barrister" was Ch. Cooper, and the "respectable practitioner in a county town" William Foster of Norwich. The "individual of high rank and influence" (p. 159) was the Hon. Henry Hobart, M.P., and the appointment Cooper obtained was in the Stamp Office at Norwich. The pauper was named Tilney, and the estate was Oby, in Norfolk.

Chapter XXVIII.—The personage with whom the Sexagenarian formed an intimacy (p. 164) was the Rev. Mr. Pryse.

Chapter XXIX.—Beloe was assistant to Dr. Parr at Stanmore, and he lost no oppor-

tunity in this book of expressing his dislike of his former chief. The lady alluded to as "Laura" (p. 170) was Miss Rix, daughter of Mr. Rix, Town Clerk of London, afterwards Mrs. Beloe.

Chapter XXX.—Henry Headley, the poet, was educated at Norwich under Parr. His father was Vicar of North Walsham. The "lovely and accomplished woman" to whom he was attached (p. 174) was Miss Susan Withers, afterwards married to Benjamin Dowson of Geldestone. Headley's worthless wife after his death married a man named Colombine (p. 177).

Chapter XXXI.—The "schoolfellow" was the Rev. Thomas Monro, and the periodical work he superintended was entitled *Olla Podrida*, 1787-8. The prelate who contributed most largely after Monro was Bishop Horne. The original volume which he subsequently published was entitled *Essays on Various Subjects*, 1790. He was also author of *Philoctetes in Lemnos, a Tragedy*, 1795. The nobleman mentioned on page 182 was Lord Maynard, and the living which he presented to Monro was that of Easton Magna, Essex. "Another schoolfellow" (p. 183) was Henry Alexander. The "near relation" (p. 186) was the Earl of Caledon, in the Peerage of Ireland, and the "high and splendid situation" the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, of which place the Earl was the first Governor.

Chapter XXXII.—The son of a peasant (a weaver) in Gloucestershire who afterwards obtained an extraordinary reputation was the Rev. Joseph White, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford.

Chapter XXXIII.—Beloe was appointed Master of Emmanuel Hospital, Westminster, and the journey was from * * * * (Norwich) to London.

Chapter XXXIV.—The extensive work here alluded to is Beloe's translation of Herodotus, published in 1799. The "crabbed sort of composition in dead language" was Parr's celebrated Preface to Bellendenus, which Beloe translated and published in 1788. This gained him Porson's friendship. * * * * * (p. 201) was Dr. Maltby. Porson's sister was Mrs. Hawes, of Coltishall in Norfolk, wife of Siday Hawes, a brewer. Woodrow kept the village school at Bacton, in Norfolk (p. 202), and the squire of the parish (p. 203) was Mr. Norris.

Chapter XXXV.—Mr. H. was Mr. Hewitt, rector of Bacton. The statement on p. 205 that Porson's father and mother were totally destitute of any education, is strangely inconsistent with what Beloe says respecting the mother on the next page, that she had a taste for poetry and was familiar with the writings of Shakespeare. This last statement is true, and the first incorrect. Hellenophilus is Dr. Maltby. Porson's wife did not die in April 1796, but in April 1797, as stated by Maltby (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1797, p. 438). The enquiring friend (p. 207) was Thomas Starling Norgate. Mrs. H. (p. 208) is Mrs. Hawes. With regard to the remark "No man was ever less assailable by flattery or disliked it more," Mr. Dowsing has written—"Was this the case with Beloe?" Mr. H. was Mr. Hewitt, previously referred to. As to Mrs. Mary Turner (p. 209), Dowsing has written "I knew her well," and as to the mention of her home he says "I never heard that Mrs. Mary Turner had an establishment of her own. She boarded during many years at a Haberdasher's house in Norwich."

Chapter XXXVI.—The Greek Professor (p. 212) was James Lambert of Trinity, and the "amiable and learned ——" Dr. Raine. The Cathedral Library (p. 217) was that of Lincoln, and the private collection Earl Spencer's.

Chapter XXXVII.—The lady who was partial to Porson's society (p. 225) was Miss Trefusis.

Chapter XXXVIII.—"Another friend in Westminster" was Beloe himself, as is seen by pun from Homer of *βηλου*. As to Bennet Langton having been corrupted by Dr. Johnson into keeping late hours, it may be noted that the Doctor said a man was a scoundrel who went to bed before twelve o'clock. An intimate friend of the Professor (p. 230) was Beloe himself, and Porson's Greek Epitaph has been translated thus—

> "Pass not, whoe'er thou art, this marble by,
> Nor smile with scorn, tho' here a spaniel lie.
> My master mourn'd my loss, and plac'd me here
> To prove his sorrow and his love sincere."

Mr. * * * (p. 231) was Isaac Disraeli, and the occurrence was at the table of Tommy Hill, in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, when

Kemble, Du Bois, Fillingham, and Perry were present. Disraeli afterwards retorted in his novel *Flim Flams*. A gentleman who had showed a kindness to Porson in his young days (p. 232) was Mr. Ewen of Norwich. The remark on p. 233 as to Mr. Ewen's never forgiving Porson's neglect is marked by an annotator as "untrue." Mrs. *Ann* Turner (p. 233): here there is a mistake of the name Ann for Mary (see p. 209). Sir G. B. (p. 233) was Sir George Baker, M.D., Bart.

Chapter XXXIX.—The eldest son of Mrs. Hawes (p. 242), S. Hawes, did not stay long in Buenos Ayres. He returned to Coltishall, and for some time carried on the brewery and farm. He married Barbara, 2nd daughter of T. S. Norgate, and died in January 1864.

Chapter XL.— * * * * was Dr. Matthew Raine, of the Charterhouse. His father was the Rev. Mr. Raine, master of the school at Hartforth, near Gilling. Lord * * * was Lord Percy, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and Lord —— the Earl of Bute.

Chapter XLI.—J * * * * * G * * * * * was Joseph Gerald (see Parr's Correspondence (*Works*, vol. viii., p. 207). The Historian of Hindostan (p. 260) was the Rev. Thomas Maurice.

Chapter XLII. relates to Horace Walpole. Dr. Parr wrote the dedication to the translation of Aulus Gellius which Lord Orford refused. Lord O. (p. 269) is printed Lord Orford in the first edition.

Chapter XLIII.—T——m was Twickenham, and Mr. K—— John Kemble, who lived at that time in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. The Rev. Mr. L * * * * * was Lysons.

Chapter XLIV.—Mr. C * * * was Cracherode, and Lord O. (p. 282) Lord Orford. Sir Robert Walpole's seat at Houghton is referred to on p. 287, and the allusion to the North Pole is explained by the fact that the picture gallery was sold to the Empress Catherine of Russia.

Chapter XLV.—Lord * * * is printed Lord Loughborough in the first edition. This character is interesting as being different from the one generally drawn of that celebrated lawyer. The *opus magnum* (p. 295) was the *British Critic*. The translator of Æschylus was Robert Potter. S—— (p. 299) was Scarning.

Chapter XLVI.—The Physicians mentioned on p. 306 are Drs. Heberden, W. Pitcairn, and Monro, Sir George Baker, Drs. Willis, D. Pitcairn, Baillie, Ash, Sir Astley Cooper, and Sir Everard Home. Query who was J. H.? Probably John Hunter. Sir G. B. might be Sir Gilbert Blane. The P——s were the Pitcairns. Falconer, the author of the *Shipwreck*, was also on board the *Aurora*. Dowsing writes that David Pitcairn, a member of Benet College (p. 309) was a fellow commoner in his time.

To be continued.

CENSURED CAMBRIDGE SERMONS.

By W. H. Olding, LL.B.

PART II.

THE decade of 1570 was little turned when William Chark, Fellow of Peterhouse, in a Latin sermon delivered, to be precise, on the 3rd December 1572, asserted that the dignities or states of bishops, popes and other mighty ecclesiastics were introduced into the Church by Satan, and that all ministers of the Church should be equal. For these heretical doctrines he was summoned by the Vice-Chancellor, required to make recantation, and on refusal was, as the "De Concionibus" directs, expelled from his college and banished from the University. The same year, and indeed somewhat earlier in it, John Browning, a Fellow of another college, Trinity, was summoned before the Vice-Chancellor for preaching doctrines tending to the anathematised views of that "first antipope" Novatus—refusing to re-admit apostates to the communion of the Church. He was prohibited from preaching till the matter should be investigated; contemned the prohibition; was sent to prison for the contempt, and, on other pretexts, shortly deprived of his fellowship. The misdeeds of Brown about the same period were more akin to those of Chark. His misfortune was, however, less; for though he preached two sermons, as Strype in his *Life of Parker* tells, tending to the corrupting of Wolfgang Musculus's reasons "for the regiment now

used in the Church of England in creating ministers," no accuser could be found to urge his punishment, and the heads of colleges were satisfied with a lame recantation.

Passing by Milayn, a Fellow of Christ's College, who fell under the terms of the statute in October 1573, we come to John Smith, M.A., and the year 1585. On the 21st February, Smith was asked questions upon the doctrine he confessed he had preached—"that plays on Saturday and Sunday at night were breaches of the Christian Sabbath: on Sunday, for that they were at it before the sun was set: on Saturday, for disabling their bodies for the Sabbath duties." In his answers, however, Smith evinced the logical capacity his mode of maintaining the obnoxious tenet would lead us to expect, and the Vice-Chancellor found that they fairly agreed.

Some variety in the cause of University displeasure was introduced about this time by a more pointed and personal sermon of Charles Chadwick, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College. He seems to have been peculiarly irritated by the non-residence of some University members, and particularly of the governors of colleges, whom he went so far as to call "murderers of many thousands." This could not be brooked. He was summoned before the Vice-Chancellor and five Doctors, styled "justiciarii dominæ reginæ," and dealt with as pleased them. The personalities of Cuthbert Bambridge were of a more insidious character. In preaching he had used the phrase—"If you mind indeed to awake." The comment is curious—"As though he had irreverently reflected upon the sleepiness of the doctors at sermons." Certain it is that both he and Francis Johnson, like himself a Fellow of Christ's, were in 1588 sent, as preachers against the Episcopal government of the Church of England, to prison—though in their future fortunes it was rather Bambridge who was comparable to the chief butler of Joseph's days, and Johnson to the chief baker.

The case of William Baret or Barrett was in some respects peculiar. He was a Fellow of Gonville and Caius. On the 29th April, 1595, he preached in Latin at St. Mary's for his B.D. The sermon was strongly anti-calvinistic. He was reasoned with, "was laboured with to be won from his errours, and to make a quiet end by voluntary publick satisfaction." Seeming to submit, a recantation was prepared. He was ordered to deliver it from St. Mary's (where he had published his errors) openly in the face of the University. On the 10th May he obeyed; but not, says one chronicler, "to the listeners' pleasure"; nor, says another, "with the expected remorse." The fact was that at the end of the reading he added, "Hæc dixi"—interpreted to mean that the recantation was not cordial. The severity his contemptuous conduct would have incurred was mitigated by the intervention of Archbishop Whitgift, and a second recantation was read. But the storm was such that Barrett found it expedient to get beyond sea,—and indeed the moment of his departure was well timed, as an order to prevent it was already issued. He is said to have become a papist, to have then returned to England, and have led a layman's life till death. But Barrett's case was not disposed of with Barrett himself. For the Archbishops of Canterbury and York having prepared nine heads on the points he had touched on, Dr. Pierre Baro, the Margaret Professor, preached against them on 12th January, 1596. He was prohibited from preaching on the "Lambeth Articles," and proceeded with "other his exercises." But there was much petty tyranny to withstand. Already had there been controversy between him and Laurence Chadderton, Master of Emanuel, for opinions vented by Baro in his *Commentary on Jonah* and treatise *De Fide*; and though Baro had then procured that Chadderton should be called into the consistory before the Vice-Chancellor, he had had reason to understand something of the bitterness of a controversial opponent, and was wise.

Disregarding the case of Lovel of Christ's, we enter upon a new century with that of Nicholas Rush, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. On the 10th September, 1609, Rush preached at St. Mary's. He was shortly summoned before the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Jegon, and charged with "many uncharitable speeches uttered in his funeral oration in Christ's colledge, tending to the disgrace and discredit of Mr. Doctor Barwell deceased." He was ordered and refused to deliver up

the sermon; and was confined for contumacy till it should be produced. After further contumacious behaviour he was suspended from all his degrees, and prohibited from praying or preaching within the University. He was not yet humbled; and seeing that it was alleged he had used such expressions as "gorbellyd clergye," and "devilish parasyts in flatteringe and attributynge over much to some in higher place," it is no longer surprising to find he was on the 8th January following "utterly precluded and shut out of the sayd Universitye and Christ's colledge."

In 1610-11 new circumstances were made the occasion of University interference, and what these were we shall not do better than tell in the words of the excellent Fuller:—

"About this time William Amese (Ames), Fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge, on St. Thomas's day, had, to use his own expression, 'the place of a watchman for an hour in the tower of the University'; and took occasion to inveigh against the liberty taken at that time, especially in such Colleges who had *lords of misrule*, a pagan relic, which, he said, as Polydore Virgil observeth, 'remaineth only in England.' Hence he proceeded to condemn all playings at cards and dice, affirming that the latter in all ages was accounted the device of the devil; that as God invented the one-and-twenty letters whereof He made the Bible, the devil, saith an author [Antonius], found out the one-and-twenty pricks of the dice; that canon law forbad the use thereof, seeing *inventio diaboli nullâ consuetudine potest validari.* His sermon gave much offence to many of his auditors, and rather because in him there was a concurrence of much nonconformity, insomuch that, to prevent an expulsion from Dr. Cary, the Master, he fairly forsook the College, which proved unto him neither loss nor disgrace, being not long after, by the States of Friezland, chosen Professor in their University."

The sermon referred to by Fuller was no doubt the immediate cause of Dr. Ames's treatment. But the evil was of growth. He had been instructed by William Perkins, and had imbibed his puritan principles; and he was only abandoned after the Master of his College had without success sought to overcome his scruples against the wearing of the surplice. That the Master was without success one is not disposed to wonder at, when his original argument is considered: it consisted in quoting the text "Put on the armour of light" and interpreting it as injunctive of the white gown.

What theological whims were at any given time uppermost in the mind of James I. were not easily known. Accordingly Edward Sympson, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in preaching a sermon before the King at Royston, 1617, did not conceive he argued amiss in drawing from his text—"That which is born of the flesh is flesh"—the doctrine that "the commission of any great sin doth extinguish the grace of God's Spirit for the time in a man." But further, he would have it that Paul in Rom. vii. "spake not of himself as an apostate and unregenerate, but *sub statu legis.*" Now, Arminius had lately been blamed for extracting such views out of the works of Faustus Socinus. The King accordingly directed that two Cambridge Professors should make their exegesis: the result, of course, was that Rom. vii. was to be understood of a regenerate man. Mr. Sympson was enjoined a public recantation before the King, and performed it; "nor doth such a palinody sound anything to his disgrace, having St. Augustine himself for his precedent, modestly retracting what formerly he had erroneously written therein." So much for the anti-Arminianism of the King; but the year had not passed before a public edict had issued ordering Dr. Mocket's *Doctrina et Politia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, because it favoured the Calvinists, to be burned.

Two years later the King was called in to settle another Cambridge dispute. Mr. John Preston, Fellow of Queen's, was suspected of an inclination to nonconformity. It was rumoured that he intended to preach in the afternoon in Botolph's Church—the sermon at St. Mary's being (as we have seen since 1603, and especially since 1616, it was necessary it should be) duly concluded. However, Dr. Newcomb, "commissary to the Chancellor of Ely, offended with the pressing of the people, enjoined that service should be said without sermon. In opposition whereunto a sermon was made without service; whereon large complaints to Lan-

celot Adams, bishop of Ely, and in fine, to the King himself. Hereupon Mr. Preston was enjoined to make what his foes called a *recantation*, his friends a *declaration* sermon; therein so warily expressing his allowance of the liturgy, and set forms of prayer, that he neither displeased his own party, nor gave his enemies any great advantage." But if with some it proved ill-advised to go from St. Mary's to strange houses of worship, with others it proved as ill-advised to go from strange houses to St. Mary's. Thus, in 1632, Mr. Bernard, lecturer at St. Sepulchre's, London, preached at St. Mary's from 1 Sam. iv. 21, in the afternoon of 6th May. His teaching was distasteful to the prevalent party, for he held that God's ordinances, when blended with innovations of men, are not God's ordinances; that none can be saved living and dying in the doctrine of Rome; that treason is not limited to what affects the blood royal, but by depriving it of God's ordinances may be against a nation,—a sort of doctrines that was turning the writings of Prynne and Bastwick and Burton into bonfires. So Dr. Cumber, the Vice-Chancellor, got Laud to bring Mr. Bernard before the Court of High Commission. He was tendered a recantation: but, though professing sorrow for any unbeseeming expressions, he would not make it, and was sent to the new prison, where he died, and as some say, was miserably abused, to the shortening of his life, by the keepers.

Five years later occurred a case throwing some light on the view in which the practice of confession to priests was at that time regarded. Sylvester Adams, M.A. of Peterhouse, had gone dangerously near the doctrine that "the confession of all knowne sins unto a priest is the only ordinary revealed meanes for salvacion." In its breadth this was not to be accepted; but there was much discussion between some of the heads and the Vice-Chancellor on the issue to which casuistry could plane down the words,—whether or no particular confession is contrary to the doctrine of the Church of England. The dissensions, however, did not save the preacher. Against the maintainer of so illiberal a doctrine, the *tant pour tant* theory could (if it can ever) be rightly employed. So he suffered the penalty of the statute of Elizabeth, and was banished from the University. Unhappily, Puritanism was no guarantee for increased liberty in the expression of thought. The hangman's hands were still diligent, and must now destroy what the Commonwealth should disapprove. And again had a Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge to regret the change, during his day, in the temper of the times; for Dr. Ralph Brownrigg, Bishop of Exeter, Master of Catherine Hall, and Vice-Chancellor, and "a most zealous favourer of the Church of England," had preached the inauguration sermon of the King "touching schism," and its many passages distasteful to the parliament-men procured his banishment from the University, and dismissal from the mastership of the free grammar school of the town. The rapid governmental changes that succeeded in the next half-century had too their corresponding academic changes. Whether the prevalent authority would have a subscription to the Covenant, or whether its abjuration, the result was alike—expulsion. The Catholicism of Chancellor Gardiner was hated,—he was confined in the Tower. The Episcopalians became dissentients; Vice-Chancellor Holdsworth, Dr. Beale, Dr. Sterne were imprisoned; Drs. Cosins, Paske, Lany, removed from their colleges. Puritanism lost its ascendency; the opinions of Dr. Anthony Tuckney, Dr. Dell, Dr. Sadler, Mr. Holdscroft, even the naturalist Ray, were "contra Religionem receptam et stabilitam." Never was mistress more rigorous in following, cut and colour, the dress of Dame Fashion, than has been Religion in aping the garb of the State; and no matter the paint-pot out of which the State daubs the Church, its brush must be flung bespattering education—tinting and tainting the fair canvas of knowledge.

William Whiston, the celebrated editor of *Josephus*, succeeded Sir Isaac Newton in the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics in 1703. In 1708 he preached in St. Clement's, in the town of Cambridge; and according to subsequent depositions, affirmed that—"there was but one God, and that God the Father only was that one God . . . that the Son was indeed exalted above all creatures, and made a partaker of many divine excellencies, and as such He was to be worshipped with a sort of degree of Divine Worship." He supported this affirmation by a second,

equally hazardous—that the fathers of the first three centuries had not acknowledged God the Son to be God *ab æterno.* This Arianism—though Whiston himself always said he was no Arian, except in so far as he was a Eusebian, holding the Divinity of Christ, but holding at the same time that "the Father is greater than He"—brought the mathematician before the Vice-Chancellor's Court. He was summoned on Sunday, the 22nd October, 1710, to appear the next day in answer to accusations based on the sermon of 1708, on the published volume *Sermons and Essays upon several Subjects,* and on words "spoken in coffee-houses in a Unitarian sense." A paper of doctrines was drawn up which "Wicked Will" was required to renounce; he protested against the refusal to allow "conference and examination," but refused the recantation; and notwithstanding that Queen Anne's general pardon of the 19th April, 1709, compelled his judges to found their sentence on merely one man's inconclusive evidence, he was declared guilty and expelled the University. He made an effort to retain his professorship, by appointing Mr. Christopher Hussey, Fellow of Trinity, his deputy reader; but in the following year the post was declared vacant, and put in the hands of Mr. Nicholas Saunderson, famous as 'the blind mathematician.' In after life, it is a noticeable coincidence that Whiston was opposed by a man whose sermons had been given to the flames under order of the House of Lords in the very year of his disgrace—the notorious Sacheverell. For that High Church divine having regained favour, took occasion to set on foot a system of petty persecution against the mathematician, who somewhat stoutly persisted in maintaining his right as a parishioner to attend service at St. Andrew's, Holborn, to which Sacheverell was now preferred, and to hear himself made the subject of attack and abuse.*

In 1738 Ducket declared himself to be an atheist. The state of present public opinion with relation to the action such a confession makes incumbent on society is such that it would be superfluous to describe the course pursued. The same must be said with regard to the case of Waller of Trinity, who fourteen years later was accused by Zachary Brooke, Fellow of St. John's, of being the author of "a prophane and blasphemous libel, entitled 'David's Prophecy.'" There is greater pleasure in referring to the conduct of the Fellows of Clare Hall with regard to their Senior Fellow, John Berridge, in the year 1755. The influence of the Wesleys had travelled from Oxford to Cambridge; but at Cambridge there was as yet no party ready to support such methodistic views as those to which Mr. Berridge gave expression in occasionally preaching at St. Mary's. He was not, however, without secret admirers, and the unobjectionable course was accordingly taken of presenting the heterodox gentleman with the college living of Everton, Bedfordshire, and thus of at once consulting his interests and freeing themselves of his presence. That there was something eccentric in him will probably be judged from the wording of his epitaph—said to have been composed, with the exception of the final figures, by himself.

"Here lie the remains of John Berridge, late Vicar of Everton, and an itinerant servant of Jesus Christ, who loved his Master and his work; and after running on His errands many years, was caught up to wait on Him above. Reader! art thou born again? (No salvation without a new birth.) I was born in sin, February 1716; remained ignorant of my fallen state till 1730; lived proudly on faith and works for salvation till 1754; admitted to Everton vicarage, 1755; fled to Jesus for refuge, 1756; fell asleep in Christ, January 22, 1793."

William Freund was the son of a tradesman and sometime mayor of Canterbury. In process of time he was made a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. He became the author of *Peace and Union, recommended to the associated bodies of Republicans and anti-Republicans* (1793). In this work he advocated views, confirmed by oral discourse, that touched, and it was thought dangerously touched, religion, law, and Parliament. "An alliance between church and state," he affirmed, "is a fiction which could not be realized in this country, without subjecting the abetters of it to the penalties of high treason.

* The difficulties the Houses of Convocation manufactured out of Whiston's doctrines hardly need repetition now. Burnet has fairly stated them.

We might as well talk of an alliance between army and state." Indeed, he went so far as to hold that the "Church of England is a political institution," and wound up his observations tending to "peace and union" by urging that the liturgy should be revised. In law he found obscurity of language, would have abolished entails, and have amended the poor and game laws. Among parliamentary reforms he placed the shortening of the duration of parliaments, the increase of votes in boroughs, and the extension of the right of suffrage to copyholders. To such extreme radicalism the University could not consent. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Isaac Milner, in especial, thought, in the terms of the statute, that "religion as established by public authority in this realm, and also all ecclesiastical ranks and dignities, are impugned."

Freund accordingly was summoned to appear before him: and his prosecution was vigorously pursued by a knot of Doctors and Masters of Arts, who from their number became known as "the twenty-seven," or more pithily "the cubicks." Eight days were consumed in disputes *de lana caprina*, and the penalty of the statute was then put in force. Mr. Freund objected to the constitution of the court, and appealed to the court of King's Bench. That tribunal, however, held that there was a visitor, and that it was within his jurisdiction to consider the case. But Freund publishing an account of his misfortunes, was content with an appeal to the public, followed up by a work of which we have without stint availed ourselves,—*Sequel to the Account of the Proceedings in the University of Cambridge against the author of a pamphlet entitled 'Peace and Union,' etc.* (London, 1795).

And here we may pause. The catalogue is sufficiently melancholy and long; and the limits we have traced for ourselves happily permit us to pass over many a name that has yet attained a prominence which would need recognition in any chronicle of the disputes religion and politics have engendered in the University. From the days of Edward III., when the scholar William de Wyvelingham and the chancellor Henry de Harvedon so embittered their controversies that each was consigned to a prison,—when the action of the commissioners appointed in 1410 to visit the Colleges led to the ousting of Lollards—when Thomas Baker proved a stubborn nonjuror, and Samuel Collins a refractory puritan—when Woolston reflected on belief in miracles, and was prosecuted and imprisoned—when Dr. Jebb proved most Socinian—when Robert Tyrwhitt became the champion of abolition of subscription—when Charles Parish raised his voice against the Act of Celibacy—or when Bentley showed in somewhat different spheres his controversial powers,—till the present century, when Doctors Marsh and Milner debated hotly whether the Bibles that missionaries carried should be bound with copies of the liturgy or no, has Cambridge vied with its sister University in wrangling and adjudging penalties to those who, whether themselves wranglous or whether conscious of power in what seemed a truth and desirous of liberty of speech, were yet alike in this—in being out-partisaned. Cambridge, indeed, would not seem, like Oxford, to have given over the books of its unappreciated teachers to the hands of the Marshal and the fire of the Schools-court; nor to have carried out its condemnations to the present day with such marked importance as attaches to the cases of Dr. Hampden and the late Dr. Ward. Neither has it nor has Oxford ever run into the rioting destruction of the evidences of wisdom and of diligence that Paris and most foreign universities have thought consistent with their dignity. But its censures have been numerous enough to enable those that will to learn that thought is much the fool of fashion, not indeed in the imperishable lines that groove its boundaries in all sound minds, but in the mode it chooses as its exponent, and in the breadth that circumstances and personal conditions give or do not give it. But circumstances and personal conditions are the coloured fragments of a kaleidoscope—ever changing; and if the censures of three hundred years should make us recognise that in this very change, this very multitude of fragments, beauty lies, then bibliography may claim in one instance more to have inculcated tolerance.

SOME NOTICES OF THE GENEVAN BIBLE.

By the Rev. Nicholas Pocock.

SUPPLEMENT.

THERE yet remains one curious point to be noticed in order to complete our historical and bibliographical notices of the Genevan Bible. We have described the Genevan New Testament of 1557, which was the precursor of the Bible first published in 1560. (See the Bibliographer for July 1882, p. 40.) Upon looking through the notes and marginal references of this edition, or in the "facsimile reprint" issued by Bagster in 1842, which exactly represents the original, it will be seen that the "Annotations," as Whittingham calls them, of the harder passages, marked by the letters of the alphabet, [a], [b], [c], etc., a new alphabet beginning with each chapter, are always on the outer margin of the page, and that no other notes or references of any kind appear in this margin, and that they are all printed in a Roman type somewhat smaller than that used in the text. Whittingham in his preface calls the readers' attention to these, and then explains the different classes of notes and references which appear in the inner margin of the book. These are of three kinds. Those with the mark (") denote "something which may serve to the edification of the Reader where the place is not greatly hard," or else such "commonplaces as may cause him better to take heed to the doctrine." A second kind is denoted by the double comma (") pointing out "divers readings according to divers Greek copies which stand but in one word." A third, marked by an asterisk (*), denotes either quotations or places where "the books do alter in the sentence." These are all in the inner margin—the text itself being of very narrow dimensions, about half the width of the page. It may be noticed that these notes are also in the same small Roman type as those of the outer margin, the "cotations" as Whittingham calls them, or as we should say Scripture references, being in italic type and referring to chapters of the Old Testament, not divided according to verses, but, as had been usual up to that time, by capital letters A, B, C, etc., here represented by smaller letters a, b, c, etc., placed at equal intervals along the margins of each chapter. It is noticeable also that the asterisk is only placed in the text and not repeated in the margin, and is never used except for Scripture parallel passages till the verso of fol. 213. Between this place and the recto of fol. 223 there occur nine asterisks placed in the margin as well as in the text, calling attention to some notes which are printed in a large italic type, much larger than that used in the rest of the work for the Scripture references and arguments of the chapters, and having prefixed to them in all cases the letters *Al*, appearing to indicate that in the editor's view these marginal alterations, or additions as they generally are, are entitled to be considered as of nearly equal authority with the text. Four of these occur in the 14th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, three in the 15th, one in the 16th, and one in the 19th, after which there are no more notes printed in this form. They are as follows.

At the end of the 7th verse of the 14th chapter there are added the words: "*insomuch that all the people were moved at the doctrine.*

"*So bothe Paul and Barnabas remayned at Lystra.*"

In the middle of the 10th verse we have the following addition: "*I say to thee, in the Name of the Lord Iesus Christe, Stand, etc.*" Between the 18th and 19th verses there is the following addition: "*but that they shulde go every mā home. And whiles they taried and taught ther came, etc.*"

In the middle of the 19th verse there is substituted for the words * whether they had persuaded the people *, which are marked at beginning and end with the asterisk, the following: "*And disputing boldely, persuaded the people to forsake them, for (sayd they) they say nothing true but lie in all things.*" In the 15th chapter there is added in the middle of the 29th verse, "*and whatsoever ye wolde not that men sholde do unto you, do not to others,*" and at the end of the 34th verse there is an addition of the words "*And only Iudas went.*" Also in the 37th verse, in place of the expression "gave counsel to take with them John," the words "*wolde take John etc.*"

are suggested. Again, in the 16th chapter, ver. 35, in place of "the Rulers sent the sergeants," we have "*The Rulers assembled together in the market, and remembring the earthquake that was, they feared and sent, etc.*" Lastly, in the 19th chapter, at the end of the 9th verse, are added the words "*from fiue a clocke vnto ten.*"

Now, these variations and additions, with the exception of the words "*but that they shulde go every mā home,*" and the insertion in the middle of ver. 19, may be found in the celebrated *Codex Bezæ*, usually designated by the letter (D). But it is certain that Whittingham had never seen this Codex, which, if Beza told the truth, he brought away five years later, in 1562, from the monastery of S. Irenæus at Lyons, and afterwards in 1582 presented to the University Library at Cambridge. The great probability is that Whittingham used the splendid edition of the Greek Testament published by Robert Stephens at Paris in 1550, which contained between three and four hundred variations from a MS. which he calls (B′) and which is unquestionably identical with (D). The only surprising part of the matter is that Whittingham should have selected these eight passages from the Acts and omitted to notice many other variations of at least equal importance, which appear from the same source in Stephens' margin. It is most remarkable that out of several hundred interpolations eight only should have been noticed, and these only in the Acts of the Apostles. Neither is the difficulty at all removed by comparing this part of Whittingham's volume with the same portion of the New Testament as it appeared in the Genevan Bible of 1560. For not only have the translators adopted all these additions and alterations, but have added others which seem to have come from the same source; and it must be remembered that most of these various readings exist in no other MSS. of any importance excepting *Beza's Codex*—and there appears no other method by which either Whittingham or his successors in the work could have been acquainted with these variations except by reference to Stephens' folio of 1550.

The additions made by the translators of the edition of 1560 are four in the Acts, beginning with one at chap. x. ver. 48, where in the middle of the verse, after the words "the Lord," "*Jesus Christ*" is added in the same large italic type with the mark ‖, which type and mark are uniformly used for all these additional marginal notes in 1560. In the following chapter, after the words "who was I, that I colde let God" there is the addition "*Not to giue them the holie Gost.*" Again, in the 16th chapter, ver. 7, after "*y^e Spirit,*" occurs the addition "*of Jesus.*" Lastly, at the end of the 23rd verse of the 20th chapter the words "*In Ierusalem*" are given in the margin.

In subsequent parts of the volume there are four more marginal annotations of this class.

The first of these occurs at 1 Cor. xv. 55, where the margin interchanges the words *sting* and *victorie* thus :—

"*O death where is thy victorie? O grave where is thy sting?*"

This is introduced with the same mark as the other variations, but is printed in very minute italic type, to save room in the margin, which is somewhat crowded at this part; but in the first English folio of 1576 it is printed in its proper large italic letters.

The next is at the end of Gal. iv. 31, where we have the addition of '*By the libertie wherewith Christ hathe made vs fre.*'

Then at 1 John ii. 23 there is the addition "*But he that cōfesseth the Sone hathe also the Father*"—words equivalent to the passage introduced into the Authorized Version in italics —which ought either to have been omitted altogether or printed in the same type as the rest of the verse, as it departs from the usual rule of italic in this version.

We may remark here that this verse has MS. authority which is quite overwhelming, and ought therefore to be in the text.

Lastly, in the epistle of St. Jude, in the middle of the 16th verse, there are added the words "*In vngodlines and iniquitie,*" for which there does not appear to be any MS. authority whatever, as far as appears from Scrivener's edition of the Codex Unguensis and Tregelles' Greek New Testament.

It is of course quite possible that these marginal references may have been introduced after direct consultation with Beza, who is known to have been consulted, as was also Calvin, as appears from the *Troubles of Frankfort*, p. cxcii, where the following occurs :—

"The Ministers off Geneva in an Epistle whiche they wrote, before the newe Testament haue this wordes. There is nothinge more requisite to attaine the right and absolute knowledge off the doctrine of saluation, whereby to resist all herisie and falsehod, then to haue the texte off the Scriptures faithfully and truly translated, the consideration whereoff moued them with one assent, as they saie in that Epistle, to seprate two off their brethern, to witt, Caluin and Beza eftsonnes to peruse the same notwithstandinge their former trauells."

It may be observed in this relation that all the passages we have referred to, with the exception of the last, are noted and commented on, in the editions of Beza's Greek Testament, the first of which appeared in 1565. We have noticed that in the first English folio of 1576 these passages all appear in the same type as in that of 1560. They were copied also subsequently into the other editions of the Genevan Bible, which are executed with great fidelity, the only apparent difference being that in the quartos, beginning with 1579, they are printed in the same black-letter type as the text is—in this respect differing from all the other notes and references in the margin. It is of course quite possible that these notes may have been placed in the margin after direct communication with Beza, who is known to have been frequently at Geneva whilst he was Professor of Greek at Lausanne, and took up his abode there in the year 1559—so that perhaps he may have directly influenced the addition of such of these notes as do not appear in the New Testament of June 1557.

Dr. Eadie has in his valuable work on the English Bible given several instances of the influence of Beza's Latin translation on the translators both of 1557 and 1560. One of the most remarkable of these may be referred to here as a specimen. Beza had inserted the words *qui dicerent* in Gal. i. 23, placing them in italics to show that they were an addition, not in the original text; and Whittingham adopted it in his version, which is "But they heard only *some say*," etc. This was followed in the edition of 1560, as well as by Laurence Tomson in his revised version of 1576. It is perhaps doubtful whether they were not influenced by the French version which had preceded theirs, which was: "*Mais ils auoyent seulement oui dire.*"

It is not to our present point, but perhaps may be worth mentioning here, that their translation of the word rendered *colony* in the Authorized Version in Acts xvi. 12 is a city "*whose inhabitants came from Rome to dwell there.*" Up to that time the word had been usually rendered "*a free city*," and even in 1582 the Rheims version, for want of an English equivalent, rendered it by the Latin word *Colonia*. Laurence Tomson, in 1576, had followed the Genevan version and the Bishops' Bible, after having in earlier editions translated "*a free citie*," retained it to the last of 1602. The French had used the word *Colonie*, but Luther had rendered it *Freystadt*, which has since been altered into *Colonie*. The word had, however, become naturalized in English before the adoption of it by the translators of the Authorized Version of 1611. The earliest instance of the use of the word quoted by Johnson in his Dictionary is that in Spenser's *Ireland*: "To these new inhabitants and colonies he gave the same law under which they were born and bred." This work, though not in print till long afterwards, was written some time between 1581 and 1596. The other words derived from *colony* are of course of later date, some of them very considerably later.

THE LIBRARY OF WIMBORNE MINSTER.

By H. R. Plomer.

IN the eastern tower of Wimborne Minster, in Dorsetshire, in a small room formerly used as the treasury-house, is a chained library.

Church libraries are now rare, most of those that once existed having been destroyed during the troublous times that have swept over the Church, or been allowed by the clergy in charge of them to fall into ruin and decay. Thus a special interest attaches to that at Wimborne, which is one of the finest in the kingdom.

The volumes, numbering some 240, are ranged on shelves round the sides of the room, with their backs turned inwards, each book being attached to the shelf by a small chain fastened to an iron rod. A desk and stool were provided for the student, who was obliged to move them to that part of the room where the volume stood which he wished to consult.

This library, according to Hutchins, the great Dorsetshire historian, was founded in 1686. He speaks thus of it :—

"However conspicuous this library, the greatest part of the books of which were the gift of the Rev. W. Stone, . . . it is so much neglected as to possess no tolerable catalogue. As the number of books does not appear to exceed 200, the leisure of those of the Wimborne clergy (who have not the cure of souls) might easily supply the defect."

In *Notes and Queries* (3rd Ser., vol. vii.) a writer gives a somewhat different account as to the donor or donors of the books. Speaking generally of the library, he says :—

"The vestry (?) of Wimborne Minster contains a chained library, which now consists of 240 volumes. Its chains have not saved it from the despoiler, for 25 vols. are missing of those which were catalogued in 1765. The principal donors to the library are the Rev. T. Anstey (1697) and the Rev. Samuel Conant. Nearly all the books were printed between 1520 and 1710."

The Rev. W. Stone and the Rev. T. Anstey were rectors in the same year 1661, as appears by the account-books of the minster; but the Rev. S. Conant died and was buried in the church in the year 1668, long before the foundation of the library, unless indeed Hutchins was mistaken in the date, and for 1686 should have written 1668.

The library contains many fine old books. The oldest is a manuscript volume of prayers, written by the monks in the year 1343. The initial letters have all been omitted, evidently for the purpose of being illuminated at some future time. Amongst the others is a Breeches Bible, bound in wood and dated A.D. 1595; most of the works of the old fathers; several well-known commentaries; a copy of Camden's *Life of Elizabeth* and of Barnes' *Life of Edward the Third;* Chamberlayn's *State of England*, dated 1670; Walton's Polyglott Bible; and Sir Walter Raleigh's *History of the World*, dated 1614—a work said to have been written during his imprisonment.

Several pages of this book have been burnt, and tradition has made Matthew Prior the poet, the culprit; the story being that whilst reading in the library by the aid of a candle, he fell asleep over this volume and the candle committed the ravages. Judging from the appearance of the holes, it is much more likely that they were made, as suggested by another writer in *Notes and Queries*, with a red-hot poker. By whatever mischance the accident occurred, the destroyed part of each page has been neatly patched and the text restored,—a work also attributed to Matthew Prior.

Here also is a fine old copy of the *Whole Duty of Man*, bearing date 1702. It was long the custom in the minster to read one of the homilies from this famous work every morning in place of a sermon.

Another curiosity here exhibited is an old brass of the sixteenth century. It formerly marked the spot in the chancel of the minster where it is supposed that the Saxon king Ethelred was buried, after the battle of Merton, A.D. 871. This brass was for a long time lost, and was at length discovered hidden between the pages of one of the books in the library. The brass now marking the spot of the king's resting-place is of much more modern date.

OLD BALLADS.

PART III.

1. Call (A) to Repentance to all true Englishe h[e]artes. John Danter, 1594. ii. 656.
2. Callin o custure me. J. Aldee. ii. 407.
   [The Irish air "Callino castore me" is mentioned in Clement Robinson's *Handful of Pleasant Delights*, 1584, and Pistol (*King Henry V.*, Act iv., sc. 4, l 4) alludes to it under the form "Calmie custure me." The air is given in Chappell's *Popular Music* ii. 793.]
3. Callino Shryll over Gaddeshill. Ric. Jones, 1586 . . . . ii. 457.
   [This ballad may also have a Shakespearian interest in connection with Gadshill.]

4. Callynge (A) to Remembraunce of Godes mercye. Alexandre Lacye, 1567-8. i. 359.
5. Captayne Jenninges his songe, whiche he made in the Marshalsey and songe a little before his death. Richard Jones, 1611 . . . . . iii. 456.
6. Care Causethe Men to Crye, newly altered. Heugh Shyngleton. 1562-3. i. 204.
   ["If care do cause men cry" etc., was printed by Tottell among the poems of Lord Surrey.]
7. Cater (the) bralles bothe Wytty and Mery. Thomas Colwell, 1565-6. i. 298.
   [The Brawls (*bransle*) was a favourite dance, and double brawls are also mentioned. In the *Handful of Pleasant Devices*, 1584, is "The Historie of Diana and Acteon—to the Quarter Braules."]
8. Caveat (A) for Christians. John Charlwood, 1588 . . . ii. 494.
9. Caveat (A) for England by the Example of Cockham Hill in Kent in the parishe of Westram in Kent. Thomas Millington, 1597 . . . . iii. 78.
   [Cockham Hill is still famous as providing one of the finest views in Kent.]
10. Caveat (A) for Parents, etc. Edward Blackmore, 1633 . . iv. 291.
11. Caveat (A) to all yo[u]nge men. Yarrath James, 1581 . . ii. 389.
12. Cavyat (A) for occupyers. John Alde, 1569-70 . . . . i. 416.
13. Certen goode aduertisementes to be obserued with Diligence in this life before we departe hence. Thomas Nelson, 1586 . . . . . ii. 446.
14. Chast[e] (The) Bachelors advice. John Wright, junior, 1636 . . iv. 366.
15. Chast[e] (The) batchelours advice. John Wright, junior, 1635 . iv. 334.
16. Chaste (the) lyf of Joseph. Rychard Jonnes, 1568-9 . . . i. 386.
17. Chast[e] (The) Maiden, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1639 . . . iv. 493.
18. Cheldryns thoughtes. Thomas Colwell, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 210.
19. Chevie Chase. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . . iv. 131.
   [A very late entry of a very early ballad.]
20. Chirpinge (The) larke. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
21. Choice of Inventions etc. Ffrancis Coules, 1632 . . . iv. 268.
22. Chosynge of love and lovely thynges. William Gryffyth, 1563-4 . i. 238.
23. Christall (A) looking glasse. Henry Gosson, 1639 . . . iv. 457.
24. Christes commynge to Judgemente. Edward White, 1586 . . ii. 451.
25. Christian (A) conference betwene Christe and a synner. Thomas Nelson, 1586. ii. 458.
26. Christian (A) coniecture of the newe blasinge starre. Richard Jones, 1577-8. ii. 323.
27. Christian (The) Marriner. Simon Stafford, 1604 . . . . iii. 271.
28. Christian's A. B. C. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
29. Christinmas (A) Warmynge for hym yat intendeth to Ryde and make mery abrode with his ffryndes, etc. John Alde, 1567-8 . . . . . i. 358.
30. Christmas (A) Caroll. Abel Geffes, 1593 . . . . . ii. 637.
31. Christmas Delightes. John Wolf, 1593, ii. 641.
32. Christ's comfort to a sinfull Soule, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . iv. 309.
33. Christ's teares ouer Jerusalem. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 131.
34. Churchyardes ffaryre Well. Edwarde Russell, 1565-6 . . . i. 308.
   [An undated copy printed by Griffith is reprinted in "Old Ballads from Early Printed Copies," 1840, p. 107. The full title is—"A Farewell cauld Churchyeards Rounde, From the Courte to the cuntry grownd."]
35. Churchyardes Wellcome home. Rycharde Jonnes, 1565-6 . . . i. 309.
   [Thomas Churchyard began his career in the service of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, but after the death of that worthy his life was a troubied one. He is believed to have died in 1604, at a great age.]
36. Cities (The) Citation to repentance, with a friendlye admonition to the Countrye. Master Edward White, 1603 . iii. 245.
37. Clarke ([? The]) of Bodnam. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 131.

38. Clere (The) and crespall skynne, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1568-9 . i. 388.
39. Clinton's lamentacyon. Thomas Purfote, Thomas Nelson, 1583 . . ii. 427.
[Clinton was a rover, who, with Walton *alias* Purser, Arnold and eight others, being taken on the seas, was executed at Wapping on 30th August, 1583. See Collier's *Registers*, vol. ii. p. 183.]
40. Clymsoll's Recantacion. John Wright, Junior, 1639 . . . . iv. 450.
41. Coaches (The) ouerthrow. Ffrancis Groue, 1636 . . . . iv. 355.
[A copy of this ballad is in the Roxburghe collection (i. 546). See Chappell's edition, iii. 333.]
42. Cogging Watt. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633. iv. 299.
43. Cold and vnkoth blowes of the lady Jane of Westmorland. Edward White, 1586 . . . . . ii. 451.
[A ballad written by Lady Jane.]
44. Collier's (A) cavet to his friend to perswade, to shewe the like follie his fancie hath made. Richard Christian, 1591. ii. 578.
45. Collins and the Devill. Edward Blackmore, 1632 . . . . iv. 289.
46. Come and see a Midsomer groate. Francis Coles, 1639 . . iv. 493.
47. Come Dycken my Daddes sonne. Wylliam Griffeth, 1565-6 . . i. 301.
48. Come mery home John. Heugh Shyngleton, 1561-2 . . i. 178.
49. Comendacion (The) of Ale. Richard Harper, 1639 . . . iv. 494.
50. Comfortable (A) answere to the lamentation of a synner. John Alde, 1566-7. i. 341.
51. Comfortable (The) dreame of a young man, etc. Ffrancis Coles, 1640. iv. 500.
52. Comly, the, behavyour for ladyes and gent(le)women. Rychard Jonnes, 1570-1. i. 442.
53. Comme after, comme after etc. Ric. Jones, 1584 . . . . ii. 434.
54. Comme from the plaie, comme from the playe: the house will fall so people saye; the earth quakes lett vs hast[e] awaye. H. Carre, 1580 . . . . ii. 368.
55. Comme treppe yt Thom from Couurte to Carte. Wylliam Griffith, 1566-7. i. 338.
56. Commons (The) crye of England against the queenes maiesties enemyes. Roberte Robinson, 1586 . . . ii. 460.
57. Communicacon (The) of Maydes dryinge of Clothes at the garden. Thomas Pavyer, 1607 . . . iii. 364.
58. Communycation (A) betwene a yonge man and a mayde Who greatly Lamenteth the losse of hyr lover. Rychard Scerle, 1565-6 . . . . . i. 304.
59. Commyssion (A) vnto all those whose wyves be thayre Masters, etc. Alexandre Lacye, 1564-5 . . . . i. 269.
60. Comonycation (The) betwene the husbounde and the wyf and Dys-commodytes of Maryage. John Alde, 1566-7. i. 338.
61. Comparison (A) made vpon the life of Man. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . iv. 323.
62. Compendious (A) dittie of a Christians life. Edward Aldee, 1586 . ii. 453.
63. Complaint (The) of a sinfull soule, etc. Yarrat James, 1586 . . ii. 450.
64. Complaint (The) of Germany. Thomas Lambert, 1638 . . . iv. 408.
65. Complaint (The) of Mistris Arden. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . iv. 299.
66. Complaint (the) of pouertie for Lacke of frendship. Jhon Charlwood, 1578. ii. 339.
67. Complaint (The) of the poore of the weste cuntrey against the covetousness of farmers and mealemen. Yarrat James, 1586 . . . . ii. 450.
68. Complaint (The) of the prodigall child. Henry Carre, 1586 . . ii. 454.
69. Complainte (A) of people againste y^e world and y^e worldes reply against y^e people. Jhon Hunter, 1578-9. ii. 348.
70. Complaynt (A) againste Death for takinge away the highe and hopeful Prince Henry of great Brittayne with the manner of his funerall. William Barley, 1612. iii. 507.
[Henry Prince of Wales died on the 6th of November, 1612.]

71. Complaynt (the) of a lover. Roberte Hackforth, 1569-70. . . i. 401.
72. Complaynte (the) of a lover beynge vexed with payne, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1564-5 . . . . . i. 271.
73. Complaynte (the) of a Mayde in London Declarynge hyr trubbles to over pass (i.e. to exceed) the (ap) pryntes life (,) and affyrmyng the same by hyr Vngentle Rewardes. Thomas Colwell, 1563-4. i. 235.
74. Complaynte (A) of a papest that lately hath sowen sedicious lyes, etc. John Alde, 1565-6 . . . . . i. 313.
75. Complaynte (the) of a Servyngeman of his Dyscresse in Age, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1564-5 . . . . . i. 272.
76. Complaynte (the) of a synner vexed with payne. Rycharde Applay, 1562-3. i. 205.
[Probably connected with the "Complaynte of a lover being vexed with payne." See *ante*. Collier says that a ballad with this title by W. Birch is extant. See his *Registers*, i. 67.]
77. Complaynte (the) of a Wedowe that now Weded ys, with a warnynge to women to tyke hede of this, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1564-5 . . . . . i. 272.
78. Complaynte (the) of Adam our greate graunde ffayther, etc. John Alde, 1567-8. i. 362.
79. Complaynte (the) of an apprentice which Dayly was shente, etc. Alexandre Lacy, 1563-4 . . . . . i. 234.
80. Complaynte (the) of Joseppus, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1568-9 . . i. 378.
81. Complaynte (A) of the Wicked enymes of Christe. William Pekerynge, 1564. i. 262.
82. Compleat (A) Gentlewoman. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . iv. 299.
83. Concerninge the murder of the late Kinge of Scottes. Thomas Gosson, 1579, ii. 349.
[This ballad on the death of Darnley is attributed to Henry Chettle. For ballad on "The murder of the King of Scott" see Percy's *Reliques*, vol. ii., ed. 1876, p. 213.]
84. Confession (The) of 9 Rovers. Clinton and Purser beinge chief. Henry Carre, 1586 . . . . . ii. 454.
[See *ante*, under *Clinton*.]
85. Conflict (The) betwen Sathan and y^e^ penitent sinner. John Danter, 1592. ii. 617.
86. Confusion (the) of y^e^ Rebelles with a songe of thankes for the same. John Alde, 1569-70 . . . . i. 405.
87. Conning (The) cosening age. John Wright, Grismond, etc. 1629. iv. 213.
88. Conscience[s] Crye to all estates in sellinge of broom. John Danter, 1592. ii. 617.
89. Constant (A) Couple. John Wright and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633. iv. 299.
90. Constant (The) Lover who his affection etc. Henry Gosson, 1638 . iv. 403.
91. Constant (The) lovers exhortation to his ladie. Edward White, 1586 . ii. 451.
92. Constant (A) Wife, a kind wife, a loving wife and a fyne wife. Ffrancis Coules, 1631 . . . . . iv. 260.
93. Constant (The) wife of Sussex. Henry Gosson and Ffrancis Coules, 1632. iv. 278.
94. Contented (A) Couple. Ffrancis Smith, 1635 . . . . . iv. 334.
95. Conycatching (The) ffryer. Francis Grove, 1629 . . . . iv. 216.
96. Coolinge (The) of curst Kate. Thomas Gosson and Josephe Hunte, 1594. ii. 662.
97. Couckold (A) by Consent. Henry Gosson, 1640 . . . . iv. 495.
98. Coullins Conceits. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
99. Count Mansfeildes landing. John Wright, and others, 1625 . iv. 144.
100. Counter newes what talk poore prisoners vse. John Aldee, 1579 . . ii. 361.
101. Country (The) hath no Pere newly moralysed. John Tysdayle, 1561-2. i. 181.
102. Country (The) man's Care away. Ffrancis Coules, 1631 . . iv. 254.
103. Countrye (The) hath no pere a. William Pekerynge, 1564 . . . i. 262.
[This ballad must have been printed before, as it was moralized in 1561-2. See above. In the moral-play of *The Three Ladies of London*, 1584, 1592, a stanza of the ballad is introduced.]

104. Countryman's (The) Life. Ffrancis Smith, 1635 . . . . . iv. 334.

105. Courageous (A) exetation (? exhortation) to the englesshe men. John Alde, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 215.
[This may have some reference to the voyage of Stucley to Terra Florida.]

106. Courteous (The) Sheapardesse. Ffrancis Groue, 1639 . . . . . iv. 476.

107. Courtiour (The) and the Carter. Nycholas Wyer, 1565-6 . . i. 310.

108. Couurte (The) nole. Thomas Colwell, 1563-4 . . . . . i. 237.
[A courtnole was a courtier.]

109. Coy (The) maiden's care sent to her kind companions. John Danter, 1592. ii. 617.

110. Cripple ([The]) of Cornewell. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 132.

111. Cristall (A) glasse gyven on Saynt Valyntine's Day. John Alde, 1568-9. i. 386.

112. Croskaies [Cross keys] and Myters comme downe. Edward White, 1581. ii. 391.

113. Crowe (The) shee sittes vppon the wall: Please One and please all. Henry Kyrkham, 1592 . . . . ii. 602.

114. Cruell (The) assaulte of Cupydes forte. Thomas Purfoote, 1565-6 . i. 303.

115. Cruell (The) Burninge of iij women and a yo[u]nge Childe, etc. Symon Stafford, 1605 . . . . . iii. 279.

116. Cruell (Y^e^) Counsell corrupt(et)h a godly mynde. Rychard Scerle, 1565-6. i. 305.

117. Cruell (The) handlinge of one Nicholas Burton merchant tailour of London by the blody Spaniardes in the Cittye of Cyvill [*i.e.* Seville], whoe was there burned for the testimony of Jesus Christ. John Danter, 1594 . ii. 657.

118. Cruell (The) hard ffortune of Will: Jack: and Tom. Nathaniell Browne, 1631 . . . . . iv. 262.

119. Cruell (The) Mother. Ffrancis Groue, 1638 . . . . . iv. 448.

120. Crueltie (The) of y^e^ Spaniardes toward th[e] Indians. Edward Aldee, 1586. ii. 450.

121. Crueltye (The) of fortayne, I weepe for Woo and I dye for payne. Rychard Hudson, 1565-6 . . . . i. 293.
["The Sorowfull Sonet made by Mr. George Mannington at Cambridge Castle," in the *Handful of Pleasant Delights*, 1584, opens with the line—
"I waile in woe, I plunge in paine."]

122. Crye (The) of the Cuntry visited with y^e^ plag[u]e. Master Pavier, 1604. iii. 273.

123. Cuckolds all a row. Ffrancis Groue, 1637 . . . . . iv. 385.

124. Cuckolds Haven. Ffrancis Groue, 1638. iv. 406.

125. Cun[n]ing (The) Beggar of the North. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . iv. 323.

126. Cunning (The) Cozening Bachelor. Thomas Lambert, 1638 . . iv. 413.

127. Cunning (The) Night walker. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . iv. 323.

128. Cunning (A) whore ouerwacht. Francis Coules, 1630 . . . iv. 236.

129. Cuntreymans (The) sorrowe to see the tearme kepte at Sainct Albons. Thomas Creede, 1593 . . . ii. 396.

130. Cuntrymans (The) welcomme to Barth[olo]me[w] fayre. John Danter, 1594 . . . . . ii. 655.

131. Cuntrymens (The) Report of the vsage of them at Sainct Albons Terme. John Danter, 1593 . . . ii. 640.

132. Cupid turned out of service. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . iv. 306.

133. Cupides Councellor. John Wright, Junior, 1637 . . . iv. 384.

134. Cupids cruell torment or I laid me downe to sleepe, etc. Edward Blackmore, 1633 . . . . iv. 293.

135. Cupids Whirligig, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . . . iv. 309.

136. Cure (A) for a Malancholly mind. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . iv. 323.

137. Cure my Nodle. John Wright, Junior, 1636 . . . . . iv. 366.

138. Curious (The) Bachelor. Ffrancis Groue, 1638 . . . . iv. 448.

139. Curious (A) Creature. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629 . . iv. 213.

140. Curry (A) combe for a gal[le]d Jade. Francis Coules, 1630 . . iv. 236.

141. Cutt (the) pursses. Wylliam Howe, 1567-8 . . . . . i. 364.

142. Cuttinge George, and his hostis. Thomas Gosson, 1595 . . ii. 671.

1. Dainty (A) new ditty nere sung with a fidle, etc. Henry Gosson and Ffrancis Coules, 1632 . . . iv. 278.

2. Dainty (A) new ditty of the Sayler and his Loue. John Wright, Junior, 1637. iv. 389.

3. Damned (The) soules complaint. Edward White, 1586 . . . . ii. 451.

4. Danderly Dyscaffe. Alexandre Lacy, 1565-6 . . . . . i. 302.

5. Danger (The) of Sailers and their troubles turmoile and paine, etc. J. Aldee, 1582 . . . . . ii. 407.

6. Daniell of Deuonshire his progresse to London. Thomas Lambert, 1635. iv. 331.

7. Daperest (the) Country man that came to the Couurte to wooy. Thomas Colwell, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 211.

8. Daughter rebukes her mother. Francis Groves, 1629 . . . iv. 216.

9. Daunce, Daunce, Daunce, merry Daunce, comme on and daunce with Beggery. Edward White, 1580 . . . ii. 376.

10. David and Bethsheba. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . iv. 131.

11. Daye (The) of the lorde ys at hande. John Wallye, and Mistress Toye, 1557-8. i. 75.

12. Daylie (The) exercise of y^e^ comen sort of men. Edward Aldee, 1586 . ii. 450.

13. Dayly (The) progresse, etc. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . iv. 299.

14. Dead (The) woman reuiued. Ffrancis Coules, 1631 . . . iv. 260.

15. Dear loue regard my greife. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 132.

16. Death (the) and end of T. Holte. John Alde, 1570-1 . . . i. 439.

17. Death (The) of King James. John Wright, and others, 1625 . iv. 144.

18. Death (The) of Lucryssia. James Robertes, 1569-70 . . i. 416.

19. Deathe (The) of Sir Roger Williams. John Danter, 1595 . . iii. 56.

20. Deathes Dance. Edward Blackemore, 1631 . . . . . iv. 263.

21. Deathes merry answere to the songe of the soldier. Richard Jones, 1583. ii. 426.

22. Declaringe the noble late done actes and deedes of Master Edward Glemham, a Suffolk gent vppon the Seas and at Saincte Georges Ilons [*i.e.* Islands] etc. John Kydd, 1591 . . ii. 582.

23. Declaringe the vnstedfastnes of our lyfe by the example of elder age, | who haue alreadie plaied their partes and left to us the stage. H. Carre, 1578-9. ii. 343.

24. Declarynge what Dyscorde doth Ryse | by stryvynge for to gette the interpryse. Rychard Jonnes, 1565-6 . i. 297.

25. Declarynge how well we do kepe the Lordes tenne commandementes. John Charlewood, 1562-3 . . i. 214.

26. Declarynge how to avoyde y^e^ temtation of Sathan in these poyntes folowenge. Heugh Shyngleton, 1562-3 . i. 204.

27. Declarynge the good zayle and towardnes of mens hartes to all vertu. Alexandre Lacy, 1565-6 . . . i. 303.

28. Declarynge the very tru Waye how that with fyre the worlde shall Decay, etc. Wylliam Pekerynge, 1566-7 . i. 337.

29. Declarynge what thynges have happened through y^e^ estimation of bewtye to the paynter. John Alde, 1566-7 . i. 342.

30. Defence (The) agaynste them that commonly defame women. John Alde, 1559-60 . . . . i. 128.

31. Defence (A) of mylke maydes agaynste the terme of Mawken. William Gryffyth, 1563-4 . . . . . i. 238.
[See Collier's *Registers*, i. 89.]

32. Deferre not Repentance for tyme will not staye, etc. Edward White, 1587. ii. 472.

33. Depleraction [*i.e.* deploration], (The) of the Cruell murther of the lorde James erle of Murr[a]y Regente of Skottlande. John Sampson, 1569-70 . i. 411.

34. Description (The) of the king of fayries with the song to it, etc. Richard Harper, 1634 . . . iv. 318.

35. Description (The) of vagaboundes. John Sampson, 1560-1 . i. 157.

36. Despa[i]ring (The) Lover. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . . . iv. 299.

37. Desperate Dycke. [Alexander Lacy,] 1568-9 . . . . i. 387.
[Collier supposes the printer to be Robert Eadie : see his *Registers*, i. 195.]

38. Desperat[e] sheppard Tom. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629. iv. 213.

39. Despised (The) Louer. Thomas Lambert, 1638 . . . . iv. 447.

40. Devell (The) of Dowgate and his sonne. Edward White, 1596 . . iii. 68.

41. Devill and Dives. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . iv. 132.

42. Devill and the pariter [*i.e.* apparitor]. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 iv. 131.

43. Devill (the) of Devonshire and Wilkin of the West his sonne. Edward White, 1594 . . . . . ii. 662.

44. Devills (The) temptacon to Christ our salvacon. Edward White, 1578 ii. 342.

45. Diall (A) for drunkerds. Master Pauier, 1617 . . . . . iii. 604.

46. Dialoge (A) betwene a Lord and his Lady. Robert Bourne, 1591. ii. 593.

47. Dialoge (A) betwene a mayde of the Cetye and a mayde of the Cuntrye abowte chosyng of husboundes. Roberte Hac[k]forth, 1565-6 . . i. 315.
[See Collier's *Registers*, i. 145.]

48. Dialoge (A) betwene Christ and a sinner. Edward White, 1586 . . ii. 451.

49. Dialoge (A) vppon Christes birth intituled o poore etc. Edward Aldee, 1586. ii. 453.

50. Dialoge (A) vppon Christes birth etc. Edward White, 1556 . . ii. 451.

51. Dialogewise between William Wax Wise and Walter Wold Be Wanton concerninge th(e) abuse of the Sabothe. Jhon Hynde, 1578-9 . . . . ii. 348.

52. Dialogue (A) betweene Master Gues[s]right and neighbo[u]r Needy Like vnto Like. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . iv. 323.

53. Diologue (A) between Tom Tell Troth and Robyn Conscience. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . . iv. 305.

54. Diana and her darlings. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.

55. Dice, Wyne, and Women. Abraham Newman, 1578 . . . ii. 338.

56. Diolige (a) of the Rufull burr(n)ynge of Powles. John Cherlewood, 1562-3. i. 202.
[The fire took place in June 1561.]

57. Discourse (A) of mans life. Francis Coules, and the partenours in the Ballades, 1629 . . . iv. 216.

58. Discrybinge the vallure of our Englishe Archers and shott that accompanied the Black Prince of Portugall their governor into the feildes on twes-daie the 12 of August with the welcome into Lyme-streete by master Hugh Offley. William Jones, 1589 . . . ii. 528.

59. Distressed (The) Virgin. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629 . . iv. 213.

60. Dittie (A) declaringe by order of fate howe fickell Dame Fortune Dothe chaunge our estate. Roger Ward, 1577. ii. 316.

61. Dittie (A) exhortinge to put on the armour of God. Henry Carre, 1586. ii. 454.

62. Dittie (A) of a prisoner that suffered deathe at Leicester in lent 1586 at th[e] assises. Edward White, 1586 . ii. 452.

63. Dittie (A) of the Lord Dar[n]ley somtyme Kinge of Scottes. Henry Carre, 1586 . . . . . ii. 454.
[This probably is a reprint of some ballad originally printed on the occasion of Darnley's death in 1568.]

64. Dittie (A) of y^e^ Miracles of Jesus Christ, etc. Edward White, 1586 . ii. 452.

65. Dittie (A) worthie to be viewed of all people declaringe the dreadfull comynge of Christ to Judgement and howe all shall appeare before his presence. Edwarde White, 1595 . . . iii. 45.

66. Ditty (A) shewing the foly of man. John Charlwood, 1588 . . ii. 494.

66. Dittye (A) of Sampson Judge of Israell. Henry Carre, 1586 . . ii. 454.

68. Divelles (The) wake. John Danter, 1595 . . . . . iii. 56.

69. Doctor Faustus. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . . iv. 132.

70. Doleful (A) ballad of the generall ouerthrowe of the famous theater on the Banksyde, called the 'Globe' etc., by William Parrat. Edward White, 1613. iii. 528.

[The Globe theatre was burnt on the 29th of June 1613.]

71. Dolefull (A) adewe to the last Erle of Darby, to the tune of 'Bonny sweete Robin.' John Danter, 1594 . ii. 647.

72. Dolefull (A) ballad of A Cruell murther in Worcestershire. Thomas Pavier, 1605 . . . . . iii. 293.

73. Dolefull (A) ditty of a lamentable act done by a woman upon her husband and child at Mantua in Italye. Henry Carre, 1579 . . . ii. 360.

74. Dolefull (A) dytty declaringe the unfortunate hap of two faythfull frende]s, th[e] [one] went owt of her wites and th[e] other for sorrowe dyed. Edward Whyte, 1582 . . . . . ii. 413.

75. Dolefull (A) songe. Richard Jones, 1578 . . . . . ii. 334.

76. Dolefull (A) songe. Edward Alde, 1594. ii. 645.

77. Dolorous (A) sonnet made by their Inhabitantes of Paris vppon their grevous famyne and miserable estate, with the strange sightes in the ayre seene bothe by sea and land on the coaste of Brytanie. Thomas Scarlet, 1590 . ii. 561.

78. Dolorouse (A) dittye and most sweete sonett made vppon the lamentable end of a godlie and virtuous Ladie lately famished in Parris. Thomas Nelson, 1590 . . . . . ii. 546.

79. Doomes Daie is at hand, etc. Edward White, 1586 . . . . ii. 451.

80. D[o]uble (A) Jury of good fellowes Henry Gosson, 1639 . . . iv. 467.

81. Dove (The) with the olive branch. Francis Grove, 1629 . . iv. 216.

82. Dowlefull (A) Dettye of one Ffraunces Carre. John Alde, 1567-8 . i. 358.

83. Downe by a forrest. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . . iv. 131.

84. Downefall (The) of drunckards. John Wright, Junior, 1640 . . iv. 506.

85. Doynges (the) of the lorde Powynges Awdelay Walloppe and my lorde Gray. William Coplande, 1562-3 . i. 205.

[Apparently by Thomas Churchyard, See Collier's *Registers* i. 67.]

(*To be continued.*)

REVIEWS.

A Modern Proteus, or a List of Books published under more than one Title. By JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY. New York: F. Leypoldt; London: Trübner and Co., 1884. Pp. 106.

We have already noticed the appearance of this useful little book, which has grown out of a paper read before the American Library Association. We all know instances of books which have been re-issued with fresh titles; and this practice, which has become very common among publishers, is very confusing to book-buyers, and especially to librarians, who are apt to order as a new book one they already have in their libraries. Who, for instance, would know Forsyth's *Hortensius* under the title of *The History of Lawyers Ancient and Modern*, which was given to it when it was reprinted in New York? With a copy of Mr. Whitney's book at his elbow, the librarian will be saved much of this risk. Doubtless there are many more instances not registered here; but a beginning having been made, other workers can add to the collections of Mr. Whitney. The books are arranged in an alphabet of authors' names, and to this is added a full index of titles.

La Bibliomanie en 1883; *Bibliographie Rétrospective des Adjudications les plus remarquables faites cette Année et de la valeur primitive de ces Ouvrages. Par Philomneste Junior.* Bordeaux: V° Moquet, 1884. Sm. 8vo, pp. 94.

Although Mons. Gustave Brunet, the well-known bibliographer of Bordeaux, does not put his name to his valuable records of the book sales of the year, he is well known to be their author, and we are much indebted to him for a nicely printed volume which

gives us so much information we require to have by us. English sales, such as those of the Beckford and Sunderland libraries, occupy a considerable portion of the work, and Mr. Bedford's books are not overlooked. Mons. Brunet's remarks on the relative value of the books sold are of considerable interest.

Catalogue of English Literature, Poetic, Dramatic, Historic, Miscellaneous. Offered for cash by BERNARD QUARITCH. August 1884. 8vo.

This Catalogue contains a collection of English Dictionaries, Books printed by the Earliest English Printers (nine Caxtons being included), and Poetic and Dramatic Literature, consisting of manuscripts and printed books. Amongst the most valuable books are three copies of the first folio of Shakespeare's Plays: two, with some facsimile leaves, marked respectively £136 and £300; and the third, quite perfect, a genuine sound copy, 12⅝ by 8⅝ inches, £880.

Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare. By J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS, F.R.S. The fourth edition. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Royal 8vo, pp. 480.

The growth of this most valuable work is a bibliographical marvel. The first edition appeared (privately printed at Brighton) in 1881, and contained 192 pages; the second, published at London in 1882, with 703 pages; and the third in 1883, with 736 pages. This last is so big a volume that it was clearly impossible to make it thicker without making it unwieldy, so Mr. Halliwell-Phillips has adopted a larger page and made a still more handsome volume. Many additions of value have been made in this edition—notably the letter of Wm. Hall on Shakespeare's grave, which the Rev. W. D. Macray discovered lately in the Bodleian, and a reference to the presumptive evidence that Robert Arden, Shakespeare's maternal grandfather, was the son of the Arden who received the manor of Yoxhall, co. Stafford, from Henry VII. in 1507. Robert Arden purchased an interest in the manor of *Warde Barnes juxta Wilmecote*; and Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps asks any one acquainted with Wilmecote to do him the favour of pointing out the locality. If this should turn out to be Shakespeare's *Wilmecote*, he thinks it probably would include the estate of Asbies.

The great addition, however, to this edition is the insertion of a number of important illustrations, such as views of Stratford and London, etc. This book will be found to be by far the best life of Shakespeare in existence, for the facts which can be trusted are not mixed up with idle conjectures made to appear as facts. The author writes in his preface—"Excluding therefore all reliance upon fanciful theories of any kind respecting the great dramatist, it is proposed to construct, in plain and unobtrusive language, a sketch of his personal history strictly out of evidences and deductions from them."

Supplement to the First Edition of an Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. By the REV. WALTER W. SKEAT, M.A. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1884. 4to.

The price of this part is half a crown, and a very good return for their money its purchasers will receive. It is full of valuable matter, and the Clarendon Press is to be highly commended for giving the purchasers of the first edition the opportunity of competing with the possessors of the second edition just issued. This Supplement is full of interest, and contains most entertaining reading. It gives one a very vivid idea of the immense labour expended on the work itself. Those only who know the eccentricities of the English language can appreciate the difficulties which Mr. Skeat must have met with in carrying out his great undertaking; but this Supplement, containing Errata and Addenda, brings these difficulties very forcibly before us. Well may the Author quote from Longfellow's *Birds of Passage*,—

> "Labour with what zeal we will,
> Something still remains undone."

It is strange that in the article on *theodolite*, Prof. Skeat makes no mention of De Morgan. We have always thought that that great mathematician had gone very near settling the etymology of the word. In his *Arithmetical Books* (1847), De Morgan, after alluding to the Arabic word *alhidada* (whence the French word *alidade*), writes: "Theodelite seems unlikely to be a corruption of this at first, nor should I have suspected such a thing, if I had not found in Bourne's *Treasure for Travailers*, London 1578, 4to, the intermediate formation *athelida*, used for the same thing. I hold it then pretty certain that this is the true origin of the word *theodelite*, which was so spelt, not *theodolite*. (See the *Philosophical Magazine*, April 1846.)"

Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes. Edited by WM. DUNCOMBE PINK, F.R.H.S. Part IV., July 1884. 4to.

We are glad to see that this interesting local magazine continues its useful career with renewed vigour. We cannot catalogue the contents of this number, but may note that it contains under the heading of "Ancient Lancashire Families" an account of the Townleys of Dutton, and a curious Jacobite song commencing,

> "They say that the King is banished quite,
> Iellibo lero bolleno la."

This must have been written by a Jacobite to turn aside the ridicule cast upon his cause by the famous song *Lilli burlero* written by the Duke of Wharton.

Biblè Class Primers, edited by Professor Salmond, D.D. "The Life of the Apostle Peter," by the Editor. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1884.

Outlines of Early Church History, Ante-Nicene Period. By the Rev. H. Wallis Smith, D.D. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1884.

These are convenient little handbooks, in which the historical incidents are brought forward in a clear and succinct manner.

The Aberdeen Printers: Edward Raban to James Nicol, 1620—1736. By J. P. EDMOND. Part I., 1620-38; Part II., 1638-82. Aberdeen, J. & J. P. Edmond and Spark, 1884. 8vo, pp. 128.

This handsomely printed book, in its pleasant cover of blue paper with a white back, is a sight to make the bibliographer's heart rejoice. There are few more

satisfactory signs of the increased interest in our pursuit than the attention paid to local printing; and Mr. Edmond deserves great credit for the thorough manner in which he has carried out his undertaking of illustrating the work of the early printers of Aberdeen.

Edward Raban appears to have printed in the same year (1620) at Edinburgh, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, Archibald Symson's *Christes Testament unfolded; or seaven Godlie and Learned Sermons*, is described as "printed at Edinburgh by Edward Raban, dwelling at the Cowgate Port at the signe of A. B. C.;" John Michaelson's *Lawfulnes of Kneeling in the Act of receiving the Sacrament of the Lordes Supper*, as "printed by Edward Raban, Printer to the Universitie of Sanct Andrewes, and are to bee solde at his Printing-house in the South-street of the Citie at the signe of the A. B. C;" and the imprint of the *A. B. C.* of Daniel Tilenus is "Andreapoli, excudit Eduardus Rabanus, Academiæ Typographus." Raban's printing ceases in 1649, and James Brown succeeded him in 1650, to be succeeded in 1662 by John Forbes. John Forbes the younger printed from 1668, and the second part concludes with one of his books published in 1682.

In the first part there are 128 titles, and out of these 84 have been examined by Mr. Edmond.

There is no information respecting the history of the presses or the lives of the printers, but this we presume will be given in the last part. We look forward to the completion of the work, which cannot fail to be a valuable addition to bibliographical literature.

NOTES AND NEWS.

An interesting article on an interesting subject is that which opens the July number of *Le Livre*. The title is "Molière, et l'Érudition contemporaine," with a delightful sketch of a student of the period at work: another figure standing helps to form the initial letter. These sketches are undoubtedly *moliéresque*, a word made current by M. Paul Lacroix, and concerning which the article has some deprecating remarks.—The next article in the number is on the libraries of the prisons of the Seine. A portrait in honour of the centenary of Diderot (he died 30th July, 1784) has the appearance of being an excellent likeness. There is also a valuable record of recent book-sales.

A book has been recently composed, printed, and bound by lunatics, in the asylum of Konradsdorf, Stockholm. In the hope of benefiting a demented author a small printing press was set up in the asylum. The inmates generally showed an interest or liking for the novelty, and the author consented to instruct them in typography. The subject of the book produced under these strange circumstances was madness and the psychological condition of the demented.

The June number of *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekwissenschaft* contains a list of fresh contributions to Faust Literature, and a list of recent works on bibliography.

According to Schulze's directory for 1884 there are 6142 German booksellers; or, including branches, 6312. Of these 1706 are publishing houses. These 6312 booksellers' shops are situated in 1440 towns. The German Empire itself has 4819 in 1032 towns. Austria-Hungary has 686 booksellers in 210 localities. In the rest of Europe there are 706 German houses in 157 towns; and outside Europe there are 101 houses in 41 towns.

The *Nation* culls from auctioneers' catalogues the two following entries: "Abbotsford's Waverley Novels," and "Xenophon's Cyclopædia."

Earl Crawford and Balcarres has had printed at Rome for his friends fifty copies of a descriptive catalogue of the Bibles in his library.

Petzholdt's *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekwissenschaft*, 1884, Heft 8 and 9, contains a catalogue of the Library of the Benedictine Monastery at Fleury, 1552. It contains 300 entries.

The *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for August has an article on a library arrangement in the year 1259; and a list of Persian works in the Berlin Library. The list of recent publications on bibliography is continued.

It would seem that Congress is learning "how not to do it." The International Copyright Bill has fallen through; and another session has passed without provision being made for the Library of Congress. Americans are justly proud of their national library, and all the world would be glad if a really suitable building were provided for it.

The *Publishers' Weekly* of July 5th *et seq.* published a history of the book makers, sellers, and printers, of Chicago since 1834.

We have received the prospectus of the *New England Institute Year-Book of American Art*, which promises to be a sumptuous production. The object of the work is to present in one volume graphically and by text the best art products of the United States for the year 1884.

An interesting work has been written by M. L. Jarry, and brought out at Orleans, under the title *Les Débuts de l'Imprimerie à Orléans*. The first book printed in Orleans bears date March 31st, 1490 (O. S.), 1491 (N.S). It is the *Manipulus Curatorum*, of which the only copy is in the Bibliothèque Nationale. After giving curious details upon the *Manipulus* and its printer, Mathieu Vivian, M. Jarry publishes a document which goes back ten years at least—that is to say, from 1491 to 1481—for the origin of printing in Orleans: this is the certificate of marriage of *Maistre Jehan Le Roy, bachelier en lois, imprimeur et libraire*.

The July number of the *Publishers' Circular* prints the following note from Mr. Bowden, at Sotheran's:—"Booksellers are often made aware, in a manner that is more painful than pleasant, that there are such things as book-worms in existence. However, it is not many booksellers that have ever seen one, for, despite its large ravages, the worm itself is very rare. Mr. G. Suckling discovered three at Messrs. Sotheran's Strand house a few days ago. They were half-way

through a bundle of quires, and were evidently on their second or third journey, judging from the number of perforations made in the paper. Mr. Blades devotes, in his *Enemies of Books*, some space to a description of this destructive, but withal interesting species of worm." Mr. Bowden sent one of these destructive insects to the *Publishers' Circular*, and they had it engraved and presented to their readers in its natural size and also in magnified form. It is not a dark-coloured, tough, wiry worm, as sometimes supposed, but has a white wax-like appearance, and exactly resembles the white maggots seen in a decayed Stilton cheese.

In contiuuation of a note on a copy of the *Triumph of Benevolence* in our July number (p. 52), we extract the following paragraph from *The Critic*: "A learned friend in Berlin, whom we have consulted in regard to Mylius, the publisher of '*The Triumph of Benevolence; or, The History of Francis Wills*, by the Author of the *Vicar of Wakefield*,' has sent us the following note upon the subject: 'I found the book you alluded to in the Royal Library. The two volumes are bound in one (calf) volume. The publisher, August Mylius, was a Berlin bookseller from 1763 to 1790, and a man of high standing in his profession. After his death his publications several times changed hands, and finally, in 1868, passed into the possession of E. Schweigger, who sold them until 1876, when he died. What has become of the stock, or whether *The Triumph of Benevolence* still formed part of it, I was not able to ascertain; nor could I find any catalogue of Mylius' publications, although I was promised one by several booksellers of good connections. Kayser's *Bücher Lexicon*, a very trustworthy source of information, quotes the book under the title '*The Triumph of Benevolence; or, The History of Francis Wills:* in two vols. 8vo: Berlin, 1786: A. Mylius: 1 Thlr. 4gr.,' but without the additional remark, 'by the author of the *Vicar of Wakefield*.' The copy in the Royal Library, however, has these words. In my opinion, which is corroborated by that of excellent judges, the book must have been printed by W. Unger, a very prominent Berlin type-founder and printer, who by his cut and elegance distinguished himself from all Berlin printers of the time. The engraving opposite the title-page is by Chodoricsky (the A. Menzel of his day), who has identified himself with the Frederican era; but the copy examined by me is of a worn-out engraving, and just the reverse of elegant. It rather seems as if the publisher had taken an old engraving of Chodoricsky. Besides, the paper on which it is printed is too thin and shabby."

The *Chroniques de Normandie*, which was the gem of the Didot collection, sold in 1878, was recently bought by Mr. Quaritch at Sotheby's for £980. The two next highest prices in the same sale were also paid by Mr. Quaritch: viz.—"Le Grand Coustumier de Normandie, en Latin et en François," MS. on vellum, illuminated, bound in old red morocco, from the library of M. de Bellisle, folio, fifteenth century, £345; and William Caxton's *Quatre derrenieres choses*, three leaves at the end wanted, in the original wooden boards, folio, *ante* 1474, supposed to have been one of Caxton's earliest works, printed by him in the Low Countries before 1474 (the copy in the British Museum has hitherto been considered unique), £200. This is marked £500 in Mr. Quaritch's last catalogue.

A reprint of Tyndale's translation of the Pentateuch (1530), edited by the Rev. Dr, J. I. Mombert from the copy in the Lenox Library, New York, is about to be published in England by Messrs. Samuel Bagster and Sons.

While the question of using various Indian fibres for paper making is being discussed, it is interesting to learn that the official gazettes of India are now, for the first time, printed on paper manufactured in the country.

Many people were surprised to find that the will of the late H. J. Byron was proved for £4000. But the general impression as to the extent of his earnings was correct. He wrote altogether about sixty plays, and received close upon £80,000 for them.

The supposed burning of the Alexandrian Library by the Mahometans is still believed in by many persons. In the April number of the *Indian Antiquary* is an article by the Rev. J. D. Bate in which he asserts boldly that the Library must have been destroyed by Amru, because it is mentioned by Abu'l Faraj, totally forgetting that the writer did not live until six hundred years after the event, while he thinks it the duty of his opponents to prove that this burning did not take place, as no contemporary evidence exists. However, as has been shown in the Bibliographer for last December, we have the evidence of Amru's own letter. In the July number of the *Indian Antiquary* is an answer by Mr. E. Rehatsek, a good scholar, but he has advanced no new arguments other than those which have already appeared in this Journal.

The Society formed for the purpose of promoting international copyright with the United States is now duly incorporated, and will be known as the Incorporated Society of Authors. Lord Tennyson has accepted the presidency, and many writers of position have already joined the Society. The offices are at 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

The July number of the *Library Journal* contains much matter of special interest. There is an article by Mr. Melvil Dewey on the proposed School of Library Economy at Columbia College, in which instruction will be given in the principles of library management, and in which learners can qualify themselves to discharge the duties of professional librarians. The date of the commencement of instruction in the school is fixed for the first Monday in October, 1886. The main aim of the promoters is to make the instruction eminently practical, and object teaching will be used wherever practicable. All interested in this subject should make a point of seeing this article. There is a curious typographical blunder in this number, where Newcastle is printed New Castle-upon-Tyne.

A fourth edition of Mr. Alexander Ireland's *Book-Lover's Enchiridion* is in the press. The first and second editions were sold in ten months, and the third edition (3000 copies), published in November last, is nearly exhausted.

A QUESTION has been raised in the *Library Journal* as to the authorship of that remarkable little book *The Stars and the Earth*. "R. B." says that Dr. Hill was in fact the author, and that no stress need be laid upon the Doctor's denial. "R.," on the authority of Kayser, attributes a German work with a similar title to Felix Eberty.

MR. FREEMAN sends a letter to the *Library Journal* on the formation of a library and reading-room for the employés of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg.

MR. TEDDER has contributed to the *Library Chronicle* an account of the proposed Italian "Associazione Bibliofila," which is to unite authors, librarians and booksellers. The seat of the Association is to be at Rome, and the general council of nine members will be divided into a financial and a "moral" section.

MR. DOUTHWAITE'S valuable paper on Humphrey Wanley and the bibliographical entries in his Diary is concluded in the July number of the *Library Chronicle*.

THE *Literary News* (New York) notes that the July issue of the Bulletin of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia contains a list of "Finding Books" or Indexes of all kinds.

THE American Bureau of Education has issued a pamphlet containing a bibliography of works in shorthand by English and American authors. It is compiled by Julius Ensign Rockwell.

IT has been decided by the American Library Association to postpone the announced Toronto meeting. Several reasons have made this action necessary. It was found that the meeting of the British Association at Montreal would interfere with the meeting of the Librarians, and it was hoped that a larger number of delegates from England might join the International Conference if it were fixed to take place in the autumn of 1885.

AT the International Forestry Exhibition now being held in Edinburgh, there is a collection of books on the subject of Forestry. The earliest book is by Silas Taylor—*Common Good, or the Improvement of Commons, Forests and Chases by Inclosure*, which was published in 1652. Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Norway and Sweden, and the United States, all send contributions to this department.

A VERY interesting sale was that of the valuable library of the late John Payne Collier, at Messrs. Sotheby's auction rooms on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of August. The catalogue contained notice of many curious books with MS. notes by Collier and copies of his own rare publications. There were forty-eight out of the hundred copies printed of the rare Bridgewater Catalogue, and several MS. works of Collier. The first copy of the Bridgewater Catalogue, in half morocco, with duplicate impressions of woodcuts and a MS. note by Collier, sold for £4 10*s*., a copy in quires for one guinea, the next for a pound, the next for eleven shillings, and the remainder about 10*s*. each. A set of the reprints—Red series 24 parts, Green series 24 parts, Blue series 25 parts, Yellow series 17 parts, Magenta series 4 parts, and 4 Supplementary Reprints, sold for £71; a copy of the *Old Man's Diary*, with MS. additions and autographs, for £150; and an illustrated copy of the second edition of the *History of English Dramatic Poetry* for £59. Lot 16 was the Ballad MS. which he bought of Thorpe for £25, and which he so often quoted from. It fetched £52. The total amount of the three days' sale was £2105 16*s*. 6*d*.

WILHELM RITTER VON BRAUMÜLLER, the Nestor of Austrian booksellers, head of the firm of Wilhelm Braumüller & Sohn, died on the 25th of July, at the age of 77. W. Braumüller was born on the 19th of March, 1807, at Zillbach, in Thuringen, came in 1826 to Vienna, and then entered into the business of C. Jerold. Ten years later he started one of his own; and in 1840, in partnership with his friend L. W. Seidel, founded the house of Braumüller and Seidel, which published medical works. In 1848 he separated from his partner and continued the publishing in his own name. In 1868 he took his son into partnership, since which time the retail business has been carried on as Braumüller & Son. In 1871, at the celebration of his jubilee, he was ennobled by the Emperor of Austria.

THE library of the late Sir Michael Costa was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on the 11th of August. The sale consisted of 131 lots, and included the full scores of the works of the great composer and conductor. It only realised £75 13*s*. The full score of Costa's *Eli* fetched 13*s*., and that of *Naaman* the same.

THE sale of the Musical Library of Mr. Julian Marshall by Messrs. Sotheby on the 29th, 30th and 31st July, realized the following amounts :—First day £258 16*s*. 6*d*.; Second day £221 9*s*.; and Third day £309 1*s*.

THE sale of the first portion of the late Mr. Crossley's library at Messrs. Sotheby's realised £3594. As the books were mostly in very bad condition, this may be considered a large sum. The amounts of each day's sale were as follows :—First day £399 18*s*. 6*d*.; Second day, £413 17*s*.; Third day, £442; Fourth day, £422 19*s*. 6*d*.; Fifth day, £590 14*s*. Sixth day, £694 6*s*.; Seventh day, £630 5*s*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FLAGELLANT.

WE are told that Southey, "in his last year at Westminster," contributed to a school magazine, called *The Flagellant*, an article on flogging, the outcome of which was his expulsion from the school. This was in the year 1792. Can any one give me more particulars about this paper, and inform me where I can see a copy? It is said to have reached nine numbers, when it was suppressed by Dr. Vincent.

ALPHA.

BELOE'S *SEXAGENARIAN.*

We have been favoured with the following interesting communication from the Rev. H. R. Luard :—

Introduction.—This is Beloe's own ; what Mr. Rennell wrote is the Postscript at the end of vol. ii. of the first edition.

Chapter I.—Beloe's father kept a china shop on the upper side of the market-place at Norwich. P. 5, His printer,—Bye.

Chapter II., p. 12.—Miss Raine kept her brother's house and survived him.

Chapter IV.—This was Dr. Parr's school at Stanmore. Beloe was sent away in consequence of a memorial of the upper boys. See a letter written by them to his father in the strongest terms, accusing him of theft, meanness, etc., in Johnstone's *Life of Parr*, p. 76. See also p. 210.

Chapter VII., pp. 40, 45.—The life of John Fransham was written by Saint of Norwich, with extracts from his MS. works. He died in 1811. See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year.

Chapter IX., p. 58.—The distinction which Farhill received was the Secretaryship to the Commission for reducing the National Debt.

Chapter X., p. 69.—This was John Pretyman, B.A. 1778.

Chapter XV., p. 95.—Certainly Brundish.

Aug. 9th. 1884. H. R. L.

LIBRARIES.

Birmingham Free Library.—The statue of the Queen commenced by Mr. Foley more than twenty years ago has now been placed in this library.

British Museum.—According to the annual report, 36,046 vols. and pamphlets were added in 1883 ; of which number 10,612 were received under the Copyright Act, and 20,141 were purchased. Parts of vols., parliamentary papers, etc., bring up the total of the increase to the Printed Books Department to 94,306 articles for the year.

These acquisitions include some remarkable items. A complete copy of the first edition of *The Chronicles of Englande*, printed by Caxton, and dated Westminster, 1480, is now in the Library, Previously there was only a fragment of this edition, consisting of six leaves. Another early printed English book added is a rare Psalter, printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1503. A number of copies of early editions of the Bible, in the vernacular versions, have also been acquired, including a New Testament printed at Worcester, by John Oswen, in 1550. Oswen set up a press at Worcester in the reign of Edward VI., at which about twenty books, chiefly of a religious character, were printed, between the years 1548 and 1553, all of which works are now extremely scarce. No perfect copy of this Testament is known. Several rare books—many of them remarkable for their binding—were purchased at the sale of a further portion of M. Didot's library ; among them *Terentii Comediæ*, edited by Etienne Dolet, the famous scholar and martyr-printer, of Lyons, and published by him in 1540.

The number of visits to the Reading Room and other departments of the British Museum for study during the year was 859,836. The Department of Prints and Drawings was increased by 6012, including photographs. The number of visitors to the Print Room was 5105.

The trustees have acquired at the sale of the Comte de Gobineau, several oriental manuscripts, mostly Persian. The gem of the collection is an illuminated volume, of 1398, containing four poems very little known, imitations of the Shah Nameh of Ferdousi.

Leek : Free Library.—Mr. William Hall, who has filled the post of librarian at the Rotherham Free Library since its establishment, has been appointed librarian and curator of the Free Library, Museum and Art Gallery, of the Nicholson Institute at Leek. He was chosen out of seventy applicants.

Oxford : Bodleian.—The curators have been authorised to expend £850 in fitting up the old philosophy and music school as part of the library. Prince Leopold bequeathed his collection of autographs to this library.

Paris : Bibliothèque Nationale.—M. Drumont has complained, in *La Liberté*, of the insufficiency of the credits allowed for the National Library. The sum at the disposal of the department of printed books for purchase of European work is 80,000 francs. M. Drumont also complains of partiality shown in the selection of the periodicals.

Paris.—A library is being organised by the Prefecture of the Seine, specially and solely devoted to the study of science. Established by means of a legacy of 200,000 francs left to the city of Paris by M. Forney, the library will bear the name of its founder, and will be appropriately established at the parish school in the Rue Titon, Faubourg Saint-Antoine. The workmen of the various industries will find in this library a valuable means for completing their technical education.

Washington.—The Senate has voted a bill according 500,000 dollars for the construction of a library at Washington. The total of the expenses is estimated at £600,000, including the purchase of books.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received :—

Dobell (Bertram), 62, Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill, N.W. ; Downing (William), 74, New Street, Birmingham ; Farrar & Fenton, 8, John Street, Adelphi ; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C. ; Jarvis (J. W.) & Son, 28, King William Street, W.C. ; Maggs (U.). 159, Church Street, Paddington Green, W. ; Palmer (C. S.), 100, Southampton Row, High Holborn ; Robson & Kerslake, 43, Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square ; Smith (W. H.) & Son, 186, Strand ; Wake (Henry T.), Wingfield Park, near Fritchley, Derby ; Wilson (James), 35, Bull Street, Birmingham ; Wyllie (D.) & Son, Union Street, Aberdeen.

THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

OCTOBER, 1884.

THE ROMANCE AND REALITY OF DEDICATIONS.

By J. Rogers Rees.

WHAT romance as well as reality do we find in "dedications," pregnant as they so often are with love-indications or friendship-avowals, —nay, sometimes even with the burden of grief's bitter self! As D'Israeli the elder confessed to always gather amusement from a preface, so confess I often to the getting of more pleasurable insight into the soul of an author from a perusal of his dedications, than from many readings of what he wishes his friends to look upon as his "works." The postscript to an old maid's letter occasionally reveals more than does the letter itself.

Shelley's love stories are, to a great extent, told in his dedications. *Queen Mab* has this one prefixed to it:—

"To Harriet * * * * *

"Whose is the love that, gleaming through the world,
Wards off the poisonous arrow of its scorn?
Whose is the warm and partial praise,
Virtue's most sweet reward?

"*Beneath whose looks did my reviving soul*
Riper in truth and virtuous daring grow?
Whose eyes have I gazed fondly on,
And loved mankind the more?

'*Harriet! on thine:—thou wert my purer mind;*
Thou wert the inspiration of my song;
Thine are these early wilding flowers,
Though garlanded by me.

"Then press into thy breast this pledge of love,
And know, though time may change and years may roll,
Each flow'ret gathered in my heart
It consecrates to thine."

The poem to which this is attached was first written in 1810, but was not finished before 1813, when it was printed for private circulation. In the summer of 1809 Shelley had fallen in love with his cousin, Harriet Grove, who, when the poet was but nineteen, married some one else. Medwin is of opinion that to Miss Grove the poem in its original form was dedicated,* for in his Life of Shelley, speaking of this attachment, he says:—"Shelley's love, however, had taken deep root, as proved by the dedication to *Queen Mab*, written in the following year." But this statement of Shelley's friend receives flat contradiction from a letter of the poet to his publisher, Mr. Ollier (quoted in *Shelley Memorials*), in which he tells him explicitly that the dedication in question was to his first wife. But we must return a step. Soon after his cousin's marriage Shelley eloped to Scotland with Harriet Westbrook, a school-fellow of his sister, and daughter of a coffee-house keeper, nicknamed "Jew" Westbrook, and was there married in the early autumn of 1811, he being at that time nineteen years of age and his wife sixteen. Shelley distinctly affirms, as we have seen, that to this Harriet *Queen Mab* was dedicated; and yet three of his letters lead one to doubt whether, after all, his love for her was such as to cause him really to believe that she was (to quote from the dedication in question) "the inspiration of *his* song." His biographer Hogg has published two of these letters. The first refers to Harriet Westbrook and his feelings regarding her. "*If I know anything about love*," he says in it, "*I am not in love.*" The second also refers to Harriet:—"Her father has persecuted her in a most horrible way, by endeavouring to compel her to go to school. She asked my advice, resistance was the answer, at the same time that I essayed to mollify Mr. W. in vain! *And in consequence of my advice, she has thrown herself upon my protection.* . . .

* Mr. H. Buxton Forman shares this belief of Medwin; Mr. W. M. Rossetti, on the contrary, states it as sheer romancing.

I advised her to resist. *She wrote to say that resistance was useless, but that she would fly with me, and threw herself upon my protection.*" From the third letter (written by Shelley almost immediately after his marriage, and first made public by Mr. W. M. Rossetti in a lecture printed in the *University Magazine*, Feb. 1878) we extract the following :— "The frequency of her letters" (Harriet's, of course) "became greater during my stay in Wales. I answered them. They became interesting. They contained complaints of the irrational conduct of her relations, and the misery of living where she could *love* no one. Her letters became more and more gloomy. At length one assumed a tone of such despair as induced me to quit Wales precipitately. I arrived in London. *I was shocked at observing the alteration of her looks. Little did I divine its cause: she had become violently attached to me, and feared that I should not return her attachment. Prejudice made the confession painful. It was impossible to avoid being much affected. I promised to unite my fate with hers. . . . I proposed marriage for the reasons which I have given you, and she complied.*" This mode of love-making and the subsequent events are rather peculiar comments on Shelley's declaration that this Harriet was "the inspiration of his song." After his marriage he says: "Harriet is very happy, and I am very happy"; and again: "When I come home to Harriet, I am the happiest of the happy." Fit expressions these to set beside that last verse of the dedication to *Queen Mab* :—

> "Then press into thy breast this pledge of love,
> And know, though time may change and years may roll,
> Each flow'ret gathered in my heart
> It consecrates to thine."

And yet three years after their marriage Shelley looked for the last time upon the face of his Harriet. He had seen Mary Godwin, for whom he conceived "a sudden, violent, irresistible, uncontrollable passion," and in July 1814 he, in company with his new love, left England. Some time afterwards he pennedthe following, in explanation of his conduct:—"Every one who knows me must know that the partner of my life should be one who can feel poetry and understand philosophy. Harriet is a noble animal, but she can do neither." In 1816, she, whom he once declared to be "the inspiration of his song," committed suicide by drowning herself. In the following December Shelley and Mary Godwin were married. Early in 1818 was published *The Revolt of Islam* (issued at first under the title of *Laon and Cythna*), which the poet dedicated to his wife in the following language :—

"To Mary ———

"So now my summer task is ended, Mary,
And I return to thee, *mine own heart's home :*

* * * * * * *

"The toil which stole from thee so many an hour
Is ended—and the fruit is at thy feet !
No longer where the woods to frame a bower
With interlacèd branches mix and meet,
Or where, with sound like many voices sweet,
Waterfalls leap among wild islands green,
Which framed for my lone boat a lone retreat
Of moss-grown trees and weeds, shall I be seen : *
But beside thee, where still my heart has ever been.

* * * * * * *

"*Yet never found I one not false to me,*
Hard hearts, and cold, like weights of icy stone,
Which crushed and withered mine, that could not be
Aught but a lifeless clog until revived by thee.

* * * * * * *

"No more alone through the world's wilderness,
Although I trod the paths of high intent,
I journeyed now ; no more companionless,
Where solitude is like despair, I went.

* * * * * * *

"Now has descended a serener hour,

* * * * * * *

And from thy side two gentle babes are born
To fill our home with smiles, and thus are we
Most fortunate beneath life's beaming morn !
And these delights, and thou, have been to me
The parents of the song I consecrate to thee."

With what Shelley's thoughts and feelings were, later on, towards the Lady Emilia Viviani, to whom his *Epipsychidion* was addressed, and towards Mrs. Williams (the Jane of some of his touching lyrics), we have nothing to do. Our object has been to confine our remarks to that portion of his

* Mrs. Shelley in her "Note on the *Revolt of Islam*" says : "During the year 1817, we were established at Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. . . . The poem was written in his boat, as it floated under the beech groves of Bisham, or during wanderings in the neighbouring country, which is distinguished for peculiar beauty."

heart's story which, with some show of reason, could be based upon the language of his dedications. In Shelley's love affairs we have the supremest revelation of the impassioned fickleness and lightsome changefulness of the true poetic nature. Not long after the issue of *Epipsychidion* the poet wrote of it, to Leigh Hunt, as "a portion of me already dead," adding as apologetic for the state of his mind:—"Some of us have in a prior existence been in love with an Antigone, and that makes us find no full content in any mortal tie." Later on he writes:—"The *Epipsychidion* I cannot look at; the person whom it celebrates was a cloud instead of a Juno; and poor Ixion starts from the Centaur that was the offspring of his own embrace. If you are curious, however, to hear what I am and have been, it will tell you something thereof. It is an idealized history of my life and feelings. I think one is always in love with something or other; the error—and I confess it is not easy for spirits cased in flesh and blood to avoid it—consists in seeking in a mortal image the likeness of what is, perhaps, eternal."

The dedication to Leigh Hunt of *The Cenci* by Shelley and the early volume of *Poems* by Keats recalls to our memory how inextricably were interwoven the fates of these three friends. At Hunt's house Shelley first met Keats, who, in amicable rivalry of the *Revolt of Islam*, undertook the writing of *Endymion*. It was Hunt who walked with Keats in one of the lanes near Highgate when they met Coleridge, and it was to him the author of *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* turned, after he had shaken Keats' hand, and in a whisper said: "There is death in that hand." Alas! that the prophecy should so soon have been fulfilled. In 1821 Keats was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome,* the spot so graphically described in Shelley's *Adonais*. The ensuing year the ashes of Shelley were laid to rest near those of his brother-poet of whom he had sung with such sweet lament. It will be remembered that it was in connection with the arrival of Hunt in Italy that the voyage, which ended so fatally for Shelley, was undertaken; and it was Hunt's own copy of Keats' last volume (*Lamia, Isabella, the Eve of St. Agnes, and other Poems*) which was found in Shelley's jacket-pocket when his dead body was washed ashore.

"Whom the gods love die young": how the gods must have loved Keats, and Chatterton, to whose memory *Endymion* was dedicated!

The mention of Shelley's name bids us remember the friend who at one time received from the poet's purse an annual allowance of £100, but who afterwards, the lines having fallen to him in pleasant places, was referred to by Thackeray in *The Hoggarty Diamond* as "one Peacock, a clerk in the India House, and a precious good place he has, too." In Peacock's *Nightmare Abbey* Scythrop, the son and heir of Mr. Glowry, the owner of the Abbey, is

* Lord Houghton writes:—"Keats was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, one of the most beautiful spots on which the eye and heart of man can rest, . . . In one of these mental voyages into the past, which precede death, Keats had told Severn that he thought 'the intensest pleasure he had received in life was in watching the growth of flowers,' and another time, after lying a while quite still, he murmured, 'I feel the flowers growing over me.' And there they do grow, even all the winter long, violets and daisies mingling with the fresh herbage, and, in the words of Shelley, 'making one in love with death, to think one should be buried in so sweet a place.'" Nowadays one of the earliest excursions of the literary man at Rome is to the graves of Keats and Shelley. And very tender are some of the productions born of these visits; witness William Bell Scott's sonnet *On the Inscription, Keats' Tombstone*, and the etching, by the author, which accompanies it in his volume of poems. Noteworthy also is the mention made in two charming sonnets by Aldrich. We quote fully the one entitled *Three Flowers:*

"Herewith I send you three pressed withered flowers:
This one was white, with golden star; this, blue
As Capri's cave; that, purple and shot through
With sunset-orange. Where the Duomo towers
In diamond air, and under hanging bowers
The Arno glides, this faded violet grew
On Landor's grave; from Landor's heart it drew
Its magic azure in the long spring hours.
Within the shadow of the Pyramid
Of Caius Cestius was the daisy found,
White as the soul of Keats in Paradise.
The pansy—there were hundreds of them, hid
In the thick grass that folded Shelley's mound,
Guarding his ashes with most lovely eyes."

The reference here made to the daisy from the grave of Keats, and the pansy from that of Shelley, will call back to our readers the fancy of Keats, a little before he died, that he "felt the *daisies* growing over him," and the words of Shelley: "*Pansies* let my flowers be."

intended for a portrait of Shelley, who admitted its truthfulness, and was amused by it. In 1851 George Meredith published his first volume of *Poems* (now exceedingly rare, and fetching a high price when met with). This little book, dated from Weybridge, May, 1851, is dedicated to Thomas Love Peacock, Esq., "with the profound admiration and affectionate respect of his son-in-law," and contains the following unrhymed quatrain :—

"The Poetry of Shelley.

"Seest thou a Skylark whose glistening winglets ascending
Quiver like pulses beneath the melodious dawn?
Deep in the heart-yearning distance of Heaven it flutters—
Wisdom and beauty and love are the treasures it brings down at eve."

Much of what we find in Robert Buchanan's dedications is charmingly autobiographical. His first volume (*Undertones*, 1863) is gracefully dedicated to John Westland Marston in these words :—"To whom can I more appropriately dedicate these *Undertones* than to the man whose friendship has been a comfort to me during four years of the bitterest struggle and disappointment, and whose voice has whispered 'courage!' when I seemed faltering down the easy descent to Acheron? The world knows least of your noble soul. High-minded, gracious-hearted, possessed of the true instinct of an artist, you have laid me under a debt of affection which I can never repay; yet take the Book, as a token that I love and honour you." Another famous name appears in conjunction with the author's on the dedicatory page of *London Poems*, published in 1866. This volume is inscribed to William Hepworth Dixon in terms none the less manly because of their genuine gratitude. "My dear Dixon," Buchanan writes,—"This book is inscribed to you; and lest you should ask wherefore, I will refresh your memory. Seven years ago, when I was an ambitious lad in Scotland, and when the north-easter was blowing coldly on me, you sent me such good words as cheered and warmed me. You were one of two (the gentle, true, and far-seeing George Henry Lewes was the other) who first believed that I was fitted for noble efforts. Since then you have known me better, and abode by your first hope. Nor have you failed to exhibit the virtue, not possessed by one writer in a hundred, of daring to express publicly your confidence in an unacknowledged author.

"One word concerning the present volume. *London Poems* are the last of what I may term my 'poems of probation,'—wherein I have fairly hinted what I am trying to assimilate in life and thought. However much my method may be confounded with the methods of other writers, I am sure to get quartered (to my cost, perhaps) on my own merits by-and-by.

"Accept these poems, given under a genuine impulse, and not merely in compliment. Of your fine qualities I will say nothing. Your candour may offend knaves, and your reticence mislead fools; but be happy in your goodness, and in the loving homage of those dearest to you."

The inscription of *White Rose and Red* (issued anonymously in 1873) "to Walt Whitman and Alexander Gardiner, with all friends in Washington," tells of the author's tour in America, and furthermore serves to recall his earnest championship, in eulogistic language, of "the good grey poet." The other volume of poetry which Buchanan published without its author's name (*St. Abe and his Seven Wives*) is dedicated in picturesque and forcible language to "old Dan Chaucer," the soul and life of "wise old English *Jollity*."

The dedicatory lines of *The Book of Orm* to F. W. C. are tender and heartfelt :

"Flowers pluckt upon a grave by moonlight, pale
And suffering, from the spiritual light·
They grew in : these, with all the love and blessing
That prayers can gain of God, I send to thee!

"If one of these poor flowers be worthy thee,
The sweetest Soul that I have known on earth,
The tenderest Soul that I can hope to know,
Hold that one flower, and kneel, and pray for me.

* * * * * * * *

"Now, as thou risest gently from thy knees,
Must we go different ways?—thou followest
Thy path; I mine;—but all go westering,
And all will meet among the Hills of God!

"Thy ace sails with me on a darker path,
And smiles me onward! For a time, farewell,
Wear in thy breast a few of these poor flowers,
And let their scent remind my Friend of me!

"Flowers of a grave,—yet deathless! Be my love
For thee as deathless! I am beckon'd on;—
But meantime, these, with all the love and blessing
That prayers can gain of God, I give to thee!"

Whatever might be said and written by critics of the merits and defects of *The Drama of Kings*, there are, nevertheless, vigorous lines and distinct and definite outspokenness in the inscription of it to "The Spirit of Auguste Comte":—

"Comte, look this day on France—
Behold her struck with swords and given to shame,
She who on bended knee
First to Humanity
Knelt, and with blood of Man heap'd Man's new Altar-flame.

"She who first rose and dared;
She who hath never spared
Blood of hers, drop by drop, from her great breast;
She who, to free mankind,
Left herself bound and blind;
She whose brave voice let loose the Conscience of the West.

"Lo, as she passes by
To the earth's scornful cry,
What are those shapes who walk behind so wan?—
Martyrs and prophets born
Out of her night and morn:
Have we forgot them yet?—these the great friends of Man.

"We name them as they go,
Dark, solemn-faced, and slow—
Voltaire, with sadden'd mouth but eyes still bright;
Turgot, Malesherbes, Rousseau,
Lafayette, Mirabeau—
These pass, and many more, heirs of large realms of Light.

"Greatest and last, pass thou,
Strong heart and mighty brow,
Thine eyes surcharged with love of all things fair;
Facing with those grand eyes
The light in the sweet skies,
While thy shade earthward falls, dark'ning my soul to prayer.

* * * * * * * *

"Go by, O mighty dead!
My soul is comforted—
The Shepherd on the summit needs no prayers—
Best worshipper is he
Who suffers and is free—
That Soul alone blasphemes which trembles and despairs."

Now pass we on to the mingled sorrow and hope of the dedication, "To Mary," of Buchanan's *Selected Poems*, 1882. The words in which it is framed seem too heavily burdened with the heart's deepest feelings to be bandied about by every flippant reader and writer. Let them be transferred to paper affectionately and with love, and may no rude hand press in to ruthlessly rub away the delicate bloom which tremblingly rests upon them:—"Weeping and sorrowing, yet in sure and certain hope of a heavenly resurrection, I place these poor flowers of verse on the grave of my beloved Wife, who, with eyes of truest love and tenderness, watched them growing for more than twenty years." Let this volume, reckoned among our treasures, nestle for ever close to the side of that other in which Mary's name is mentioned with love and veneration. Ah, the tale the years complete! The little book to which we have already referred—*Undertones*, Buchanan's first publication—bears as title to its prologue "To David in Heaven,"* and to its epilogue "To Mary on Earth." Among the lines of the latter occur these:—

"My heart to-night is calm as peaceful dreams,—
Afar away the wind is shrill, the culver
Blows up and down the moors with windy gleams,
The birch unlooseneth her locks of silver
And shakes them softly on the mountain streams,
And o'er the grave that holds my David's dust
The Moon uplifts her empty dripping horn:
Thither my fancies turn, but turn in trust,
Not wholly sadly, faithful though forlorn.
For you, too, love him, mourn his life's quick fleeting;
We think of him in common. Is it so?—
Your little hand has answer'd, and I know
His name makes music in your heart's soft beating;
And—well, 'tis something gain'd for him and me—
Him in his heaven and me in this low spot—
Something his eyes will see, and joy to see—
That you, too, love him, though you knew him not."

Alas! the poet's David and Mary are both in "heaven" now; but who shall say, with the least appearance of truth, that still the one is strange and unknown to the other?

Comparatively few there are in literary circles who fail to remember the hubbub raised by the publication, in the *Contemporary Review* for October 1871, of an article entitled "The Fleshly School of Poetry," and bearing the signature "Thomas Maitland." This article, subsequently enlarged and published in pamphlet-form with the name of its avowed author, Robert Buchanan, upon the title-page, contained a fierce and sweeping criticism of the poetry of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. In the publication of this article much unpleasant and rancorous feeling had birth, which grew and spread until it

* David Gray, the poet, the friend of Buchanan's early days.

culminated in an action for libel brought by Mr. Buchanan against the proprietor of *The Examiner*, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £150 damages. This was in June 1876. In 1881 was published *God and the Man, a romance, by Robert Buchanan*, which contains, as dedication, the two following stanzas addressed to "An Old Enemy":—

"I would have snatch'd a bay-leaf from thy brow,
Wronging the chaplet on an honoured head;
In peace and tenderness I bring thee *now*
A lily-flower instead.

"Pure as thy purpose, blameless as thy song,
Sweet as thy spirit, may this offering be;
Forget the bitter blame that did thee wrong,
And take the gift from me!"

A later edition of the same book is enriched by a secondary and supplementary dedication, dated August 1882, and inscribed in bold characters "To Dante Gabriel Rossetti":—

"Calmly, thy royal robe of Death around thee,
Thou sleepest, and weeping Brethren round thee stand—
Gently they placed, ere yet God's angel crown'd thee,
My lily in thy hand!

"I never knew thee living, O my brother!
But on thy breast my lily of love now lies;
And by that token we *shall* know each other
When God's voice saith, 'Arise!'"

In the preface to the last-named edition the author writes:—"Since this work was first published, the 'Old Enemy' to whom it was dedicated has passed away. Although his name did not appear on the front of the book, as it would certainly have done had I possessed more moral courage, it is a melancholy pleasure to me to reflect that he understood the dedication and accepted it in the spirit in which it was offered. That I should ever have underrated his exquisite work is simply a proof of the incompetency of all criticism, however honest, which is conceived adversely, hastily, and from an unsympathetic point of view; but that I should have ranked myself for the time being with the Philistines, and encouraged them to resist an ennobling and refining literary influence (of which they stood, and stand, so mournfully in need), must remain to me a matter of permanent regret." Thus omnipotent Time heals the deepest wounds.

HENRY GEORGE BOHN.

IT would be impossible to allow the death of one of the most remarkable men connected with bibliography to pass without some special record in these pages. There have been several memoirs in the various journals, but none is so thoroughly satisfactory as the biography in the September number of the *Bookseller*, which clearly shows how uncommon a man Mr. Bohn was, but which is not written in a strain of undiscriminating eulogy.

Henry George Bohn was born in London on the 4th of January, 1796, his father, John Henry Martin Bohn, being a German who had settled in England in the previous year. John Bohn was a man of some mark, for he is said to have come here without money and soon to have made a position first as a bookbinder and then as a bookseller. During the period of the great wars England was completely cut off from communication with the Continent, and few foreign books came into the country. After the abdication of Napoleon the market was again open, and those who availed themselves of the opportunity of buying did well. Young Bohn paid repeated visits to France, Holland, Belgium and Germany, and bought largely for his father.

While yet a young man he catalogued the library of Dr. Parr, and the value of his labours is acknowledged by Mr. Lynes in the Preface to the *Bibliotheca Parriana*. "This preface must not be concluded without a distinct acknowledgment of the obligations incurred to Mr. Bohn, jun., for the great labour he has bestowed in compiling this work, as well as for the judgment and knowledge which he has shown in correcting errors occasioned by the indistinct writing of Dr. Parr or the blunders of his various amanuenses."

Although full of work and energy, Henry Bohn found time for the amusements of life, and he was proud to relate that he had been "Deputy Grand" of the "Most Noble Order of Bucks," and as late as June last he contributed to *Notes and Queries* a paper on this somewhat extravagant society. We

have heard some old ladies who were his partners in those early days speak of his handsome presence and good dancing.

The *Athenæum* says that in 1828 he met Audubon, the naturalist, at the house of Mr. Rathbone, in Liverpool, when he proposed to undertake the publication of the *Birds of America*. The negotiation fell through, but the incident shows that even at that time he had the ambition to be a publisher. At all events he became discontented with his position as an assistant in his father's business, and as John Bohn would not take his eldest son into partnership that son decided to set up in business for himself. In 1831 he married Miss Elizabeth Simpkin, the only child of Mr. William Simpkin, of the firm of Simpkin and Marshall, and in the same year opened a shop at No. 4, York Street, Covent Garden. According to the *Bookseller*, his capital was small: he had £1000 of his own, and his friend Mr. Buckman lent him another £1000. Yet in ten years' time he was able to produce the remarkable "Guinea Catalogue" (popularly known as the "Guinea pig,") which contained 1948 pages with 23,208 articles and a list of remainders occupying 152 pages. Bohn was liberal in his allowances to the trade, and he did a very large business in these remainders. In 1845 Mr. David Bogue started what he called the "European Library," a series of cheap reprints of standard books. Bohn then produced his "Standard Library," the volumes of which were exceedingly like those published by Bogue in their get-up and binding. Bohn stated that "the undertaking had been forced upon him by the prospect of having some of his best copyrights infringed by a cheap serial publication. Holding as he did many of the most valuable literary properties, he saw the propriety of taking into his own hands the republication of them in a popular and attractive form." Whatever might be the original object of the projector of the "Standard Library," he carried on his scheme with such vigour that the "European Library" was completely driven out of the market.

In 1847 the "Scientific" and "Antiquarian" Libraries were started, in 1848 the "Classical," in 1849 the "Illustrated" Libraries, in 1850 the "Shilling Series," in 1851 the "Ecclesiastical," in 1852 the "Philological" Libraries, and in 1853 the "British Classics." By these publications the publisher rendered an immense benefit to readers of all classes. First-rate books which had hitherto been costly in price were brought within the reach of all. The authors were well chosen, and the editing was on the whole good. Schoolmasters have not generally considered the publication of translations of classics (widely used as 'cribs') as an unmixed blessing, but these books have been very serviceable to others than schoolboys. These books are still a valuable property, and the present publishers have made large additions to the various "Libraries." According to the *Athenæum*, the average annual sale exceeds 90,000 volumes.

These wide publishing schemes could not fail to injure the old bookselling business, and the books in the long shop in York Street remained for year after year in exactly the same position; few of the old stagers found a purchaser. When they came to be sold by auction at Messrs. Sotheby's, they occupied fifty days in selling in the years 1868, 1870, and 1872, and realized a total of over thirteen thousand three hundred pounds.

The *Bookseller* gives a vivid picture of the man at his work, which we take the liberty to transplant from that valuable periodical:—

"In addition to his mental capabilities, which were of the first order, his physical powers were almost unequalled. At the time we first knew him intimately he was at work from nine o'clock in the morning till ten or half-past at night; he never tired. In the morning he would open all his letters, giving directions clear and distinct about each; then he would go through the various packets of printers' proofs. Not in his private room, but in the open shop, replying to all enquiries, attending to each person as though that was the only object on his mind: then, catalogue in hand, over to Sotheby's or to Christie and Manson's, marking any lots he wished to purchase, then back again; at the auction room again, purchasing not only those lots which he had marked, but anything else that struck his fancy; back to general business, and attending to any matter or any person. Cash matters he kept entirely in his own hands, and this alone to most persons might

have been considered sufficient employment —with all visitors or customers some conference, and with authors possibly some discussion. . . . The truth was that he had an iron constitution, he never tired; it was work, work, work, one continual round of work; he delighted in work, and with his own hands did as much work as any six men could have done in the same time."

We can corroborate much of this. The writer of the present article has a clear recollection of Mr. Bohn in the sale room. There, as in his own shop, he had the air of a king among men. He would inspect the books while the sale was going on, and occasionally call out to the auctioneer to know what lot he was selling.

He could spare time, in spite of all this business, for literary and artistic pursuits. He had a very clear idea of what was wanted in a book, and was apt to give instructions to some of his editors which they did not altogether like. He also came to think that he himself had done more of the actual editing than he really had. Still he did much. The *Biography of Shakespeare* which he presented to the Philobiblon Society is good, but it is known to few from its extreme scarcity. Bibliographers are greatly indebted to him for his new edition of Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, the original edition of which had become scarce. It might have been made still better; but large additions were given, and on the whole it is probably as good a book as could have been produced on the old lines without making an entirely new work. A complete Bibliography of English Literature is still sadly wanted.

Some twenty years ago Mr. Bohn began to think of retiring from business, but his heart was in York Street, and he proceeded with considerable slowness. In 1864 he sold his "Libraries" to Messrs. Bell and Daldy, now Messrs. Bell and Sons, his successors in York Street. Later on he sold his old book stock by auction. Many of the copyrights not included in the "Libraries" he sold to Messrs. Chatto and Windus, but almost to the last he retained something, and was continually selling some of this remainder.

In 1875 he began to sell at Christie's his valuable collection of china, and when the sale was completed, in 1878, the amount realised had risen to £24,673. He still retained many works of art, and continued to the last to take great interest in his beautiful garden at Twickenham. His latest work was correcting the proofs of a catalogue of his books on fine art and of his pictures and miniatures. The *Athenæum* says that Mr. Bohn's "advocacy of the retention of the paper duty excited some surprise a quarter of a century ago, but the public were unaware that he had a large stock of paper on hand on which he feared he would lose the drawback if the tax were repealed." Of this we know nothing; but from the manner in which Mr. Bohn spoke of his action many years after the tax had been repealed, we could not doubt that he conscientiously held that the remission of the tax was unadvisable. He was proud to talk of his consultations on the subject with the leaders of the Conservative party, and to tell how he was asked to become a candidate for parliamentary honours.

No one could be two minutes in Mr. Bohn's presence without seeing that he was a remarkable man. He was masterful, and made many enemies, but he was kind and generous to those he liked. Doubtless, in whatever position in life he had been placed, he would have made himself a name. His conversation was very entertaining, but after a time it was apt to tire, from the too plentiful use of the personal pronoun; and his recollections did not always coincide with those of his contemporaries.

We have attempted to present our readers with a true picture of the man. He was too eminent for us to be content to say only smooth things of him. The writer of this has a very pleasant recollection of the kindness with which Mr. Bohn took infinite trouble to give him information on a literary subject he had in hand.

Henry Bohn died of old age, but with all his faculties unimpaired, at his house at Twickenham, on the 22nd of August last. His name will long be remembered as a bibliographer, a bookseller, a publisher, and more particularly as one of the very foremost of those who have placed first-rate literature within the easy reach of all.

PRINTING PATENTS.

By Cornelius Walford, F.I.A., F.S.S.

PART I.

AT the close of my second article on Book-Patents I made reference to the existence of various Printing Patents, granted during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In going through Arber's *Transcripts of the Registers of the Stationers' Company*—concerning the value of which work it is not necessary to say anything here—I find many further details, from which an appropriate supplementary chapter (supplementary to the articles on Book Patents) may be framed. Interspersed with these are various facts connected with the early history of printing in England, which cannot fail to be of interest to a wide class of readers.

1577.—About this date was written a document, now with the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, which had originally borne the endorsement, "The Griefs of the Printers, Glass-sellers and Cutters susteined by reson of priuilidges granted to privatt persons;" but which had been modified into "Complaint of diuerse of their hynderance by graunts of Priuelidges;" whereof all that relates to printing is as follows:—

"The privilidges latelie granted by her Maiestie vnder her highnes greate seale of England to the persons here vnder written conserninge the arte of printing of bookes hath and will be the overthrowe of the Printers and Stacioners within this Cittie being in nomber 175. Besides their Wyves, Children, Apprentizes and families, and thereby th'excessive prices of bookes preiudicial to the state of the whole Realme besides the false printinge of the same.

"John Jugge, besides the beinge her Maiesties printer, hathe gotten the priuilidge for the printing of *Bibles* and *Testamentes* the which was common to all y^e^ printers.

"Richard Tothill the printinge of all kindes *Lawe bookes*, which was common to all Printers, who selleth the same bookes at excessiue prices, to the hinderance of a greate nomber of pore studentes.

"John Daye the printinge of A B C: and *Cathechismes* with the sole selling of them by the collour of A Commission. These bookes weare the onelie Releif of the porest sort of that Companie.

"James Robertes and Richard Watkyns the printinge of all *Almanackes* and *Pronosticacons* the which was the onelie releif of the most porest of y^e^ printers.

"Thomas Marshe hathe a great licence for *latten bookes vsed in the gramer scoles of Englande*, the which was the generall livinge of the whole Companie of Stacioners.

"Thomas Vautroller a stranger hathe the sole printinge of other *latten bookes*, as the *newe Testament* and others.

"One Bryde a singingman hath a licence for printinge of all Musicke bookes, and by that meanes he claimeth the printing of ruled paper.

"William Seres hath privilidge for the printinge of all *psalters* all manner of *Prymers* englisshe or latten, and all manner of *prayer bookes*, with the Reuercon of the same to his sonne who giveth not himself to our trade.

"Fraunces Flower a gentleman beinge none of our companye hath privilidg for printinge *the Gramer* and other thinges, and hathe farmed it oute to some of the Companie for one hundred poundes by the yere, which C li. is raised in the inhaunsinge of the prices above th'accustomed order."

This memorandum, it is seen, was prepared by a member of the Stationers' Company; and it is followed by a list of "the names of all such Stacyoners and Printers as are hindred by reson of the presaid Privilidges"—to the number of thirty-five; besides which there were one hundred and forty "that han byne made free of the Stacyoners since the begynnynge of the quenes Maiesties reign that nowe is, besides a great nomber of apprenticez"; and beyond all these a further list of "the names of all suche as do lyve by bookselling being free of other Companies, and also hindered by the said privilidges"—ten in all—"besides a nomber of Jorneymen and apprentices of Theirs."

From all this we obtain an approximate idea of the number of printers and stationers in London at this period.

1582.—There is with the Burghley papers in the British Museum a masterly sum-

mary by Christopher Baker—then Upper Warden of the Stationers' Company—of the Printing Patents granted by Elizabeth down to that date, of which Mr. Arber says, "It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance and authority of this graphic history of English printing during the twenty-four years which had then elapsed since Elizabeth's accession. It is not only a numeration but a valuation of the several printing patents; and gives us an insight into many transactions and circumstances of which otherwise we should have been totally ignorant." It has to be remembered that Baker held the Patent of Queen's Printer, and allowance must be made for the fact that some of the patents he describes were inimical to that patent. "With this much of deduction we think that his representation [is] entitled to the highest credit." The term "letter" used in the report must be read to signify "type."

"A note of the State of the Company of Printers, Bookesellers and Bookebynders comprehended under the name of Stacioners, with a Valuation also of all the Letters Patents concerning Printing:

"In the tyme of king Henry the eighte, there were but fewe Printers, and those of good credit and compotent wealth, at whiche tyme before, there was an other sort of men, that were writers, Lymners of bookes and dyverse thinges for the Church and other vses called Stacioners; which haue and partly to this daye do vse to buy their bookes in grosse of the saide printers, to bynde them vp, and sell them in their shops, whereby they well mayntayned their families.

"In King Edward the sixt his dayes, Printers and printing began greatly to increase: but the prouision of letter, and many other thinges belonging to Printing, was so exceeding chargeable [costly] that most of those printers were dryven throughe necessitie, to compound before[hand] with the booksellers at so lowe value, as the printers themselves were most tymes small gayners, and often loosers.

"In the time of Queen Marie the Company procured a charter for the establishing of a Corporation: in the which the Queene gyvith aucthoritie to all Stacioners, and none other, to print all lauful bookes, excepting such as had ben before graunted, or should by special licence be after graunted to any person. Therein lacked this word *Printers Stationers*, so that printing is free, to booksellers, bookebinders, Joyners, Chaundlers and all other being freemen of the said Corporation vnder the name of Stacioners whether they be Masters or Journemen.

"This Charter was ratified and confirmed by our soueraigne Lady the Queenes Maiestie that nowe is, so that the Booksellers being growen the Greater and wealthier nomber have nowe many of the best Copies, and keepe no printing howse, neither beare any charge of letter, or other furniture but onlie paye for the workmanship, and haue the benefit both of the imprinting, and the sale of all *Commentaries of the Scriptures*, and (till of late yeres of all *Schoole bookes*, *Dictionaries*, *Chronicles*, *Histories*) *bookes of Phisick* and infinite others; most whereof are generally free to all: so that the artificer printer, growing every daye more and more vnable to provide letter and other furniture, requisite for the execution of any good worke; or to give mayntenaunce to any suche learned Correctours as are behoueful, will in tyme be an occasion of great discredit to the professours of the arte, and in myne opinion preiudiciall to the comon wealth.

"These considerations haue enforced printers to procure grauntes from her Maiestie of some certayne Copies, for the better mayntenance of furniture, Correctours, and other workmen, who cannot suddaynely be provided, nor suddenlye put awaye: and if they shoulde must of necessitie, either wantt necessarie lyving, or print bookes pamphlettes, and other trifles, more daungerous than profitable.

"I speake not this (thoughe it be very true) as wishing any restraynt to Booksellers, or Bookebinders, but that they may print, and haue printed for them such good bookes, as they can orderly procure: for even some of them, though their skill be little or nothing in the execution of the art, haue more judgement to governe, and order matters of printing, then some Printers themselves: But vnlesse some fewe printers be well mayntayned, it will bring both the one and the other to confusion and extreme povertye.

"Item, a note of the Offices, and other speciall licences for printing, graunted by her Maiestie to diuerse persons; with a coniecture of the Valuation.

Master Flower. First her maiesties Printer for the Latin tongue, hath among other thinges *the Grammar*, and *Accidens for the instruction of youth*: which being but a small booke, and occupied by Children, is greatlie spent; and therefore the most profitable Copie in the Realme for the quantitie which is yet so muche the more gaynefull, for that the printer with some greater charge at the first for furniture of letter, hath the most part of it alway ready set: otherwise it would not yeeld the annewitie which is paid therefore: And I have heard those fyve men saye that occupie the same, that they would willingly geve two, or three hundred pound to be rid thereof. But if any intrusion should be made, by compiling and publishing any other but the same (as it happeneth often in other cases) they should suffer extreme losse, or els master Flower must loose his annewity.

"*Christofer Barker.* Myne owne office of her Maisties Printer of the English tongue gyven to Master Wilkes, is abbridged of the cheepest comodities belonging to the office, as shall hereafter appeare in the Patentes of Master Seres and Master Daye: but as it is I haue the printing of the *olde and newe testament*, *the Statutes of the Realme*, *Proclamations*, and *the booke of common prayer* by name, and in generall wordes, all matters for the Churche.

"The benefit of *the booke of common prayer* is very small, by reason of Master Seres his patent as will appear in the same.

"The *Statutes of the Realme* wholy as they were enacted in the Parliament, are alreadye printed by dyvers, my predicessours in so greate nombers, that there need be no more printed these twentye yeres or more: so that when her maiestie is to be served of them in any of her highnes Courtes or otherwise, I am dryven to buy them of other.

"*The abridgement of the Statutes* (by reason of a contract made by master Jugge vnto master Tottle) I am awarded by the Company to haue but half the benefitt during his lief, though they be printed in my name only.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FORTSAS CATALOGUE.

(*Contiuued from page* 12.)

48. Mes Campagnes aux Pays-Bas, avec la liste, jour par jour, des forteresses que j'ai enlevées à l'arme blanche. Imprimé par moi seul, pour moi seul, à un seul exemplaire, et pour cause. A. B., de l'imprimerie du P. Ch. de * * * *. Undated, 8vo, pp. 202, *bound in green shagreen, with a lock of silver gilt.*

[A catalogue, more than curious, of the good fortunes of the Prince de Ligne. The Maréchal de Richelieu gave him, without doubt, the idea of this singular inventory.]

50. Il Pentamerone del cavalier Giovan Batista Basile, ouero lo Cunto de li cunte, Tratteneminiento de li Peccerille di Gian Alesio Abbattutis. In Amsterdam, presso D. Elsevier, 1675, 12mo, vellum.

52. Hystoire tres plaisante et recreatiue du noble cheulr, le gentil seigneur Gil de Chyn, lequel fist moult grant proeces oultre mer. On les vend a Paris, en la grand salle du palais, au premier pillier, en la boutique de Galliot Dupre, marchant libraire de Luniuersite de Paris, MDXXVI. Small folio, **black-letter**, double col., 54 leaves; brown calf.

55. Brevet confortatif pour les âmes foibles en dévocion; ensemble vn brief discours en forme de consolacion touchant les misères de ce temps, par Charles de Hainin licentié es droits. A Tournay, chez Adrien Quinquet, MDCXXXI. 12mo, pp. 134, green mor., gilt edges (*Thouvenin*).

59. Histoire du Pays et Comté de Haynau, par Messire du Mont, seigneur de Holdre. 3 vols. 12mo, pp. 300, 325, and 294 without titles; green morocco, gilt edges.

[We find the name of the author in a Sonnet, addressed to him by his friend Gilles Couturiaux, printed at the beginning of the first volume. It is impossible for us to divine why this book was not published; we have read it, without being able to discover the concealed venom which caused it to be proscribed. In style and criticism

he is fit to be placed after his compatriot de Boussu, the historian of Mons. The third volume, which could not have been the last, ends with the accession of Albert and Isabella.]

63. Le mystère monseigneur sainct Denys a noeuf personaiges cest assauoir, etc., etc., without place or date, but with a shield upon the last leaf, with a monogram composed of the letters HPR, and surmounted by an eagle. Small folio, oblong, *the form of an account-book, black-letter, 47 leaves not numbered; old calf binding, much used.*

64. L'Esteriade, poeme desdié a Son Alteze Monseignevr Alexander Farneze, govvernevr et cappitaine-General des Païs-Bas, par son tres humble seruant François Brassart, poete lavreât. A Mons en Haynau, chez Rutgher Velpius, 1584. Small 8vo, pp. 220, red morocco, gilt edges, *with the arms of Farnese.*

[In the *Fleurs morales de Jean Bosquet, Montois, à Mons, chez Charles Michel*, 1587, is an ode addressed by the author to Seigneur François Brassart; this is the passage which alludes to our poem:

> "Ronsard, défie le temps,
> Par sa grave Franciade;
> Et tu surmont'ras les ans,
> Par ta docte Esteriade;
> Et mille poëmes beaux
> Malgré du temps les assaux."

Alas! the prediction of his *confrère* in poetry was vain: the author of the *Esteriade*, the *Belgian Ronsard*, is not even cited in the memoir of Hugo Belge, by the author of *Primevères*. O vanity of glory!]

66. Description des merveilles et de la richesse inouie du château royal de Binche, par M. D. B. (Monsieur de Biseaux). Binche, H. Fontaine, imprimeur libraire, 1830. 8vo, pp. 45; blue velvet, gilt edges.

[Extracted from the *Etrennes Binchoises*, and printed separately, *one copy only*; I was present at the printing.]

69. Parallèle des Juifs qui ont crucifié J.-C. leur Messie, et des François qui ont guillotiné Louis XVI, leur roi. Without place or date. (Mons, Monjot, 1794.) 8vo, pp. 89. Half bound, morocco back.

[This work is by Père Charles Louis Richart, Dominican, native of Blainville in Lorraine. It cost its author, aged eighty-four, his life. He was shot the 29th of Thermidor, year 2, in the grand place of Mons, in consequence of a judgment declared the evening before by the *sieurs* Bar, Defrise, and Lelièvre, *jugeant révolutionnairement, en leur honneur et conscience* (*sic*).

Among the passages which were objected to was the following: "*A la différence près, d'entre la personne de Dieu et de Louis XVI, je soutiens et je vais démontrer que le crime des Français, qui ont guillotiné Louis XVI, leur-roi, surpasse infiniment celui des Juifs.*"

"It is proved," says the revolutionary Areopagus, "that the père Richart is entirely of contra-revolutionary principles, and of an outrageous fanaticism; that he is the enemy of Liberty and Equality, which the victorious arms of the French Republic have offered and brought us, and which he has sought to destroy by the propagation of opinions as erroneous as his expressions are injurious to the French people, to reason, and *even to the Supreme Being.*"

The tribunal takes the part of Jesus Christ, in the matter of the injurious parallel. Such consideration on the part of these gentlemen was hardly to be expected.

A copy of the placard containing the judgment is joined to this volume.]

71. La fauvette virginale, laquelle chante les divines perfections de la Sainte Vierge Marie, mère de Dieu, par le père Eustache, capucin. A Valenciennes, de l'imprimerie de Jan Vervliet, à la Bible d'or, l'an MDCXXV. 8vo, pp. 274, elegant old binding in red morocco, *with the arms of Lalaing.*

[With music, in the style of the *Pieuse allouette*, the *Philomèle séraphine*, and the *Rossignols liguez en duos.*]

75. Corpus juris civilis, cum notis Gothofredi. Amstelodami, apud Elzevirios, MDCLXIII. Folio. *Unique copy*, printed upon vellum, and divided into four volumes, with titles printed expressly. A magnificent binding of red morocco, with compartments, and the arms of the States of Holland.

[Upon one of the guards of the first

volume, a note, in Dutch, signed by D. Elzevier, says that this copy, the only one printed upon vellum, was made for the States of Holland, and at their own expense. The execution of this work is admirable; and it is perhaps the most beautiful book in existence. I bought it the 19th of February, 1802, of an Amsterdam Jew, for the small sum of two thousand florins. My friend Sir Richard Heber has frequently offered me a thousand pounds sterling for it.]

76. Du pret à intérêt, dit Vsure. Avranches, chez Jean Terbi, imprimeur, MDCLXXVII. 12mo, pp. 142; old binding of green morocco, gilt edges.

[A manuscript note attributes this work to Père Félix Grebard, private secretary to the famous Huet, Bishop of Avranches. This Père Grebard is also the author of a very rare tragedy, *La Mort de Henry le Grand*, which I had also in my collection, but which I got rid of, having heard that Mr. J. Ketele, of Audenarde, had another copy.]

78. Cornuelliana, ou bons mots de Madame de Cornuel. A Paris (Hollande), 1731. 12mo, pp. 76; half binding of morocco, uncut; *a spot of ink on page* 21.

79. Vijf bouken Boecij, de consolatione philosophie. At the end: Gheprent Taudenaerde, bij Arend de Keysere de vijfden dach juli MCCCCLXXVII. Small 4to, without figures or catch-words; 205 leaves.

81. Mémoires de l'abbé de Vatteville, lequel fut successivement colonel, chartreux, bacha, archevêque nommé de Besançon, etc., etc. A Cologne, chez Pierre Marteau, 1710. Small 12mo, pp. vii and 324; brown calf.

83. Les amours du P. C. D. L. avec Madame de C. (du Prince Charles De Lorraine, avec Madame de Choiseul). Marimont (without doubt Holland), 1770. 12mo, pp. 157; puce mor., gilt edges.

[A libel which is more stupid than malicious. The loves, like the entire person, of our excellent Prince Governor-General, were, in fact, so little poetic, that it would have been difficult to have made him the hero of a romance that would have been readable. M. Barbier, to whom I showed this volume, attributed it to Chevrier. *Si non e vero e bene trovato.*]

98. Chronicon ecclesiæ sancti Petri Lobbiensis, ordinis sancti Benedicti, ex archivis ejusdem compositum per Dom. Eugenium Lambertum Nalines, monachum. MDCCVII. Small 4to, pp. 588, *veau fauve*, with the arms of Maghe, fortieth abbé of Bonne-Espérance, in Hainaut.

[This chronicle comes from the same press as the chronicle, equally rare, of Bonne-Espérance, of which I possess a copy upon vellum.]

109. Aventures galantes du Capitaine Blainville pendant son séjour à B . . . (Bruxelles), 1746. Without indication of place. Small 12mo, pp. 369. Blue morocco, gilt edges.

[Piquant revelations (true or false) concerning the high society of Brussels at this period, in the style of the *Amusements* of Chevrier, but stronger.]

117. Mémoire sur les Comtes de Louvain, par Ernst. A Hambourg, 1797. 8vo, pp. 37, *unbound.*

[A copy made up of proofs, with numerous manuscript corrections.]

126. Réflexions sur la Révolution de France. Mons, Monjot, 1794. 8vo, pp. 160, *half bound*, back and corners of green morocco.

[This work must not be confounded with that by the Englishman Burke. These reflections are by the Dominican Richart, the author of a great number of pamphlets against the revolution. The volume was not completed, the entrance of the French into Mons having interrupted the impression, and caused the ten sheets already printed to be suppressed with the greatest care. Quérard, who has given so detailed a notice of P. Richart, did not know of the *Reflexions.*]

127. De Mons à Vienne, par L.C.P.D. P.C. Vienne, 1835. 8vo, pp. 208, *half bound*, back of puce morocco.

142. Causes qui doivent infailliblement amener la dissolution du royaume des Pays-Bas, tel que l'ont fait les traités de 1814 et 1815. Tournai, Casterman, 1829. 8vo, pp. 89, red morocco, uncut.

[This pamphlet, printed in an edition of

two thousand copies, was on the point of appearing, when the author, having made his peace with the Dutch Government, had it entirely suppressed. A friend saved this copy for me, and up to this day (January, 1835) I consider it UNIQUE.]

149. Exposition des droits des Princes Evêques de Liége sur la ville de Fontaine-l'Evêque, par G. Migeot, avocat au Conseil souverain du Hainaut. 1753. 4to, pp. 29.

[I have never been able to learn where this factum was printed, nor the cause of its rarity.]

153. Traité de l'écriture sacrée des Egytiens, dite écriture hiéroglyphique; suivi d'une dissertation physiologico-historique sur l'emblême mystique dit *Phallus*. Par M. et Mad. Lescens, avec des notes par M. D * * * * *. Orléans, chez Jean Dubois, imprimeur, an xii. 4to, *plates*.

158. Promptuarium antiquitatum Trevirensium. Accedit disquisitio de ecclesiæ et episcoporum in civitatem juribus, auctore Willelmo comite ab Reiffenberg. Sumptibus auctoris è typog. Bernhardi Vongrasdorff. Herbipoli, MDXXXXIX. 4to, pp. 695, *plates;* bound in blue velvet, *with corners and clasps of silver*.

167. Les sept paysans d'Anderlue, tragédie en 7 actes et en vers, par Bidet. Mons, Monjot, imprimeur-libraire, rue de la Clef, 1807. 8vo.

172. Mémoires de l'abbé D.M.R.D.F.A.L. (De Mouson, résident de France à Liége). A Reims, chez Macé imprim. juré, 1645. 12mo, in two parts of 115 and 210 pages; *plates*, old binding of red morocco, *with the arms of Colbert*.

[This volume is ornamented with the portraits of De Mouson, La Ruelle, and Warfusée, engraved by Jean Valdor, with admirable finish.

M. W. having said to me that M. Polain, of Liége, possessed a copy of the Memoirs of De Mouson, I went immediately (in January 1832), to verify myself the existence of this second copy. I can certify that M. Polain has, of these memoirs, only the first part of 115 pages. I therefore preserve my UNIQUE copy.]

197. Specimens of early Flemish songe of the fourteenth century, to which is prefixed an historical introduction. By George Ellis, Esq. Lond. 1809. 8vo, page 1 to 138, *without title, but with ten plates of music;* cloth.

[The printing of this volume was never finished. The author says, in his preface, that, during a visit to Holland, he made the acquaintance of Van Wyn and Clignett, who called his attention to the ancient Flemish literature. On his return to England, he carefully collected our old songs, and wished to publish a volume of them with the music noted. But seeing that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the old Flemish, and that in consequence the text he gave was extremely faulty, he caused all the copies to be destroyed.]

199. Een seer sonderlinghe schone ende wonderlike historie die men warachtich hout te syne en auctētick sprekende van eense vroumen gheheeten Melusine: van haren kinderen en gheslachte ende vā haer ilze wonderlike werken. *At the end of the Volume.* Taudenaerde gheprendt CCCCLXXXI. 4to, *with very curious woodcuts;* old binding of hog's skin.

[This volume, which evidently came from the press of A. De Keyser, has remained entirely unknown; it has long lines, without catch-words. In the catalogue of Kloss (London, 1835, p. 305, No. 4273), is indicated another edition of the curious romance of Mélusine, but it was printed at Antwerp, by Gerard Leeu, 1491. M. Kloss is mistaken in believing that there exists only one edition of Mélusine in Flemish: besides this of ours, there is still a third (Antwerp, 1510), by Henri Eckert Van Homborch.]

208. De antiquitatibus Tornaci Nerviorum erutis, presertim de fano Cybelae disputatio isagoge, auctore Dionysio Villerio, canonico tornacensi. Montibus Hannoniae, apud Carolum Michel, topog. 1612. Small 8vo of 154 leaves, with 8 plates; old red morocco, *with the arms of Tournai*, gilt edges.

[This dissertation was intended to serve as an introduction to a much more extended

work, which the canon Villers proposed to publish upon the antiquities exhumed at Tournai. It is dedicated to J.-B. Gramaye.

This book must not be confounded with the works of Pignorius and Chifflet.]

215. Rothnacum, sive de historia oppidi Rothnacensis libri duo. Auctore Lamberto Vander Burchio ad Divam Virginem Mariam Ultrajecti decano. Ultrajecti, ex officinâ Hermanni Borculoi, 1616, 12mo, 96 leaves ; *veau fauve, with arms*, gilt edges.

[The copy given by the author to Aubert Lemire, who, in turn, made a present of it to Antoine Sanderus. The Library of Burgundy possesses the work of Vander Burch upon the history of Flanders, which has in great measure remained unpublished. Besides the present dissertation, we know only of the Life of the Count Gui de Dampierre, which has been published. This last was also printed by Borculo, at Utrecht, in 1615. (*Bibliotheca Hulthemiana*, vol. iv., p. 410, No. 27,566).]

222. Traicté des monnoyes des comtes de Flandre, où il est amplement parlé de la fabricque de la monnoye et de la valeur d'icelle, etc., par Olivier de Wree, Brugeois, lic. es loix. A Bruge en Flandre, chez Jean-Baptiste et Lucas Vanden Kerchove, ruë Haute, à la Bible. 1640. 4to, 46 leaves and 12 plates ; bound in old white vellum.

[This little work by Vredius has remained unknown to all bibliographers. The plates represent 107 coins struck in Flanders, from William Cliton down to Albert and Isabella.]

With the same bookseller may be found the catalogue of pictures, medals, and various ancient and curious objects left by the Count de Fortsas, the sale of which will take place on the 15th of September, 1840.—Price : one franc.

AUTOGRAPHS IN BOOKS.

By W. Carew Hazlitt.

PART I.

IT was formerly my custom to preserve a note of every book, having interesting associations with it in respect of prior ownership or some analogous point, which fell in my way in the course of my rather wide bibliographical researches, and the result is that I have by me a series of memoranda extending over about a quarter of a century. I shall in the following pages give only what appear to be the most important or most curious.

1.—Arrianus, Porphyrius, Heliodorus, Oppianus, de Vita et Natura Animalium. Lugduni, 1533, 4to. Ben Jonson's copy, with his motto *Tanquam Explorator* and the autograph *Sum Ben : Jonsonij*.

2.—Conradi Gesneri Historiæ Animalium. Tiguri, 1555, folio. 4 vols., with the autograph and motto of Jonson in each volume.

3.—Gesneri Mithridates. Tiguri, 1555, 12mo. Jonson's copy, with two lines in his writing, his autograph, and several passages underscored.

4.—Valerius Maximus. Antwerp, 1574, 4to. Jonson's copy, with his autograph. He quotes this writer in his *Discoveries*.

5.—Works of Fulke Grevill, Lord Brooke. Folio, 1633. Jonson's copy, now in the Huth library, and described in the catalogue.

6.—Valerius Maximus. Lutetiæ, 1544, 8vo. With the autograph and MSS. notes of Gabriel Harvey.

7.—Buchanan, Admonition Direct to the Trew Lordes. London, 1571, 8vo. With Harvey's autograph and notes.

7*a*.—The Earl of Northampton's Defensative, 1583, 4to. A copy with the autograph of Gabriel Harvey, and his motto, *Quod suprâ nos, nihil ad nos*. Harvey has read the book, and marked passages ; and there are two leaves with his MS. notes. A notice of his copy of Gascoigne's *Poesies*, 1575, may be seen in Dr. Bliss's Catalogue, 1858.

8.—Gower, De Confessione Amantis. Folio MS. on vellum. Lord Charlemont's sale at Sotheby's, August 1865, No. 219.

"This fine manuscript appears to have belonged to Lady Elizabeth Taylboys (with her autograph as Elizabeth Taylboys and Elizabeth Lady Clinton), and was presented, 9th April, 1609, by her daughter Lady Catherine Burghe to her nephew Sir Edward Dymoke, who claimed and exercised the office of Champion at the coronation of James I., as is stated in his autograph note on the reverse of the first leaf. On the second leaf is an entry of the birth of Master Harry Clinton (the second Earl of Lincoln), on June 6th, 1542. On other leaves are autographs of Anne Pelham, Amias Willoughby, Robert Tyrwhitt, etc. On the flyleaf is the autograph of John Brograve, 1682, and on the front cover is pasted an acrostic in Latin verse addressed Domino Joanni Brograve in the autograph of Thomas Tragiscus Bohemus."—*Note in Catalogue.*

9.—The same. T. Berthelet, 1532, folio. With the autograph of Sir Thomas Pope, afterward in the collections of Lord Keeper North, 1703, Mr. Baynton of Gray's Inn, and Mr. Heber. This is a sort of *provenance*, as the French say.

10.—The same. T. Berthelet, 1554, folio. With the autograph on the second leaf of *Peter Le Neve, Norroy*, the title (since supplied) having been wanting in his time.

11.—Polydore Vergil, Abridgment by Langley. (About 1560,) 8vo. With the autograph of Peter Le Neve, Norroy.

12.—Taylor the Water Poet's Works. Folio, 1630. T. Hearne's copy, with this inscription: "Suum cuiq.; Tho. Hearne. Dec. 20th, 1732." Miss Currer's sale at Sotheby's, 1862, No. 2365.

13.—The History of Aretine, translated by A. Golding. 8vo, 1563. Hearne's copy, with his autograph.

14.—Beza's Questions and Answers, 1580. A Table Collected of the Year of our Lord, etc., 1576. In a volume, 8vo. Hearne's copies, with his autograph and MS. note.

15.—S. Petiti Variæ Lectiones. 4to, 1633. Hearne's copy, with this note by him: "Tho. Hearne, Nov. 9th, 1706. Bought out of the Study of Dr. Bayley, sold by auction this Michaelmass term."

15*a*.—Peck's Sighs upon the never-enough-lamented Death of Queen Anne. 1719, 8vo. Large paper. Hearne's copy, with his autograph.

16.—Coverdale's Confutation of that Treatise which one John Standish made against the Protestation of Dr. Barnes, 1540, and Whitaker's Responsio ad N. Sanderi Demonstrationes, 1583. In a volume, 8vo. Thomas Baker's copies, with his autograph and notes.

17.—T. Lever's Sermon before Edward VI. 8vo, 1550. Baker's copy, with his autograph and MS. note, in which he speaks of the sermon as worth reading.

18.—Bishop Gardiner, De Vera Obedientia. 8vo, 1553. With the autographs of T. Hearne and T. Baker.

19.—G. Acworth, De Visibili Rom'anarchia. 8vo, 1573. With Baker's autograph.

20.—Certain Conferences between Ridley and Latimer, 1556. 8vo. Baker's copy, with title and first leaf MS. He had never seen a second copy of this first edition.

21.—Bartholomew Clarke, Fidelis Servi Subdito Infideli Responsio. 8vo, 1573. With Baker's autograph.

22.—G. Haddoni Responsum ad Epistolam Hieronymi Osorii. A Defence of the Censure given upon Two Books of William Clarke and Meredith Hanmer, by R. Parsons, 1582. In a volume, 8vo. With MSS. notes by T. Baker.

"See a long account and character of the first book in this volume, in Strype's *Annals*, Vol. I., Chap. 37. Of the second book, Mr. Baker has added the following note: 'This latter seems to be a dangerous book, for it converted Fr. Walsingham, in a manner unusual and very extraordinary, as related by him in his *Epistle to the Reader*, prefixt to his *Search into Matters of Religion*,' etc."—*Note in Thorpe's Catalogue*, 1829.

23.—R. Harvey's Astrological Discourse. 8vo, 1583. With T. Baker's MSS. notes.

24.—W. Crashaw's Mittimus to the Jubilee at Rome, and other tracts, 1623-33. In a

volume, 4to. Collected by Beauprè Bill, of Norfolk, and given by him to Thomas Baker, with MSS. notes by the latter.

24.—Habington's Castara. 4to, 1634. With the author's name on the first title in Baker's handwriting.

25.—Vindiciæ Academiarum, 1654, Oxoniensis Academiæ Funebre Officium, 1603, and other tracts in a 4to volume. 1584—1654, with Baker's MSS. notes.

*** The preceding books from the library of the *Socius Ejectus* appear to be strays from St. John's College, Cambridge. They would at all events be an interesting addition to the collection deposited there by his bequest.

26.—The Bible, Genevan version. 4to, C. Barker, 1599. With a MS. note on the flyleaf: "Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Cornewallis, Esq., was baptised the seventeenth of October, 1614."

27.—Aleman's Life of Guzman de Alfarache, translated by James Mabbe. 3rd edit. Folio, 1634. With C.P., the feathers, and *Ich Dien* in gold on the sides of the original calf binding, having belonged to Charles II. when Prince of Wales.

28.—The New Testament, Wicliff's version. 4to. MS. on vellum, 15th century. Sotheby's, 28th July, 1863, No. 321. The following interesting note accompanied this lot in the catalogue:—"The extraordinary rarity of manuscripts containing translations of any portion of the Holy Scriptures into English is too well known to require comment, but is not to be wondered at when we consider that the mere possession of such an article, if it became known to the priests, would have probably brought its owner to the stake. The followers of Wicliff were persecuted to the utmost as heretics, and the transcripts of his version seized and rigidly destroyed. Hence the difficulty to Bible-collectors of finding any specimen to enrich their collections. The present copy, written in the old orthography, appears to have been purchased in May, 1576, by Robert Ardern of Barwicke from 'Mr. Englatt the M^r^ of the singyng chyldren in Chryste Churche in Norwich' for 'twentye shillings.' Subsequently it belonged to Anthony Webster, citizen and ironmonger of London, who gave it to 'Richard Shaxton Citizen and Fishmonger in exchange for another book on Wednesday Octob. y^e^ 23^th^ 1661.' This Richard Shaxton, who appears to have been something of a book-collector, gave it its new coating, as he testifies by the following memorandum in his autograph: 'The old fashioned cover being decayed and wormeaten, this book was new bound up in the moneth of November Anno Domini 1661 die septimo.' His quaint direction to the binder, 'Remove not this leafe in y^e^ new bindeing,' written on the flyleaf, shows that even in 1661 a passion for preserving a manuscript entire was in existence. On the back of this flyleaf are ten lines in English and Latin, dated 12 Novembris, 1661, having below the following memorandum: 'John Booker casually seeing this booke as it came from the binding forthwith composed and writ the above verses being affected with this Antient Manuscript.' This John Booker was one of the antagonists of Taylor the water-poet."

29.—Stow's Survey of London. Folio, 1633. The copy which belonged to Sir Thomas Davies, Lord Mayor of London in 1676, with his arms emblazoned on an inserted leaf. In the original binding. On one of the covers an early owner has written:—"I pray, put in the loose leaues Carefully. John Meriton. For Mr. Richardson, bookbinder in Scalding Alley."

30.—Walker's History of Independency, three parts. 4to, 1648-51. Apparently a copy presented to Charles II. On the flyleaf is written "A Petition to the King from the third son of the Author, beseeching payment of £1,791 13*s.* 7*d.* due to his father as Chief Usher to the Exchequer, temp. Charles I.," etc.

31.—Drayton's Battle of Agincourt, and other Poems. Folio, 1627. Presentation copy, with this inscription: "To Sir Henry Willoughby, one of the selected friends of these my latest Poems, from his Serv^t^. M. Drayton." *Bibl. Heber.*, part iv, No. 1030.

32.—Morgan's Sphere of Gentry. Folio, 1661. A copy which seems to have been presented by the author to Henry Gyles, of Micklegate, in York, to whom an autograph letter accompanies the book. Formerly in the Towneley library.

33.—Lhuyd's Archæologia Britannica. Folio, 1707. A titleless copy from Kerslake of Bristol's catalogue, with "A translation of the Welsh Preface to the Glossography" in the autograph of Lhuyd, and his original endorsement of it as a sealed packet "To the Right Reverend Father in God William, Lord Bishop of Worcester, at his Palace in Hartlebury, near Worcester, These."

33*a*.—Wycherley's Miscellany Poems. Folio, 1704. A large-paper copy, having on the flyleaf the subjoined inscription:—"For y^e^ fayrest Lady in Kent, Mrs. Jane Twisden, from her most obedient humble servant, W. WYCHERLEY." This is followed by verses to the same lady in a second hand. The latter may be found printed in my *Inedited Poetical Miscellanies*, 8vo, 1870.

34.—Henrici VIII. Assertio Septem Sacramentorum. Pynson, 1521. Among the books of Mr. Wilkes, sold at Sotheby's in March, 1847, No. 1128, was a singularly interesting copy of this volume, with the autograph of Archbishop Cranmer on the title. I cannot do better than transfer to these pages the more relevant part of the cataloguer's note:—"It is very probable that this identical copy of his work was presented by Henry to Cranmer, whose autograph notes adorn the margins of its text, which, as they differ from Henry's opinions, it could not have been very safe for the Archbishop to commit to writing.

"After Cranmer's death it passed into the hands of John, the last Lord Lumley, whose autograph is also on the title; it afterwards belonged to Herbert, the editor of Ames, and James Bindley, Esq., who has certified that the notes are in the Archbishop's handwriting."

The lot was bought by Leslie for £36 10*s*.

35.—The Bible, standard translation. With the Psalms, etc. Folio, 1611-18. The flyleaves are occupied by verses in praise of the sacred Bible by the truly noble and religious Sir Arthur Throgmorton, and a quatrain by Lady Anne Throgmorton or Throckmorton. The book is in the original morocco binding, with the name of Lady Mary Wotton impressed on it, and on a flyleaf occurs the autograph of Lady Frances Digby. From the collection of Sir Thomas Lawrence, R.A. Sotheby's (Boone), 1863, No. 140.

36.—The Bible, standard version. 8vo, 1660. G. Offor's catalogue, No. 901. The following note is appended: "According to a MS. note by Mr. Offor on flyleaf, 'this was the study and pulpit Bible of that illustrious man Richard Baxter, a Nonconformist Divine of most extensive acquirements.' On the back of the title, in the autograph of R. Baxter, is written 'My D^r^ Wife dyed May 13th, 1684, about 8 of the Clock on a Tuesday morning'; and below this (by one of his children), 'My Father died March 9th, 1692.' On the blank leaf at end is registered the birth and death of his daughter Elizabeth, having on the reverse the signature of Annie Baxter."

37.—A Letter sent from beyond the Seas, etc. 4to, 1674. Sir Roger Twysden's copy, with his note, "By the Earl of Clarendon, as was said, but query."

38.—Archbishop Parker's Version of the Psalms. 4to, John Day (about 1560). A copy which belonged to Samuel Woodford, author of a version of the Psalms, 1679. On a flyleaf we have, "Sam. Woodforde, the Guift of my Brother, Mr. John Woodforde, Aug., 1682. I know not who may be the author of this version." On the next leaf, "There was written in this book, but the leaf was by accident torn out, 'This is Ben Jonsons Booke. Price worth Gould,'" after which comes a query by Woodford whether the present version were by Sir Thomas Wyatt or Sir John Davies!

39.—Chesterfield's Letters to his Son. 8vo, 1774. 4 vols. On the flyleaf of the first volume is written in a hand of the

time the following epigram on Philip Stanhope, Esq., to whom these letters were addressed :—

"Vile Stanhope—Demons, blush to tell—
In twice two hundred places,
Has shewn his Son the road to hell,
Escorted by the Graces.
But little did th' ungenerous Lad
Concern himself about them,
For, base, degenerate, meanly bad,
He sneaked to Hell without them."

40.—Foote's Plays collected in three volumes. 8vo, 1762, etc. With the following curious memorandum by Mrs. John Hunter, whose bookplate is in the volumes :—"Given to Mrs. John Hunter by Mr. Jewell, Treasurer of the Little Theatre. From Mr. Foote. It was Foot taught my Father to eat Melon with a Spoon—so far as the Spoon will cut, it is ripe."

41.—Homeri Ilias per L. Vallensem Rom. Latina facta. 8vo (about 1522). The copy which belonged to William Allery, Bishop of Exeter, with his signature thus: "g. allery est huius libri dominus." This book, which subsequently formed part of the library at Hengwrt, is in the original stamped calf, with the Tudor rose and a black-letter legend in a scroll, two angels supporters, the city arms with and without the dagger, and the initials G. G., probably those of the designer or binder. On the other or lower side occur the royal arms supported by angels.

42.—Piers Ploughman's Vision and Creed. 4to, 1561. A copy which has belonged to Alexander Pope, and on the back of the title to the Creed has fifteen lines in his writing. The book has also been through the hands of Bishop Warburton, who presented it to Warton the historian.

43.—A Journal containing Notes of Public and Parliamentary Proceedings, 1627-42. Folio MS. Sotheby's, 21 March, 1864, No. 154. The following note is from the sale catalogue :—"This is evidently a second volume or continuation of a work printed for the Camden Society in 1848, under the title of a 'Diary of Walter Yonge, J.P. and M.P. for Honiton in Devonshire.' On the flyleaf it is stated, 'This Manuscript was founde by me on the 22nd day of Aprill, 1644, in the studie of Walter Younge, Esq., in his house of Studcombe, in Devon. E. FORTESCUE.'"

44.—Robert Wild's Iter Boreale. 4to, 1660. An old MS. note says :—"By one Mr. Wilde, a Minister who lived not farre from Chipping Norton."

45.—Epigrammata Antiqua. Folio, Romæ, 1521. Puttick's, June, 1865, No. 340. With this account in the catalogue :—"From the library of King Charles I., whose motto and signature are upon the title, thus :—

'DUM SPIRO SPERO.
'C.R.'

On the margin the King has placed marks against inscriptions which he thought noteworthy, sometimes the peculiar hand with long pointing digit which he was accustomed to use. There are a few other notes, probably of older date. On the title is a printed copyright licence for seven years, granted by Leo X."

46.—The Gospels by Wicliff. MS. on vellum of the 14th century. 8vo. One of Kerslake of Bristol's later catalogues, No. 2483, in which it is described as an unknown copy. On the flyleaf was a memorandum that it was found under a staircase in the Priest Hall at Lichfield in 1542. It possessed the signatures of several owners from 1544 to 1712.

47.—Demonstratio Immobilitatis Terræ, authore Jac. Grandamico, 1645; Tabulæ Lodoiceæ, authore Jac. de Billy, 1656; Nuncius Propheticus, 1642. The three pieces in a volume, 4to. "This latter seems to be a curious book. The author signs himself 'T. B.' At page 37 he says he was born at Kingston-on-Thames, and he dates this book fancifully 'a Basileopoli, Musarum mearum Sede.' Dedicated to Henry, Visc. Newark. With a Commendation by Seth Ward. On the first title is a long autograph gift inscription from the author to 'Dr. Seth Ward,' signed 'Tui studiosiss. T. B.' In his preface T. B. indulges in a fling at tobacco-smokers, whom he calls 'tobaco bibuli.' This

is noticed because his friend and admirer Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, a most eminent mathematician, not only much indulged in smoking, but strongly recommended it as a universal remedy or 'panpharmicon,' as he called it."—*Note in Kerslake of Bristol's Catalogue, No.* 2476.

48.—Hylton's Scala Perfectionis. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494. Folio. In a note written in 1740, one Ebenezer Mussell appears to establish that this was a copy presented to Henry VIII.

49.—The Holy Rood, a poem by John Davies, of Hereford. 4to, 1609. A copy having on the back of the title and on the last leaf three MSS. poems in a coeval hand, and signed *Michael Roulstone*, and the others perhaps written by him also. Roulstone is otherwise unknown as a versifier.

50.—Bartholomeus de Glanville, De Proprietatibus Rerum. No place, 1488. Folio. Kerslake of Bristol's catalogue, No. 2462, where the intelligent writer notes :—"This book belonged to the White Friars at Marlborough, Wilts—'Liber iste fuit cuiusdam Will, Bastabyll quj post obitum suum contulit eundem conuentuj Carme'f Marlebgie tempore prioratus fris ricardi Ferys A° do' M°D°ij° cuius Anime propicietur deus.' The continuers of Dugdale have been unable to record these names, nor those of any of the priors, benefactors, etc."

(*To be continued.*)

OLD BALLADS.

PART IV.

86. Dozen (A) of Codpeece points or a Markett of Lasses. Ffrancis Groue, 1637. iv. 402.

87. Dozen of pointes. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . iv. 132.

88. Dreadefull (A) Dreame of vserye. John Awdlay, 1563-4 . . . i. 232.

89. Dreadfull (A) dreame of Tobacco. John Wright, Junior, 1636 . iv. 366.

90. Dream (The) of a Maltman before his fathers house was Burnt. Ric. Jones, 1581 . . . . . ii. 396.

91. Drunckards (The) recantacion. Thomas Lambert, 1634 . . . . iv. 325.

92. Drunken (The) Piper of Taunton, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . iv. 311.

93. Duchesse of Suffolke. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.

94. 'Dulcina,' to the tune of 'fforgoe me nowe come to me sone.' John White, Thomas Langley, 1615 . . iii. 567.
[See Percy's *Reliques*, vol. iii., ed. 1876-7, p. 153.]

95. Duty (The) of all loyall subiectes, etc. Ffrancis Grove, 1639 . . iv. 472.

96. Dyaloge (A) shewynge how the godly be condemned by y^e^ glorious wor(l)delynges. Alexandre Lacye, 1566-7. i. 341.

97. Dyaloge (A) shewynge the husboundmans treasure. Wylliam Pekerynge, 1568-9 . . . . . i. 386.

98. Dyeing (The) teares of a Penitent Synner. Ffrancis Grove, 1638 . . iv. 449.

99. Dyogenes Ghost reuiued. Ffrancis Groue, 1638 . . . . . iv. 425.

100. Dyolege (A) betwene God and man. John Alde, 1568-9 . . . i. 384.

101. Dyologe (A) betwene youghte and age. John Arnolde, 1569-70 . . i. 409.

102. Dyscription (A) betwene Man and Woman, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1567-8. i. 360,

103. Dyscription (A) of the (a)natime of a byrchen brome. William Greffeth, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 200.

104. Dyscription (The) of the Varyete of love. Alexandre Lacy, 1566-7 . i. 338.

105. Dyscription (A) of this mortall lyfe. John Aldee, 1561-2. . . i. 175.

106. Dyscryption (The) of a tru frynde, etc. William Gryffyth, 1563-4 . . i. 237.

107. Dyscription (The) of the penne, etc. William Greffeth, 1562-3 . . i. 200.

108. Dysordered (The) Rebbelles in the North. Henry Kyrham, 1569-70. i. 407.

109. Dysparate (A) synner sore Wexed with payne. Alexandre Lacy, 1565-6. i. 307.
[See *Complaynte of a Synner* ante.]

110. Dysputacon (A) of twoo faythefull Louers, In prayse of Taylors and commendacon of Glovers. Gabriel Sympson, 1585 . . . . . ii. 400.
111. Dysputation (The) betwene love and monye. William Pekerynge, 1564. i. 261.
112. Dysputation (A) betwene olde age and youg(t)he. Alexandre Lacy, 1563-4. i. 234.
113. Dyttie (A) of the christian mans comfort. Yarrat James, 1586 . ii. 450.
114. Dytty (A) Declarynge the mesyrable estate betwene the worlde that was and ys of late. Alexandre Lacye, 1564-5. i. 269.
115. Dyttye (A) newly made with admonyssion for youg(t)he to leve etc. Wylliam Griffeth, 1567-8 . . . i. 362.
116. Dyvers Auncyent lawes, etc. Alexandre Lacye, 1561-2 . . . i. 176.
117. Dyves and Lazerus. W. Pekerynge, 1570-1 . . . . . i. 436.

1. Eatinge (Th[e]) of the hare. Richard Jones, 1578 . . . . ii. 847.
2. Eche wyght yat ys to Englonde tru, etc. Henry Denham, 1570-1 . i. 437.
3. Effect (The) of Sir Jervis Elowaies leifetenant of the Tower his speach which he made at his death on the Tower hill vpon the 20th day of November 1615. John Trundle, 1615 . iii. 580.
4. Elderton's advise to beginne the newe yere. Ric. Jones, 1579 . ii. 363.
5. Elderton's answere for his mery toyes, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1561-2 . i. 185.
6. Elderton's Jestes with his mery Toyes. Heugh Shyngleton, 1561-2 . i. 179.
7. Elderton's parratt answered &c. Edmonde Hallay, 1562-3 . . . i. 199.
8. Elderton's solace in tyme of his sicknes conteyning sundrie sonnetes vppon many pithie paraboles. Ric. Jones, 1578 . . . . . ii. 338.
[William Elderton was the most famous of ballad-writers.]
9. Encoragement (Th[e]) of an Englishe soldior to his fellow mates. John Charlwood, 1580 . . . ii. 366.
10. Englandes comfort or A ioyfull newe songe of the Ladye Elizabeth and the Count Palatine, which 2. princes were betrothed together in his maiesties Chappell at Whitehall vppon Saint Johns Day Last [27 December 1612] before his maiestie and diuerse of the nobilitie. Master Elde, 1613 . iii. 512.
[The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, was very popular, and known as the "Queen of Hearts."]
11. Englandes holliday. Mistres Aldee, 1603 . . . . . iii. 234.
12. Englandes honour. Henry Gosson, 1620 . . . . . iv. 44.
13. Englandes Joy and Wales Tryumph. Francis Coules, 1630 . . iv. 236.
14. Englandes Joye or the happie nuptialles of prynce Ffriderick and the Lady Elizabeth. Edward White, 1613. iii. 515.
15. Englandes Lamentacon but specially London for the great infection of the plague, etc. Thomas Pavier, 1603. iii. 242.
16. Englandes President and Jerusalems sorrow. John Wright Junior, 1640. iv. 516.
17. Englandes reioyceing for the safe returne of our royall king Charles. Ffrancis Groue, 1639 . . . . iv. 473.
18. Englandes resolution to beate backe the Spaniardes. John Danter, 1596. iii. 56.
19. Englandes sorowe for the deathe of the most Vertuous and pierles Henry Ffriderick prince of Wales eldest son to our souereign lord kinge James. Who Deceased the 6 of December [or rather November] 1612 at Sainct James house. Henry Lea, 1612 . . . iii. 506.
[There were several ballads on this prince's death.]
20. Englandes sorowe for the Departure of the Prynce palatine and the Lady Elizabeth, etc. Mystres White, 1613. iii. 524.
21. Englandes sweet Comfort with the kinges entertaynmente by the Maior of Yorke. Wylliam White, 1603. iii. 238.
22. Englandes Tryvmphe Conteyninge Diuerse of those aboundant blessinges wherewith this our Realme hathe ben blessed by our moste gratious Queene Elizabethes Reigne. John Danter, 1595. iii. 53.
23. Englandes wellcomme to the highe and

mightie prynce, Ffrederick the Ffyft of that name, Countie Palatine of the Rhyne, first Elector of the empire, etc. Edward Marchant, 1612 . iii. 500.

24. Englands Comfort or the Subiects Prayer, etc. Ffrancis Grove, 1640. iv. 504.

25. Englands felicitie, (with) an admonicon to repent. By examples of others harmes. John Danter, 1592 . . ii. 617.

26. England's glory advanced. John Wright, Junior, 1640 . . . . iv. 506.

27. England's looking glasse, etc. John Wright, Junior, 1637 . . iv. 386.

28. England's reioycing, etc. John Wright, Junior, 1640 . . . . iv. 505.

29. England's Reioycing for the kings goeing to Parliament. John Wright, Junior, 1640 . . . . . iv. 524.

30. England's Second proceedings. Ffrancis Groue, 1640 . . . . iv. 517.

31. Englishe (The) preparacon of the Spaniardes navigacon. John Wolf, 1588. ii. 496.

32. Entertainemente (The) of the Ffrenchemen. Roger Warde, 1581 . ii. 401.

33. Ephetaph (An) of the Deathe of y^e^ lorde Gray. Leonerde Gardener, 1562-3. i. 205.
[William Lord Grey of Wilton, upon whose death Churchyard wrote an epitaph.]

34. Epitaph (The) vpon the Death of Kynge Edwarde the VI. William Pekerynge, 1557-8 . . . . . i. 78.

35. Epitaphe (An) of the honorable erle of Pembroke. Wylliam Greffeth, 1569-70. i. 411.
[Probably by Churchyard. See Collier's *Registers*, i. 218.]

36. Epytaph (An) vpon the Deathe of Kynge Edwarde y^e^ sexte. John Wallye and Mistress Toye, 1557-8 . . i. 75.

37. Epytaphe (The) of the Deathe of the Worthye prynces Margrete, late Duches of Norfolke. Thomas Colwell, 1563-4. i. 234.

38. Epytaphe (A[n]) vpon the Deathe of the Ryghte Worshipfull Master Rycharde Worslay, esquyre, etc. William Greffeth, 1564-5 . . . . . i. 273.

39. Epytathe (An) vpon y^e^ Deathe of J. Bradforde. William Pekerynge, 1564. i. 262.
[Bradford was burnt at Smithfield July 1st, 1555.]

40. Erannams (The) [!] groat. John Wright and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . . . iv. 299.

41. Ernest (An) admonycon to repentance vnto England, especially to London. Ric. Jones, 1580 . . . ii. 369.

42. Erydyfynge (The) [*i.e.* the re-edifying] of Saloman's temple. William Pekerynge, 1564 . . . . . i. 262.

43. 1. Essex (The) man Cozenned by a Whore. Ffrancis Coules, 1631 . iv. 260.

44. Exact (An) description of the manner how his Maiesty and his nobles went to the parliament, etc. Thomas Walkeley, 1640 . . . . iv. 505.

45. Example (An) of a mayd of Paris whose mother procured her Imprisonment, etc. Henry Carre, 1586 . . ii. 454.

46. Example (An) of a vertuous daughter who preserved the lief of hir mother. Edwarde White, 1584 . . ii. 438.

47. Example of chastite. Rychard Jonnes, 1569-70 . . . . . i. 398.

48. Example (Th[e]) of Gods wrath over ij drunkardes at Nekershofen. Edward White, 1586 . . . . ii. 451.

49. Example (An) of vsurie. Henrie Kirkham, 1580 . . . . ii. 383.

50. Example (An) to all lewd huswyves, etc. Edward White, 1586 . . ii. 451.

51. Example (An) to folowe Wher in we may maye all see a synner Cry Callynge to God for his mercy, etc. Rycharde Lante, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 211.

52. Excellent (An) dialogue betweene William of Cortell. John Wright and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634. iv. 323.

52. Excellent (An) Ditty. John Wright and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634. iv. 323.

54. Excellent (An) dyttye made as a generall reioycinge for the cuttinge of[f of] the Scottishe queene. Edward Whyte, 1587. ii. 464.
[This was registered nineteen days after the execution of Mary Queen of Scots.]

55. Excellent (An) Dyttye made vppon the

arryvall of the Kinge of Scottes with his ladye from Denmarke vppon maye daie laste with her Coronacon. William Wryghte, 1590 . . . ii. 549.
[James I.'s marriage to Anne of Denmark.]

56. Excellent (An) dyttie and necessarye, wherein is shewed howe we must stryve against all manner of synnes. John Charlewoode, 1588 . . ii. 487.
57. Excellent (An) newe ballad Declaringe the monsterous abuce in apparrell and the intollerous pride nowe a daies vsed, etc. Thomas Millington, 1594. ii. 668.
58. Excellent (An) newe ballad of A cruell stepmother that sought the Destruccon of her husbandes children in Kent. Edward Aldee, 1603 . . iii. 236.
59. Excellent (An) newe songe of prayer and prowesse. Richard Jones, 1588. ii. 495.
60. Excellent (An) New yeares guift. John Wright Junior, 1636 . . iv. 366.
61. Excellent (An) Sonnett. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . . . iv. 299.
62. Excellente (An) ballad Conteyninge a lamentacon fygurativelie mente by all people but spoken by Eve. Henrie Carre, 1580 . . . . ii. 382.
63. Excellente (An) Ballad intituled, Love whie haste thow lefte vs soe. Henry Carre, 1581 . . . . ii. 390.
64. Execucon (The) of the 8 Traytors. Ralph Blore, 1606 . . iii. 312.
69. Exec[uti]on (The) of Edward Street, Peter Bett, Miles Miller servantes to Edward Hall of Putney, about a murder comitted on Thursday the 22nd of Aprill 1614, vppon one William Hall. Henry Gosson, 1614 . . . iii. 545.
70. Execution (The) of John Chastell, that sought to murder the Frenche kinge with a knife. Thomas Myllington, 1595. ii. 668.
71. Exhortacen (An) to amendemente of life by signes and tokens seene in ye ayre and of the laste Blasinge Starre that began the viijth of October, 1580. John Charlewood, Edwarde White, 1580. ii. 381.
72. Exhortacon (An) to England to the tune of 'Ahlas and well adaie.' Edward White, 1580 . . . . ii. 382.
73. Exhortation (An) for goinge to bed. Edward White, 1586 . . ii. 451.
74. Exhortation of a father to his children. Edward White, 1586 . . ii. 451.
75. Ex(h)ortation (an) of an obedyent chylde to his brethren and systers movynge them to obedyence and to the embrasynge of Godes Worde. Thomas Colwell, 1564 . . . i. 261.
65. Exhortation (An) to London to turne in tyme vnto ye Lord by th[e] example of fier seene over the same 2° Septembris, 1583. Edward White, 1584 . ii. 431.
66. Ex[h]ortation (an) vnto batchelors, etc. Rauf Newbery, 1569-70 . i. 406.
67. Exhorte (an) and eke I pray that God his spirite will sende, etc. Alexandre Lacy, 1566-7 . . . i. 327.
68. Expressynge ye fame. Henry Kyrham, 1570-1 . . . . i. 439.
[Stephen Peele's ballad—"A proper new Balade, expressing the fames concerning a warning to all London Dames."]

BELOE'S *SEXAGENARIAN.*

PART III.

CHAPTER XLVII.—The transition here is from Dr. David Pitcairn to Dr. Matthew Baillie. Dr. Baillie's mother was the sister of Dr. William Hunter and of the still more celebrated John Hunter. On page 318 it is said that the Sexagenarian lived in obscure retirement, remote from the Metropolis. In fact his house was on the north side of Kensington Square. Prof. * * * of Glasgow was Young. E. H. of page 320 was Sir Everard Home, the brother-in-law of John Hunter, who married Mrs. Thompson (born Tunstall). His mother's name was Hutchinson. Dr. A——e (p. 321) was Ainslie, but there is a confusion in the text respecting two Ainslies. The senior wrangler (1781) was Ainslie of Pembroke; Ainslie of Trinity was third wrangler in the same year.

Chapter XLVIII.—Wilkes's sister married firstly Samuel Storke, an opulent merchant, and secondly her first husband's clerk, Hayley. Her third husband's name (p. 330) was Jeffery.

Chapter XLIX.—Miss Bransby married Dr. Cooper, who exchanged his living of Brooke for that of Great Yarmouth. Her eldest son was Sir Astley Paston Cooper. She is previously referred to in Chapter VII. Mrs. Montagu is noticed on page 335, and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter on page 336.

Chapter L. is devoted to Hannah More.

Chapter LI.—The house where individuals of all parties met was Johnson's of St. Paul's Churchyard. Mrs. Trimmer is next referred to.

Chapter LII.—Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft was governess in the family of the Countess of Kingston (p. 349), and the man of genius and talent for whom she formed a violent attachment was Henry Fuseli, R.A. Miss P. was Miss Plumptre, and the plain downright man of business from America was Imlay. Mr. F. was Fuseli again (p. 350). The man whose peculiarities of opinion were as strange and preposterous as her own was William Godwin, the author of *Political Justice* (p. 353).

Chapter LIII.—Helen Maria Williams is the subject of this chapter, and another disciple of this fantastic school was Mary Hayes. On page 361 W. stands for Wollstonecraft and H. M. W. for Helen Maria Williams. Miss P. (p. 362) is Miss Plumptre. Her father (p. 364) was Master of Queen's College and Prebendary of Norwich.

Chapter LIV.—Ella was the Hon. Miss Trefusis, sister of Lord Clinton. The "singular character" of page 370 was Theophilus Swift: Colonel Lennox when heir to the dukedom of Richmond fought a duel with him; and the "illustrious personage" (p. 372) was the Duke of York. The "monster" (p. 374) was Rhynwick Williams, who died in 1815.

Chapter LV.—The Major who was smitten by Ella's bright eyes was Major Barry.

Chapter LVI.—The "judicious, able and compassionate friend" was William Gifford, and the popular theatrical performer (p. 381) Elliston.

Chapter LVII.—Mrs. Piozzi. The nephew of Piozzi, who succeeded to her property, took the name of Salusbury.

Chapter LVIII.—Letitia Matilda Hawkins's mother (p. 391) was Lady Hawkins (born Sidney).

Chapter LIX.—Elfrida was Mrs. Inchbald.

Chapter LX.—Mr. Yates's niece was Mrs. Bower, and the affair mentioned on pp. 403, 404, took place at Pimlico about 1795 or 1796.

Chapter LXI.—Mrs. Francis Brooke (not Brook) was a somewhat voluminous author. Of Dr. Brooke (p. 407) Dowsing writes in his copy, "I have met him at Beloe's in Norwich," —and of the son (p. 408) the same commentator writes, "He was of Trinity. I was acquainted with him through Beloe's introduction. He and Dr. Walsby were the two best performers on the German flute in the University."

Chapter LXII.—Joanna Baillie.

Chapter LXIII.—Mrs. Opie.

Chapter LXIV.—Mrs. John Hunter's brother was Sir Everard Home (p. 416). A lady (p. 418) was Miss Maltby, who married Dr. Pretyman Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln. The clergyman to whom she was engaged was the Rev. Richard Humfrey, who died in 1780. The popular work on Prophecy (p. 419) was Henry Kett's *History the Interpreter of Prophecy*.

Chapter LXV.—Bishop B. was Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham.

Chapter LXVI.—The D. of C. (p. 428) was the Dean of Canterbury, Mr. A. the Rev. —— Andrews, and Mrs. Carter's nephew the Rev. M. Pennington. Beloe himself succeeded to the stall vacated on Paley's death in June 1804. The Secretary of the Bible Society was the Rev. —— Owen. The desirable living (p. 432) was that of Orsett in Essex.

VOL. II., Chapter I.—The Rev. George Gregory, D.D., who translated Bishop Lowth's *Prælectiones de Sacra Poesi Hebræorum* in 1787 (p. 3). The venerable Prelate was Beilby Porteus, the rigid dissenter Miss Nunnes, the Premier Viscount Sidmouth, and the preferment the vicarage of West Ham, Essex.

Chapter II.—"The blood of Bacchus's brother" (p. 8). The "heavy Lord Mayor," (p. 9) was John Burnell. The distinguished Greek scholar was Porson.

Chapter III.—A well-known popular Baronet was Sir Francis Burdett (p. 16); "the place alluded to" refers to Norwich.

Chapter IV.—James Townsend of Bruce Castle. He married the natural daughter of

Lord Coleraine. T. (p. 21) stands for Tottenham. He was Lord Mayor in 1772. For a notice of one of his speeches in the House of Commons see Wraxall's *Memoirs*, ed. 1884, p. 6. George Bellas married Miss Greenough of Ludgate Street.

Chapter V.—The family connection (p. 29) was the author's wife, Mrs. Beloe, daughter of Mr. Rix, town clerk of London. "An individual" (p. 30) was Robert Nares, Archdeacon of Stafford. "A public school" was Westminster (p. 32). Nares was Beloe's coadjutor in the editorship of the *British Critic*.

Chapter VII.—Dr. Patrick Russell (p. 39). His brother was Alexander Russell and author of the *Natural History of Aleppo* (1756). The second edition, enlarged by Dr. Patrick Russell, was published in 1794. "A venerable old clergyman" was Mr. Peele of Norwich.

Chapter IX.—Major R. was James Rennell, the African geographer and elucidator of Herodotus. The whimsical Irish traveller was Richard Twiss. His brother was Francis Twiss, the compiler of the verbal Index to Shakespeare's Plays. "A family" (p. 54) was that of the Kembles. Mrs. Twiss was a sister of Mrs. Siddons.

Chapter XI.—Refers to William George Browne, who died in 1813. He lived with Sir Gore Ouseley some time at Tebriz (p. 59). "The following particulars . . . are added by him who revised and has superintended the publication of these volumes." This sentence is merely a blind. The whole work was printed under Beloe's own and sole superintendence, and only finished shortly before his death.—Colonel D'Arcy (p. 66).

Chapter XII.—Major Symes, pp. 70, 71.

Chapter XIII.—The "ambassador" was Major Turner, the Mr. T. of page 75.

Chapter XIV.—"A noble lord" was George, Viscount Valentia, nephew of the depraved Lord Lyttelton. He was introduced to the Marquis Wellesley (p. 78). His secretary was Henry Salt, the famous traveller. The editor of the *Voyage of Nearchus* was William Vincent, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

Chapter XV.—"A Christian Bishop" was Samuel Horsley, LL.D., successively Bishop of St. David's, Rochester, and St. Asaph. The large body he provoked was the Royal Society.

Chapter XVI.—The expectant Bishop was Henry William Majendie, Bishop (1) of Chester, (2) of Bangor. Bishop H. (p. 90) was Richard Hurd, D D., Bishop of Worcester.

Chapter XVII.—A very Reverend Dean was Dr. Vincent.

Chapter XVIII.—E. King of Mansfield Street. A Foreigner (p. 97) was Tiberius Cavallo.

Chapter XIX.—Louis Dutens, author of *Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement*, 1806. He was Secretary of Embassy at Turin (p. 101), and afterwards Rector of Elsdon, Northumberland (p. 102). "One noble family" was that of Percy, Duke of Northumberland. "A Society" (p. 104) was the Alfred Club in Albemarle Street. The invitation came from Beloe.

Chapter XX.—"A Barrister" was Sir James Mackintosh; the Symposium (p. 107) was the Alfred Club. "Advocate of the French Revolution" refers to his *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, 1791. The judicial situation was the Recordership of Bombay, and the distinguished friend of opposition Dr. Parr. The story "too well known to require repetition" is that when Mackintosh on a certain occasion said that Quigley was the worst of men, Parr answered "No, Sir James, he was a very bad man, but he was not 'the worst of men.' He was an Irishman; he might have been a Scotchman: he was a priest, he might have been a lawyer: he was a traitor, Sir James, he might have been an apostate."—Madame de Staël (p. 109). The "great and arduous historical labour" refers to his *History of Great Britain from the Revolution in* 1688.

Chapter XXI.—"Another individual" was George Ellis.

Chapter XXII.—"A third member" was William Gifford, and "a young nobleman" Viscount Belgrave, afterwards Earl Grosvenor. One of his performances was *The Baviad*, 1794, followed by *The Mœviad* in 1795. "One of these offended parties" was Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar). Gifford's *magnum opus* (p. 117) was his translation of Juvenal, 1802.

Chapter XXIII.—"A fourth member" was John Reeves, the King's Printer. "An eminent member of the Opposition" (p. 121) was the leader, Charles James Fox, and "one great political hippopotamus" William Cobbett.

Chapter XXIV.—"Another considerable

personage" was Sir William Drummond, and his book (p. 125) the *Œdipus Judaicus* (1811). The "crabbed Latin poet" whose Satires he translated was Persius (1798).

Chapter XXV. is devoted to the author himself. The book for children which he wrote in four mornings was entitled—*Incidents of Youthful Life; | or, the | True History | of | William Langley.* | Our Edwin was no vulgar boy. | *Beattie's Minstrel.* | London, | Printed for R. Faulder, New Bond Street, | MDCCXC. | Sm. 8vo, pp. vii, 157. There is a copy in the British Museum, but it is not attributed to Beloe in the Catalogue. It is under the heading of *Langley (William) of Norwich.* "One other trial" (p. 130) was Beloe's loss of his situation at the British Museum in consequence of a visitor stealing property under his charge. The "lofty personage" (p. 131) was either Abbott Lord Colchester, or the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chapter XXVI. The "Modern Parson Adams" was Kidd, although some of the statements are incorrect, and the general character outrageously caricatured. Mr. Norgate writes, "He was second master at Merchant Taylors' from 1801 to 1805, but I never heard of his having been educated there (or at St. Paul's). The preferment given him by Bishop Porteus was the rectory of St. James,' Garlickhithe. He married Miss Smith of Hoxton Square." H * * * (p. 144) was Francis Howes, a minor canon of Norwich and editor and translator of Persius. Mr. Norgate writes, "This is also a gross caricature: I knew Mr. Howes well, and have spent many an evening in his company, He was a great snuff-taker, but although occasionally enjoying a pipe or cigar, was most certainly not an inveterate smoker."

Chapter XXVII.—"The youngest of these" was the Rev. Philip Pyle of Norwich. Mr. Dowsing in a MS. note writes, "Beloe introduced me to him." The father was the Rev. Thomas Pyle, D.D. To the passage relating to the cats (p. 148) Dowsing has added the remark "Very true." Mr. Pyle lived near the Free School at Norwich (p. 149). The Sermons were published in four volumes in 1789, and a fifth volume was published in 1795. The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital received £374 14*s*.

Chapter XXVIII.—Lord S. (p. 155) was Viscount Sidmouth, and Lord C—— the Earl of Chatham. "Through the influence and friendship of Mr. P[itt], Mr. A[ddington] rose." Earl N[elson] (p. 156). His father's benefice was Burnham Thorpe, and his brother the hero Nelson, then Sir Horatio Nelson. Cathedral Church of C[anterbury]. Between the notices of Addington and Earl Nelson, the first edition has rather more than a page (omitted in the second) on the two brothers Scott—Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell. The Baron of R. (p. 159) was Thellusson Baron Rendlesham in the Irish Peerage. His mansion was purchased by William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester. The "next individual" was Vanneck, Baron Huntingfield. Gideon (p. 160) was Baron Eardley in the Irish Peerage. Lord * * * * was Robert Smith, Lord Carrington.

Chapter XXIX.—The Bishop of L. (p. 164) was Pretyman Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, and Bishop H. (p. 165) George Isaac Huntingford, D.D., Warden of Winchester College and successively Bishop of Gloucester and Hereford. Bishop B. was Thomas Burgess, D.D., successively Bishop of St. David's and Salisbury. The "next episcopal character" (p. 167) was William Lort Mansel, Bishop of Bristol, who obtained his promotion from Perceval. The Bishops of E[ly—Sparke] and L[ondon—Howley], the first of whom owed his elevation to the noble family of R[utland] and the latter to that of A[bercorn].

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE following interesting item respecting famous school-books, from the ninth report of the Historical MSS. Commission (Part ii., p. 63) is worth reproducing here:—

"Calendar 1675. House of Lords, May 26th. Lilly's and Camden's Grammar Bill.—Whereas heretofore, for the avoiding of tediousness and diversity of teaching of youth in good literature, one uniform Grammar for the Latin tongue, commonly called *Lilly's Grammar*, and one other for the Greek tongue, commonly called *Camden's Greek Grammar*, were set forth, and all schoolmasters within this realm were commanded to teach, use, and exercise the same, yet divers schoolmasters, teachers of youth, have of late years taught and used divers and several other sorts of

grammars, both Latin and Greek, whereby it hath fallen out that when schoolmasters or scholars have removed from one school to another, or that the schoolmasters have died or otherwise given over teaching, the scholars have been put into another method of learning than what they had been used to before, to their great hindrance in their progress and improvement of their learning; for remedy whereof, and for the better establishing of one uniform way of teaching and instructing youth in the rudiments and rules of grammar, both Latin and Greek, for the future, the Bill enacts that, if any schoolmaster shall publicly use for the teaching of youth any other Latin or Greek grammar than Lilly's and Camden's, he shall forfeit a sum to be specified, with full costs of suit, to any one suing him for the offence; and, on his disregarding a monition of the bishop of his diocese, shall be *ipso facto* deprived of his place, and be incapable afterwards of holding it. L. J. xii. 703. [Read this day, but not further proceeded with.]"

SOME particulars concerning the printing-press ascribed to Gutenberg have been lately published in a German newspaper, although the press was discovered at Mayence as long ago as 1856, and the theory of its genuineness was exploded soon afterwards. It bears the monogram J. G., and the year MCDXLI. It has been carefully restored and completed after the pattern of the ancient presses of the fifteenth century which still exist. All the parts have been re-jointed, and are easily recognisable. The upper cross-beam with the inscription, and the upper parts of the two lateral beams which descend to three feet beneath the ground, where the press was fixed in the boards, are readily distinguished. Only the cross-beam is of oak; all the other parts of wood less durable; and thus it was necessary to break them, or they fell in pieces, when rescued from under the rubbish. The workmen when they commenced the clearance were said to be quite ignorant of the existence of the press, and unintentionally damaged certain parts. When the clearance was finished the workmen were called before the mayor, where the testimony of each was signed in a minute of the event. To each part of the press was affixed the seal of the town of Mayence. All these seals exist, and the minute of this remarkable find is preserved among the archives of Mayence. The writer of this account does not appear to be troubled with any of the doubts which every sensible man must have, or to know that Mr. Hessels has shown the absurdity of the falsification in his *Gutenberg: was het he inventor of Printing?*

M. DELISLE communicated last June a memorandum to the Academy des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres on the calligraphy of Tours in the ninth century. His remarks are of much interest to bibliographers. "The Italian penmen of the fifteenth century," said M. Delisle, "furnished to printers the model of the round character which has been successively adopted in most of the typographical foundries, and which is known as the Roman character; and these penmen had only themselves to imitate the writing of the Carlovingian MSS. Thus the small alphabet used by our printers is a copy of that adopted in the churches of France, in the time and under the influence of Charlemagne. An alphabet whose destinies have been so brilliant deserves to be minutely studied. It is interesting, therefore, to fix the date of the Carlovingian writings, and to distinguish the varieties which have arisen in the different provinces." M. Delisle's study is devoted to one of these local varieties, the writing peculiar to the MSS. executed at Tours in the time of Charlemagne. He examines a certain number of Carlovingian MSS., and in the form of the letters and various details he is able to recognise at first view other books of the same production and same date.

THE convention between France and Sweden for the reciprocal guarantee of property in works of literature and art has been duly ratified. The text of the arrangement is printed in *Polybiblion* for August.

AN old title has again been revived in the *Literary Gazette* recently started. The original paper of that name was begun in 1817 by Colburn, and at the twenty-sixth number the late William Jerdan became its editor. It had a glorious career until gradually the *Athenæum* encroached upon its field and in the end crushed it out of existence. The editor of the *Bookseller* revived the title a few years ago, but his venture was not successful. The first number contained a letter from Jerdan, whom many had supposed to be then dead.

THE late Mr. Trübner had collected an enormous amount of material for a work on the history of bookselling, and from time to time spoke to his friends of publishing it as soon as he could finish it to his own satisfaction. We should be glad to hear that something was to be done with these interesting collections.

AMONG the various materials which have been suggested and tried for the purpose of making paper, the refuse of the sugar-cane would be perhaps preferable, since its use would convert a source of expense into one of gain. The sugar planters hitherto have mostly got rid of the refuse cane by burning it; and now we read that a recent issue of the New Orleans *Picayune* was printed on paper made of this waste material.

MR. ALBERT R. FREY, of the Astor Library, New York, has in course of publication a very comprehensive dictionary of pseudonyms. It embraces between 14,000 and 15,000 titles, and aims to give, so far as known, the false names under which American, English, French, German, Dutch, and Spanish authors have written. The work is carried out on a larger plan than that adopted by Mr. Ralph Thomas ("Olphar Hamst") in his *Handbook of Fictitious Names assumed by Authors of the Nineteenth Century*, and it is believed to be the fullest dictionary of pseudonyms in any language. The authors' names are given in full under all the disguises which they may have used, and cross-references are invariably made from the pseudonym to the genuine name, under which are given the dates of the writer's birth and death, and a representative literary performance. The title of the work will be *Masques, a Dictionary of Literary Disguises.*

EACH successive number of *Le Livre* is so good, that in speaking of them month by month the language

of appreciation becomes exhausted and repetition inevitable. The August number begins with an article on M. Paul Lacroix, known to bibliographers as "Le Bibliophile Jacob." This article is one of a series on Studies (*Cabinets de Travail*) and Private Libraries; and it is accompanied by an illustration showing the interior of the celebrated bibliophile's study, with a figure (presumably M. Lacroix) at work at a table gloriously bestrewn with books of all sizes, hemmed in with bulky quartos. M. Lacroix is the librarian of the Arsenal, and has been largely instrumental in the foundation of two or three other libraries. His liberal donations to these libraries are duly mentioned; and a description of his private collection forms a very interesting article. Another article in a series entitled *Les Outils de l'Ecrivain* gives an account of ink and inkstands. There is also a description, with the prices realised, of the sale of M. Bovet's collection of autographs; the opening paragraphs of which are enclosed in a book-cover design of much beauty, opposite to which is a most interesting example of bookbinding. This is Venetian of the sixteenth century, and has a vignette in the centre on the subject of Pyramus and Thisbé.

A CONSIDERABLY augmented edition has been issued of the *Catalogo collectivo della Libreria Italiana*, first published in 1881. It comprises the catalogues of 200 publishers, and has the titles of 4,000 works which form the current library of Italy. Two tables, alphabetical and methodised, facilitate reference. Another work is *Annuario della Tipografia, Libreria ed Arti affini in Italia*, an annual which appears this year for the first time. It is divided in two parts: the first contains the text of the laws which govern the press, the international conventions upon literary property, the statutes of the Italian associations of the book-trade, authors, etc.; the second contains the addresses of all the publishers, booksellers, printers, and public libraries of Italy.

WE trust all our readers are in that state of preparedness in which they may be admitted to doubtful disputations, and we therefore transfer without comment the following note from the *Printing Times*:—

"A Bible which contains two signatures that profess to be written by Shakespeare has turned up at Manchester. It was bought about thirty years ago by the late Mr. William Sharp, a somewhat eccentric collector, who was firmly convinced of the authenticity of the signatures, but rarely showed the book. The *Academy* says that its present custodian exhibited it the other day to a number of gentlemen at the Manchester Free Library, including Prof. A. W. Ward, Mr. Alexander Ireland, Mr. C. W. Sutton, Mr. J. H. Nodal, and Mr. W. E. A. Axon. One signature is on the inside of the end cover, and reads: 'William Shakspere off S × O × A his Bible 1613.' The other is on the reversed title of the New Testament, and reads: 'William Shakspere 1614.' The volume contains the Old Testament, Apocrypha, New Testament, and Psalms of the 'Breeches' edition of 1611, but some of the earlier leaves are gone. There are many names of other possessors from about 1633 downwards. As to the authenticity of the signatures, it would be impossible to speak with confidence without the application of more searching tests. They do not resemble any of the five undoubted signatures, but they are both marvellously like that on the title-page of 'Florio's Montaigne,' now in the British Museum. The present custodian of the 'Shakespeare Bible' purposes, we understand, to accept the advice tendered to him of submitting it to a critical examination at the British Museum."

IT will be a good thing if modern science can come to the aid of old and valuable books, and devise some means by which they can be preserved from fire. An experiment was made in the garden of Mr. Quaritch's residence a month or so ago, when three methods were tried; three volumes being enclosed each in a different pull-off case, made by Mr. Zaehnsdorf, and cast into the flames, where they were allowed to remain half an hour. One, which had been in a case lined with tin, unpierced with air-holes, suffered only in its binding, which had been slightly damaged, not directly by the fire, but only by the heated metal. A second, of which the case was of the usual kind, but also unpierced with air-holes, came out intact and unhurt. The third, in a case resembling that of the second, but pierced with air-holes of good diameter, uffered most—the fire, and the water by which the fire was extinguished, having both found admission through those punctures, the water being the more deleterious agent of the two. The book, was, however, not materially injured. From this experiment, says the *Academy*, it may be concluded that a good case will, in almost all instances, preserve a book from destruction by fire, that a metal lining to the case is not necessary, and that the air-holes (which experiments of a different kind have proved to be indispensable) should be small and numerous, distributed over the top and front edges, and not only on the top.

SINCE the application in Germany of the law regulating the colportage of books, some traders of a novel kind announce the sale of old romances by weight. It will now be possible to acquire *La Vengeance d'une Belle-mère*, or *Elvire, la Fiancée du Bourreau*, etc., for ten francs the fifty kilogrammes.

SEVERAL letters of Kant have been discovered in the library of Breslau. One of the letters, dated 7th August, 1783, contains some interesting details concerning the origin of the *Critique of Pure Reason*. In another letter, of 21st September, 1798, there is a notice of the last work of Kant, left incomplete, and which is shortly to be published at Hamburg by Dr. Krause.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S work on education, which had previously been translated into Japanese, has now been translated into Chinese. This is not only flattering to Mr. Spencer, but an interesting fact in book-history. This Chinese edition has a preface, in which the translator declares his object to be the amelioration of the conditions of public instruction in his own country. Those of our readers who are interested in the growth of European ideas in China may study with advantage the curious collection of scientific books translated into Chinese in the wall cases of the Chinese Court at the International Health Exhibition.

THE export of English printed books is increasing. The quantity last July was 11,486 cwt., as compared with 10,848 cwt. in the same month in 1883. Taking the total of the first seven months of the present and of last year, we have the following comparison: 67,562 cwt., valued at £630,466, in 1884; and 61,674 cwt., valued at £596,821, in 1883.

THE third congress on artistic and literary property was held at Turin in August, under the presidency of Tullo Massarani, Emilio Trevos and R. Bonghi. The congress seeks principally to find the best means to combat piracy. To this end it has been decided to hold an exhibition of works illegally published during recent years, "to demonstrate to the authorities and all the world the extent of the evil and the necessity to combat it with the greatest energy."

THE celebrated Italian review of the Jesuits, the *Civilta Cattolica*, announces the appearance at Shanghai of an octavo volume of 340 pages, which contains the angelic salutation: *Ave Maria* . . . in 340 different languages. It adds that this publication may sustain comparison with the polyglot *Pater* of P. Hervaz, of Adelung and of Auer, published respectively in 1781, 1806, and 1847.

Le Livre reprints a letter written to the French journal *La Défense* on the Vatican archives. The writer criticises the fact that the staff associated under Cardinal Hergenrather, for the purpose of carrying out the Pope's decree, is composed entirely of Germans. A plea is made for an international staff of officials, and credit is taken for the lucidity of the French mind, which would be very desirable in association with the German, in dealing with the multitude of treasures to be arranged.

A SPECIAL number of *The Critic and Good Literature* for August 30th is devoted to Oliver Wendell Holmes, and contains letters from Matthew Arnold, Edward Eggleston, H. H. Furness, Bret Harte, Julian Hawthorne, Lord Houghton, Frederick Locker, Mrs. Stowe, J. G. Whittier, and other American authors.

UNDER the descriptive heading of "Current Prices of Ancient Books" the *Bulletin du Bibliophile* has printed some extracts from the catalogue of the sale of the library of Dr. Court. In the introductory remarks we learn that this collection was the result of assiduous research extending over a long number of years, and the fact is lamented that at the present day there are so few libraries of this kind in France. The books are dispersed, but the catalogue, compiled by M. Ch. Leclerc, will remain a precious document for bibliography. It is full of descriptions and notes, and the readers of the *Bulletin* doubtless find the extracts given not the least interesting portion of a good number. M. Court's collection was special, consisting of works on geography and travel.

THE August number of the *Library Chronicle* contains an article on Mrs. Bray by Mr. G. C. Boase, with a list of her numerous writings.

THE municipal authorities of Paris have named certain new streets after Darwin, George Sand, Sainte-Beuve, Heine and Gustave Doré.

M. JEAN-EUGÈNE VIGNÈRES, who did so much for French book illustration, died recently. Discerning the growing demand for illustrations, he reproduced a series of portraits in bistre, and he had the gratification to see his collections, engraved by Varin, become daily more appreciated by bibliophiles.

MR. JUSTIN WINSOR has published as No. 18 of his "Bibliographical Contributions" *A Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography*, which has previously been printed by instalments in the Harvard University *Bulletin*. This excellent addition to an important series is specially valuable for the information it contains regarding the early cartography of America, and the ante-Columbian views of the ocean west of Europe. The name "America" appears for the first time on a Ptolemaic map in 1522; but reasons are given for beleiving that it occurred in print or in manuscript as early as 1513-15.

IN the *Bulletin du Bibliophile* (Avril-Mai, 1884), is a reprint of an excellent account of the celebrated Dutuit collection. The article, which deals with the famous collections of prints and medals, faïence, and various antiquities, gives also an interesting description of M. Dutuit's book treasures (pp. 202-8). Most of the books noticed are of early date, and if not unique are extremely rare. There is also a collection of pamphlets, etc., illustrative of the local history of Rouen.

IN a recent number of the *Bulletin du Bibliophile* a beginning has been made of a very useful work upon French provincial libraries. The design is to provide for the precious MSS. and books shut up and often hidden in these libraries a guide or manual which shall be as a pendant to the excellent work of the late Clément de Ris, upon the provincial museums. But such a work could only be carried out with the collaboration of librarians and collectors; and the hope is expressed that the notes now published will bring this necessary aid, by which it would be possible to complete a book entitled *Guide du Touriste Bibliophile dans les Bibliothèques de Province*. Such a guide would undoubtedly be valued highly by bibliographers all over the world.

LOCKE is very severe upon book producers in a letter on the binding of his Greek Testament, printed as follows in the ninth report of the Historical MSS. Commission (Part ii., pp. 409-10: "There is noe thing in it that offends me but the runing of his pareing knife too deep into the margent, a knaveish and intolerable fault in all our English Bookbinders. Books seem to me to be pestilent things, and infect all that trade in them, *i.e.* all but one sort of men, with something very perverse and brutal. Printers, Binders, Sellers, and others, that make a trade or gain out of them, have universally so odde a turn and corruption of mind, that they have a way of dealing peculiar to themselves and not conformed to the good of society, and that general fairness that cements mankind, Whether it be that these instruments of truth and knowledge will not bear being subjected to anything but those noble ends, without revengeing themselves on those who medle with them to any other purpose, and prohibite them to meane & misbecoming designes, I will not enquire,

The matter of fact I think you will find true, and there we will leave it to those who sully themselves with printer's ink, till they wholly expunge all the candour that nature gives, & become the worst sort of black cattle."

REVIEWS.

Catalogue of the Halifax Public Library: Lending and Reference Departments. Halifax: Whitley & Booth, 1882. 4to, pp. 427.

The catalogue is divided into two parts. Part 1 is devoted to Prose Romances, Tales, and Juvenile Literature; Part 2 to Philosophy and Religion, Science and Art, History, Biography, and Miscellaneous Literature. The contents of the several sets of books are very fully set out, even to such series as the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, and *Contemporary Reviews*. It forms a most useful guide to modern literature, and the whole volume can be obtained for the small sum of one shilling.

The Library Journal, Official Organ of the American Library Association: vol. ix., nos. 4—8 (with *Co-operative Index* by W. J. FLETCHER, and *Monthly Reference Lists* by W. E. FOSTER.) New York, 1884, 4to.

This journal continues as interesting as ever, and keeps up its character as an indispensable guide to the librarian. It is impossible in a few lines to do justice to the variety of its contents, but the work is too well known to need much description. The August number contains a Table of Statistics of thirty-six Free Public Libraries, and Mr. Whitney contributes to the July number a supplement to "A Modern Proteus." Solid as most of the articles are, the editor does not overlook the amusing. Here are some odd books asked for at a Western library;—*Count of Corpus Christy*, *Dante's Infernal Comedy*, *Feminine Cooper's Works*, *Ought we to go and see her?* Another time the blunder was that of one of the boys in the library. A borrower called out *Hoosier Schoolmaster*, and the boy answered "Didn't have any: my teacher was a woman." This was excusable, for every time we have recommended that delightful work, we have had to spell the title. The *Index* and *Reference Lists* go on steadily in their most useful career.

A Forgotten Genius: Charles Whitehead. A Critical Monograph. By H. T. MACKENZIE BELL. London: Elliot Stock, 1884. Sm. 8vo, pp. x, 297.

On July 5th, 1862, Charles Whitehead died of destitution in Melbourne hospital, after having been in Australia some five years. He was fifty-eight years of age; and from 1831, when he published *The Solitary*, a poem, to 1859, when he contributed *The Spanish Marriage* to the *Victorian Monthly Magazine*, he wrote much, but never obtained any great fame. An interesting fact in his history is brought out by Mr. Bell. It appears that Chapman and Hall asked Whitehead to write to Seymour's sketches, but he declined the commission on the ground that he was not equal to the task of producing the copy with sufficient regularity, and recommended "Boz," who produced the *Pickwick Papers*. Dickens continued his friendship for Whitehead until the confirmed intemperance of the latter made him an undesirable acquaintance. Mr. Bell treats Whitehead as a Poet, a Humourist, a Writer of Sketches, a Romancist and Historian, and as a Novelist. It is well that an attempt should be made to rescue from oblivion an author who was praised by "Christopher North" and Dante Rossetti; but the fame of a large number of men of mark must be ephemeral, and after all, literary forgetfulness is a relative term. Many an author of whom the ordinary critics know nothing continues to be read by the select few.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BIRMINGHAM FREE LIBRARY.

PARDON my making a correction of paragraph on p. 120 under the heading "Birmingham Free Library." We have no statue of the Queen by Mr. Foley: the statue recently received is by Mr. Woolner.

J. D. MULLINS, Chief Librarian.

Aug. 30th, 1884.

BELOE'S *SEXAGENARIAN.*

(*continued from* p. 120).

Chapter XVIII.—D'Oyly, not D'Oyley.

Chapter XIX.—The curacy was at Feversham in Kent.

Chapter XXI.—Mr. Poole was commissary for foreign troops.

Chapter XXII. (21), p. 133.—This work is the *History of the Politicks of Great Britain and France.*

P. 134.—This work is the translation of Michaelis.

Chapter XXIV. (23), p. 145.—The small living was the vicarage of Wickham Skeith, in Suffolk.

P. 146.—The "distinguished individual" was Lord Chancellor Loughborough; the "piece of preferment" was the rectory of St. George's, Southwark, not considerable when Brand took it in 1797. He obtained an Act of Parliament to increase his tithes, but died Dec. 23rd, 1808, before it came into operation.

Chapter XXV. (24), p. 147.—The school was at 18, St. Giles's, Broad Street, Norwich.

P. 148.—This story given to Mr. Bowyer is really true of Strahan.

P. 151.—The book spoken of, *Plays and Poems*, 1798, is by Miss Brand, not Miss Hare, as stated in the BIBLIOGRAPHER; Miss Hare was brought up by the Brands; she was daughter of Hugh Hare, Esq., of Harpham, Norfolk, and married Sir Thomas Beevor, of Mawgreen Hall, near Norwich.

P. 153.—"This sage female," Hannah Brand; she died March 1821.

Chapter XXIX. (28).—Beloe was assistant to Dr. Parr, not at Stanmore, but at Norwich.

Chapter XXX. (29), p. 173.—"The University," *i.e.* Trinity College, Oxford.

P. 174.—*Poems and other Pieces*, 1786.

P. 176.—Headley went to Lisbon in May 1788.

P. 177.—"A friend," Mr. Windham of Felbrig. Headley died Nov. 15th, 1788, and is buried in the church of North Walsham. The book alluded to is *Select Beauties of Ancient English Poets*, 1787, reprinted by Kett, 1810, 2 vols.

Chapter XXXI. (30).—Thomas Munro was educated by Parr, and then was of Magdalen College, Oxford.

P. 185.—Alexander's wife was Miss Rivers, daughter of an apothecary in Spring Gardens.

P. 186.—"Great and confidential office," Secretary to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Chapter XXXIII. (32).—"In consequence of my disagreement with this worthless man (Beloe), he resigned."—Parr, Life by Johnstone, p. 160.

Chapter XXXVI. (33), p. 201.—******. This is correctly filled up with Maltby—but Dr. Maltby is incorrect. It was not the Bishop, but his brother, under-librarian of the London Institution.

Chapter XXXV. (34).—Porson was married in November 1796; his wife died 12th April, 1797.

Chapter XXXVI. (35), p. 212.—Beloe is utterly incorrect here: Professor Lambert was living when the *Sexagenarian* appeared, and wrote a complete account of the examination Porson underwent, which he placed in the library of Trinity College in 1823. It is printed in the *Correspondence of Porson*, Camb. Antiq. Society, 1867, pp. 125-32. "The amiable and learned ——" was not Dr. Raine (who was of Porson's own standing and not educated at Eton), but Dr. Goodall, provost of Eton.

P. 213.—Of this dramatic piece there are two copies in existence, one in Trinity College Library, and the other in the Cambridge University Library, to which it was given by Mr. Wagner of Brighton.

Chapter XXXVII. (36), p. 221. —— is Parr.

P. 222. —— is preface.

Chapter XXXVIII. (37), p. 230.—"A very learned friend, now a judge," Sir H. Dampier.

Chapter XXXIX. (38), p. 237.—"Not less than £2000." He had only £888 17*s.* 7*d.*

Chapter XL. (39), p. 247.—The village was Hackforth, in Yorkshire. Lord —— is Lord Holdernesse. Another son is Jonathan Raine: there are portraits of both brothers in the smaller combination-room of Trinity College.

P. 248.—"The parish," Kingston-on-Thames; "unfortunate India captain," Captain Pearse Haslewell.

P. 249.—"A barrister" — Parke, afterwards judge. * * *, probably Mansel.

Chapter XLIII.—The numbering of the chapters is correct again here.

P. 278.—"A gentleman of no small literary distinction," Archdeacon Nares.

Sept. 1st, 1884. H. R. L.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF THEODOLITE.

WILL you kindly allow me to say that, so far from being unacquainted with Prof. De Morgan's article, it was *precisely that article* which led me to spend a couple of days in investigating the history of the word. I did not, after all, mention his article, because I have been obliged to save space by suppressing all such etymologies as I have satisfied myself to be unfounded. The quotations given by me show that the old form of the word was *theodelitus*, found as early as 1571; whereas the date of the corrupt form *athelida* (for *alidatha*) is 1578. A reference to the article *alidad* in Murray's New English Dictionary will show that I was the very person who edited Chaucer's *Astrolabe*, in which this word is found. The results, so far obtained, may be thus expressed. The word *theodelitus* is a masculine form, and expresses a particular kind of graduated circle; whilst the word *alhidada* is a feminine form, and means a revolving pointer. Hence Professor De Morgan's suggestion is far too weak to be worth much, unless it can be supported by a great deal more evidence than is at present obtainable. It is better to give it up than to cite a suggestion which does not at all square with the evidence. If I had recorded all such guesses, my book would have been far too large. I have a goodly collection of them, some very comic; and perhaps a day may come when I may make an example of some of the wildest guessers. WALTER W. SKEAT.

BASKERVILLE'S *VIRGIL*, 1757.

CAN any of your readers enlighten me as to the distinguishing points of a genuine Baskerville *Virgil*, 1757, 4to? The tests given by most bibliographers are by no means conclusive, and it seems probable that their confusion is due to the fact that Baskerville made some corrections while his first impression was in actual progress, and others before reprinting the work in 1771 with the old date still on the title-page. I may add that two copies at the British Museum do not correspond in all points. T.

BOOKSELLERS OF NOTTINGHAM.

MR. ARTHUR GYLES (Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham) writes: "It might be possible through the medium of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER to get a fairly complete list of the second-hand booksellers in England, and afterwards perhaps in other places, if your readers would furnish particulars of those in any town they may be acquainted with.

"It is at present a great desideratum, as the first thing a bookworm has in his mind, if he finds he has an hour or two in some strange town, is to make his way to any second-hand-book shop he can hear of, and if he cannot hear of any, he probably loses all his time in fruitless search on his own account. I append a list for this town—complete, I believe."

Benjamin, George Street, Parliament Street, and Market Place on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Bryan, Drury Hill.
Edwards, Albert Street.
Gerring, Mansfield Road,
Simpson, Bromley Place (Angel Row).

[In Power's *Handy Book about Books*, 1870, one bookseller only is registered under the heading of Nottingham—viz., J. W. Stevenson, New Basford. —ED.]

LIBRARIES.

Bristol Public Free Libraries.—The annual report of the Free Libraries shows an average issue of 1598 vols. per day for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1884, the total number of books used being 447,563. This is an increase of 9850 over the previous year, and the highest number attained since the opening of the Libraries. The visits to the newsrooms were over 78,000, the aggregate of visits to the several departments of reading-room, lending and news-rooms in the four Libraries being 1,227,834. The total number of volumes on the shelves is 51,217.

London Library.—During the year ended May 29th, 1884, there was an addition to the membership of the Society of 183, and the losses by death and withdrawal were 142; the result being a financial gain to the Library of £710. The total number of members is now 1778. Additions were made to the Library to the extent of 3574 vols. and 140 pamphlets. These represent £1070 expended in purchase of books, as well as some valuable donations, for which acknowledgments are made in the report. A complete list of the additions under authors' names is circulated along with the report.

Montreal: Proposed Free Library.—At a meeting in McGill College Sir Richard Temple moved "That this meeting entirely sympathises with the movement set on foot to establish in Montreal a free public library worthy of a great city, to mark the first meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in the Dominion of Canada." The resolution was seconded by Professor Boyd Dawkins, and supported by Sir William Thomson.

An unknown benefactor has placed at the disposal of the authorities of McGill College 50,000 dollars, on condition that a similar sum is contributed by others.

Paris: Bibliothèque Forney.—This library, founded by means of a legacy of 200,000 francs, bequeathed by M. Aimé-Samuel Forney, will shortly be opened. The commission charged with the organization and the surveillance of the Library has been constituted, and it is hoped that the librarian will soon be able to accomplish the work of arranging and cataloguing the books.

Peterborough: Proposed Free Library.—A meeting was lately held in the drill hall, Peterborough, in favour of the formation of a Free Library, and was very well attended by all classes. The Dean of Peterborough presided, and said he hoped that the sense of the meeting would be most decidedly in favour of the movement. They must remember that as they raised the intellectual and moral tone of society in any place, and as they made men more cultivated, and elevated their tastes, exactly in the same proportions would they find their rates lowered for other things, such as workhouses and gaols. So they would be reaping a double advantage by this Free Library; their rate for literature would be small, the direct advantages would be great, and then there would be the indirect advantage of lowering other rates.—Mr. Alderman Stevenson said he had lived in Leicester for forty years, and during that time he had taken a great interest in public matters. He could say, without fear of contradiction, that amongst the various institutions of the town none had been more influential or successful than the Free Library.—Mr. Briscoe, the librarian at Nottingham Free Library, gave a few plain facts relating to the working of the Free Library system. It had become so developed and so popular that now over 100 towns in the country had adopted the Act, and he ventured to say that if the whole of those towns were canvassed not one of them would reverse the decision they arrived at when they desided to establish a library.—Mr. Ald. Percival then proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to adopt the Public Free Libraries Act for the borough of Peterborough." He thought he was warranted in saying that a sufficient case had been made out for them that night, and it was now open for the objectors to prove an instance where the adoption of the Act had been a failure.—In spite of this successful meeting the result of the voting was adverse to the establishment of the library.

Rochdale Free Library.—The thirteenth annual report, dated May 7th, 1884, states that in consequence of the fire which destroyed the town hall spire on the 10th of April, 1883, the Library has been necessarily closed for a considerable time. The reference department has only been open eight days, and the lending department 142 days. The issue from the lending department has been 51,487 vols., or a daily average of 362·58 vols., which is quite as large as at any time since the Library was established. The stock of books has been increased, by purchase, 909 vols.; by transfer from the Subscription Library, 337 vols.; and by donation 282 vols.; making a total addition of 1528 vols. The number at present in the Library amounts to 34,510 vols., exclusive of the Specifications of Patents. Special attention is drawn to the valuable gift from the Trustees of the British Museum, consisting of the *Codex Alexandrinus* (The Old Testament in facsimile type, 6 Parts,) and catalogues of Antiquities, Coins, Manuscripts, and Natural History in the British Museum. A detailed list of this gift, which is valued at £130, is given.

The committee have long been of opinion that the Library should, in the interest of the public, be removed to more commodious and convenient premises. After the fire in April last it was decided that it would be unwise to entertain the idea of reinstating the Library in the town hall; and after careful consideration of many sites the committee unanimously selected the plot of land near Willow Bank, and in accordance with a resolution passed by the Council on June 7th, 1883, estimates were obtained and the work of building a new library commenced. The estimated cost is £4,500, and it is believed the building will be completed and ready for public use in the autumn of the year.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Farrar & Fenton, 8, John Street, Adelphi; Lowe (Charles), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Smith (W. H. & Son), 186, Strand; Wilson (James), 35, Bull Street, Birmingham.

THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

MAY, 1884.

AUTHORSHIP OF *THE IMITATION OF CHRIST.*

By Leonard A. Wheatley.

THERE are in existence three manuscript copies of the *Imitation* from the pen of Thomas à Kempis. Two of these, dated 1441 and 1456, are in the Royal Library at Brussels; the third, unsigned and undated, supposed by Hirsche to be the copy in use by Thomas himself, and probably written in 1417, is at Louvain; all three MSS. consist of partly parchment and partly paper, and contain other works of Thomas bound up with them. It is highly improbable that a mere scribe would think of inserting his own works after one borrowed from another source, especially a man of the known modesty of Thomas. It is true that the signature to the one is only "Finitus et completus," and to the other "Finitus et scriptus," but the motto of the order to which Thomas belonged was *ama nesciri*, and to none of his other works does he claim more. The examination of the MS. of 1441 by Carl Hirsche* has brought to light a system of punctuation used by the "Brothers of the Common Life," and which shows the system of rhythm and rhyme peculiar to the other works of Thomas à Kempis.† Thomas, however, has not been allowed to enjoy his laurels in peace, and has met with many opponents, chief among whom are the Benedictines, who claim the honour for an imaginary author—John Gersen, abbot of Vercelli, a Benedictine monk of the latter part of the thirteenth century. One of these Benedictines, writing to the *Tablet* under the *nom de guerre* of "Monachus," has been answered by Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A.,* a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the whole controversy, and who has shown his admiration of the *Imitation* not only by his defence of the author, but by making a collection of editions of the work, of which he possesses a thousand, besides five manuscripts. Mr. Waterton shows that the *Imitation* could have been written only by a canon of Windesheim, and that the canon who wrote it could *only* have been Thomas Hamercken, surnamed à Kempis. Mr. Waterton is not alone in this country in his advocacy of the rights of Thomas à Kempis: a writer in the *Dublin Review*, April 1880, Kettlewell (*Authorship of the "Imitation"*), and Prof. Lindsay in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, all demolish the supposed claim of Gersen.

The writer of the article in the *Dublin Review*, "A New Light on an Old Question," says, "For nearly two centuries Thomas à Kempis was held in both the literary and religious world the undisputed author," and no serious doubts as to his authorship were advanced until the discovery of the Arona MS. in 1616, and of a supposed quotation from Bonaventura in the work. Constant Cajetan, "who is chiefly celebrated," says the late Dean Hook,† "for the almost insane devotion which he evinced towards the Benedictine order," was the first to commence the controversy, and since then the Benedictines have considered it their duty to carry on the struggle. It was in 1616 that he published his work—that is, nearly a hundred and fifty years after the death of Thomas. He was answered by Rossweyde, but the controversy raged for some years. It then rested for fifty years, when in 1724 another Benedictine published an edition giving Gersen as the author, when he was answered by Amort in his *Scutum Kempense* and other works. The controversy can hardly be considered at an

* Hirsche (Car.), *Prolegomena zu einer neuen Ausgabed. "Imitatio."* Roy. 8vo. Vol. I., 1873; Vol. II., 1883. He has also edited an edition "ex autographo Thomæ." 12mo, Berlin, 1874.

† This punctuation can be seen in the facsimile published by Elliot Stock, which contains an able introduction by Mons. Ruelens. Its full force will be brought out in a new translation being prepared by Mr. Waterton.

* *Tablet* 2089—91—2, 2102—4, 2277—9—813.

† *Ecclesiastical Biography*, vol. iii., page 375.

end; for though the majority of writers in Germany, England and Holland are and always have been in favour of Thomas à Kempis, Italy claims the honour for one of its supposed sons; and yet when we consider the evidence, how slight it is! The latest writer in favour of Gersen is Celestin Wolfsgrüber; * and as Hirsche says that "to know Wolfsgrüber is to know everything which has been written in favour of Gersen's claim to the authorship of the *Imitation*," it will be as well to consider the arguments which he advances. He speaks of the life, but all he can say of it is contained in eight pages, and his only authorities are Italian writers of two and three hundred years later. He considers that the author must have been Italian from his style, and that the work was written in the thirteenth century by a Benedictine monk, chiefly from the evidence of the MSS., first of the Codex Aronensis, which he dates about 1387, then of the Codex Cavensis, from the monastery of Kava, near Naples, now in Paris (said to be especially important as it contains a picture of a monk which is thought to be a portrait of Gersen), and lastly of the Codex de Avocatis, which was found by De Gregory, and the age of which is supposed to be guaranteed by the discovery of a *Diarium* in which it is mentioned under the date of 1349, Feb. 14th or 15th, that the *Imitation* had been in the Avogadro family for some time previously. He also mentions an Italian translation said to be of the fifteenth century, and he thinks that the greater number of MSS. are in Gersen's favour, as he claims also those with the name of Chancellor Gerson. Besides this, he affirms that the thirteenth century would suit the tone of the *Imitation* better than the fifteenth.

In this sentiment Mons. Renan agrees, for in an interesting article on the subject in his *Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse*,† he writes that the peacefulness of the beginning of the thirteenth century suits the tone of the *Imitation*, also that it has "the genius less deep than limpid of the Italian," though he grants that "the Netherlands and the Rhine Provinces were predestinated, by the tranquil mysticism which they inspire, to become for the *Imitation* a second country." Mons. De Gregory has taken the *Codex de Avocatis* and the *Diarium* as his strong points. Mons. Renan, however, considers that the bad reasons of the writer do harm to his cause, that the *Diarium* "answers so well to the wants of the cause sustained with heat and bad taste by Mons. De Gregory that one cannot help conceiving some doubt as to its authenticity"; and though he advocates the claims of Gersen, in which we think he is governed more by his feeling than by reason, he adds that "though Thomas à Kempis is not the author of the book, he is of its unheard-of popularity."

In answer to these arguments we may point to the want of contemporary evidence, to the style—which is Flemish, and not Italian, and to the fact that a writer in the Netherlands was as much out of the tumult in the fifteenth as he would have been in Italy in the thirteenth century. With regard to the MSS., they are not dated, and the age given them depends on the prepossessions of the palæographers; Hirsche has had specimens photolithographed, and in his opinion they are all later, especially the *Codex de Avocatis*, in which the smaller letters are of the Italian Renaissance, the initials in Gothic type, and the capitals show the transition of the Renaissance into the ugly Rococo. He promises to write more fully on this subject in his third volume, which is expected shortly. The *Diarium* is evidently a forgery, and a clumsy one, as the forger makes two mistakes in one entry; besides, as Becker * points out, "If the *Imitation* had been written in Italy in the thirteenth century, the fifteenth century could not have considered the four books as independent treatises, for the fourth has frequently been printed separately under the title of *De Sacramento Altaris*. There are many MSS. with the first three books alone.

There is no evidence of there ever having been an abbot John Gersen of Vercelli,†

* Wolfsgrüber (C.), *Giovanni Gersen, sein Leben und sein Werk "de Imitatione Christi."* Roy 8vo. Augsburg, 1880. This book contains lists of the claimants for the authorship, and of the principal manuscripts, also the names of the chief writers on the question.

† Paris, 1858.

* Becker (Victor), *L'Auteur de l'*Imitation *et les Documents Néerlandais.* 8vo, La Haye, 1882.

† "In the chronological list of abbots of Vercelli by Mandelli, the name of John Gesen . . . Gessen . . . Gersen is not to be found."—[Waterton], *Thomas à Kempis and the "Imitation of Christ."* 8vo, 1883.

and if there were, it is singular that Sessa, who was a native of Vercelli, printed an edition of the *Imitation* at Venice as by the Chancellor Gerson. Wolfsgrüber, as we said, claims all the MSS. with the name of the Chancellor, whereas it is more likely that the MSS. having the name of Gersen were intended for Chancellor Gerson, the name being often misspelt; the term Abbate in Italian and the French Abbé are often used for other clergy besides abbots, as we also find in Ducange, and in many MSS. with the name of Gersen, *Canc. Paris.* is joined to it. The *Imitation* having been, so to speak, published anonymously, the printers and copiers attached any probable name—such as St. Bernard or other great writers—and Gerson being an important and prominent figure, had his used more than any other. But his claims are easily disposed of, for, as Mons. Renan says, "The opinion which attributes to Gerson the book is not at all to be sustained. It is not in the list of the writings of the Chancellor drawn up by his brother; besides, there is a strange contrast between the rude scholasticism of one whose life was filled with so many combats, and the peacefulness pervading these pages, so full of suavity and naïve *abandon.*" Another list was drawn up by his friend Jacob de Cirhesius in 1429, in which it is again "conspicuous by its absence"; besides, a French translation of the *Imitation* was published at Paris in 1493 by Jean Lambert, in which it is expressly stated that the book had been "attributed to Master John Gerson, but the author of it was Brother Thomas à Kempis." There are also passages in the work which show that the author was a monk,* and Gerson was not one. His name was connected with the book still further probably from the practice of binding up with the *Imitation* Gerson's *De Meditatione Cordis.*

The only other claimant worth mentioning is Walter Hilton, a Carthusian, who has found a defender in the *Notes and Queries* for March 1881. Mr. Coolidge has examined a MS. at Magdalen College, Oxford, which was written by John Dygoun in 1438. He was a monk living at Shene, and was supposed to have copied it from a MS. of the *Musica Ecclesiastica* of Walter Hilton, whom Mr. Coolidge thinks also lived at Shene. However, Pitsæus in his *De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus* places Walter Hilton at Sion, but he makes him the author of one book, *Qui sequitur me.* There is, nevertheless, no proof, and Pitsæus may have depended on a false tradition: as the first three books of the *Imitation* were written by Thomas à Kempis in 1413 or 1414, there was plenty of time for a copy of the MS. to have reached this country, especially as there seem to have been friendly relations between the Carthusians and the "Brothers of the Common Life."

Mgr. Malou, Bishop of Bruges, says, "A tradition well established for more than thirty years before the death of an author, and held without question for more than thirty years after his death, cannot reasonably be suspected." And we have much more than this in favour of Thomas à Kempis, for, as we learn from Mons. Victor Becker and others, there are sixteen contemporary witnesses, among others the following. John Busch, in his *Chronicon Windesmense*, speaks of Frater Thomas à Kempis as the author of the *De Imitatione*; Herman Ryd prides himself on having seen "the Brother who composed it, who is called Thomas"; a contemporary biography gives the list of the works of Thomas à Kempis in the same order as in the MS. of 1441; John Mauburne, who entered the monastery of Mount St. Agnes soon after the death of Thomas, quotes several sentences from the *Imitation*, and in a catalogue of the illustrious men of the congregation of Windesheim says, "Brother Thomas à Kempis, among other works which he did, composed the little book *Qui sequitur me*, which some falsely ascribe to Master Gerson." A Louvain MS. of the *Hortulus Rosarum*, dated 1482, contains the first, third and fourth books of the *Imitation*, with the note "four treatises of Thomas de Kempis"; Franciscus Tolensis, the last sub-friar, speaks of Thomas as author. The translator of the *Imitation* in 1448, only twenty-three years after the death of Thomas à Kempis, attributes the book to him.

* Book I., chap. ix., v. 1, "in obedientia stare," etc.; 10, 11, "sub regimine prælati"; also in chapter xix, "de exercitiis boni religiosi." Book III., chap x., v. 24-26, "Non enim omnibus datum est . . . . et monasticam vitam assumant."

Besides the contemporary, there is also the internal evidence. First there are the peculiar Flemish idioms, of which there are 350*—such as the world *Exterius*, which is translatable into Teutonic languages, but not into the Romance. Then Hirsche shows that these Flemicisms occur in the undisputed writings of Thomas à Kempis; he has carefully examined the other works, and finds similarity of ideas and forms of expression. It has been said against the claims of Thomas à Kempis that his other writings are so much inferior: Hirsche, however, demurs to this, saying that they may be inferior in the same degree as the other works of St. Chrysostom are to his *De Sacerdotio*, or of St. Augustine to his *Confessions* or his *De Civitate Dei*; but they are not without merit, especially the *Soliquium Animæ*. Similar forms of expression are found in the writings of all the "Brothers of the Common Life." The word *devoti* as used in their writings has the same meaning as in the *Imitation*, which differs from that in Gerson's writings and elsewhere. The evidence of the MSS., especially of those which are dated, is in favour of Thomas à Kempis. The oldest—that of Kirckheim, dated 1425—bears evidence in the writing of the scribe as having been composed by Master Thomas, and as copied from the MS. of the author, then in the head monastery of the Community of Windesheim. The evidence in favour of Thomas à Kempis is so strong and conclusive that many Gersenists, among these the famous Cardinal Bellarmine, have been converted, when it has been placed before them. In fact, our strong persuasion is that every one who looks into the question fully without prejudice must be convinced that the *De Imitatione Christi* was without doubt the work of Thomas à Kempis.

* *Vide* Spitzen, *Les Hollandismes de l'*Imitation, etc.: 8vo, Utrecht, 1884.

BOOK PATENTS.

By Cornelius Walford,
Vice-President of the Library Association.

PART II.

1597.—*Scottish Acts of Parliament.*—King James VI. of Scotland granted the following patent to the Clerk of the Register, for printing the Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

"James, Be the grace of God King of Scottes. To all and sindrie our leiges and subiectes, quhom it effeiris, to quhais knawledge thir presents sall cum, Greeting:—

"For sameikle, as it is statute and ordaned be our umquhile darrest gudschir King James the Fifth of gud memorie, that al & sindrie the lawes and actes of Parliament, concerning the commonweil, suld be imprented be qwhat-sum-euer Prenter it suld please the Clerk of Register for the time to nominate and chuse. And swa to be published to the hail subiectes, that nane suld pretend ignorance thereof, throw mis-knawing of the same. And we vnderstanding all and haill the lawes, constitutiones, ordinances and actes profitable for the government of our Realme, maid and ordained be the three Estaites in Parliament, be vs, and umquhile our maist Noble Progenitors and predecessours, Kinges of this Realme, alsweill nocht imprented of before, as imprented: to be collected & gathered in ane volume, in sik forme and maner, as they may be easilie vnderstanded be all our lieges. Therefore to haue given and granted, like as we be thir presentes gives and grants our full power and licence, to our trustie and wel-beloved Clerk and Councellour M. John Skene, Clerk of our Councell, Rolles and Register; To cause the saides laws constitutiones, and actes be imprented be Robert Walde-graue, our prenter. Or be onie vther quhom it sall please him to nominate to that effect, to gidder with ane treatise intitulat *De verborum significatione*, & ane Chronology of the Kings of this Realm, our maist Noble progenitors. With full power to our said Clerk of our Register, his aires, executors and assignayes, after the imprenting therof, to sell & distribute the samin.

And to cause the samin be sauld and distribute throw-out our hoill Realme, to the effect that they may cum to the better knowledge of all our lieges. Dischargeand all our subiectes and lieges, that none of them take vpon hand, to emprent, or cause imprent, sell, or cause to be sauld, bye, or cause be boucht, within our Realme, or without the samin, the saides laws, constitutiones and actes, without the speciall consent and licence of our said Clerk and Register, and his foresaides, induring the space of ten zeires, nixt after the daie and dait of this present, vnder the paine of escheitting of the samin, to our said Clerk of Register and his foresaides. And paying to him, and his foresaides, the summe of twa hundreth punds money of our Realme. To be taken vp be him and his foresaides, to their vtilitie and profite, induring the space foresaid, fra ilke ane of the contraveeners of this our privilege, inhibition, licence and discharge, als oft as it sall happen them, or onie of them, to break or contraveene the samin. Quhilk consent and licence of our said Clerk of Register, and his foresaide to the premisses, salbe verified be his awin manuall subscription, and na vtherwise, vpon onie pairt or lease of the saides imprented lawes. Subscrived with our hand at Halyrude-house, the 1 day of March. The zeir of God 1597 zeires, and of our Reigne the 31 zeire. Iames R. ✠—M. Iames Elphinstoun, Secretarius. (*Herbert's Ames*, iii., p. 1517).

I have already given a patent for a like purpose, under date 1540.

1727.—Weston's *Stenography compleated, or the Art of Shorthand brought to Perfection*, published this year, was protected by the following patent.

> George R. George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

"Whereas James Weston hath humbly represented unto Us, that he hath, with great Labour and Expense, written and engraven, and fitted for the Press, a Book containing Rules and Characters for writing Short-Hand after a New Method, of his own Invention, entitled Stenography Compleated, or, The Art of Short-Hand brought to Perfection, &c., and has humbly besought Us, to grant him Our Royal Privilege and Licence for the Sole Printing and Publishing thereof for the Term of Fourteen Years; We being willing to give all due Encouragement to works of this Nature, are graciously pleased to condescend to his Request; and We do therefore, by these Presents, grant unto him the said James Weston, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Our Licence, for the sole printing and publishing the said work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof; strictly forbidding all Our Subjects within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint or abridge the same, either in the like or any other Volume whatsoever; or to import, buy, vend, utter, or distribute any Copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid term of Fourteen Years, without the consent or approbation of the said James Weston, his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, under their hands and seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their perils: Whereof the Commissioners, and other officers of Our Customs, the Masters, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take notice, that due Obedience be rendered to Our Pleasure herein declared.

"Given at our Court at St. James's the twenty-second day of March, 172$\frac{4}{5}$ in the Eleventh year of Our Reign.—By His Majesty's Command. Holles Newcastle."

1743-4.—*Navigation, Travels, etc.* This patent is one of considerable detail:

> "George R. *George the Second by the Grace of God, King of Gt. Britain, France, & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.*
>
> "Whereas our trusty & well-beloved *Thomas Woodward, Aaron Ward, Samuel Birt, Daniel Browne, Thomas Longman, Henry Whitridge, James Hodges and Benjamin Dod, citizens* & Booksellers of *London*, have, by their Petition, humbly represented unto Us, that they have been at very great Expence & Labour in procuring & purchasing Books in all Languages, & in having the same translated, & properly digested, for Improving and Continuing a

most Useful and Comprehensive Work, intituled *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca: or* A Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels: *Consisting of above six hundred of the most authentic writers, beginning with Hackluit, Purchass &c. in* English; *Ramusio, Alamandini, Carreri &c. in* Italian; *Thevenot, Renaudot, Labat &c. in* French; *De Brye, Grynæus, Maffeus &c. in* Latin; *Herrera, Oviedo, Coreal &c. in* Spanish; *and the Voyages under the Direction of the East India Company in Holland, in* Dutch; Together with such other Histories, Voyages, Travels *or* Discoveries, *as are in General Esteem, whether published in* English, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portugese, High & Low Dutch, *or in any other* European *Language; Containing whatever has been observed Worthy of Notice* in Europe, Asia, Africa & America, *in respect to the Extent & Situation of Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces, &c., the Climate, Soil & Produce, whether Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral of each country; Likewise the Religion, Manners, & Customs of the several Inhabitants, their Governments, Arts & Sciences, publick buildings, mountains, Rivers, Harbours &c., illustrated by proper* Charts, Maps & Cuts: *To which is prefixed a Copious Introduction, comprehending the rise & progress of the art of Navigation, & its successive Improvements, together with the Invention & Use of the Loadstone, & its* Variation; *Originally published in Two Volumes in Folio, by John Harris,* D.D., F.R.S. *Now carefully Revised, with Large additions, & Continued down to the Present Time; including particular accounts of the Manufactures & Commerce of each Country,* which Work the Petitioners, with the utmost Submission, apprehend will be a complete Body of *Voyages and Travels,* tending to promote the Manufactures & Commerce of these Kingdoms, by shewing the vast advantages of Trade and Navigation in General, & the Means of Improving & Extending our own in particular. And being desirous of reaping the Fruits of their very great Expence & Labour, and of enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may arise from Printing & Vending the same, without any other person interfering in their just Property, which they cannot prevent without Our Licence & Protection; the Petitioners have therefore most humbly prayed Us to grant them Our Royal Licence & Protection, for the sole Printing, Publishing, and Vending the said Work, in as ample Manner & Form as has been done in Cases of the like Nature; We, taking the Premises into our Princely Consideration, & being graciously inclined to give encouragement to all Works that may be of publick Use & Benefit, are pleased to condescend to their Request; & do by these presents, (as far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that case made & provided) grant to the said *Thomas Woodward, Aaron Ward, Samuel Birt, Daniel Brown, Thomas Longman, Henry Whitridge, James Hodges* & *Benjamin Dod,* their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, & Assigns, our Royal Privilege & Licence for the sole Printing, Publishing, and Vending the said Work, during the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the date hereof; strictly forbidding & prohibiting all Our Subjects within Our Kingdoms & Dominions, to Reprint or Abridge the same, either in the like or any other Volume or Volumes whatsoever; or to Import, Buy, Vend, Utter or Distribute any Copy thereof reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the consent or approbation of the said *Thomas Woodward, Aaron Ward, Samuel Birt, Daniel Browne, Thomas Longman, Henry Whitridge, James Hodges, & Benjamin Dod,* their Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, by writing under their Hands & Seals first had & obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: whereof the Commissioners & other officers of our Customs, the Master, Wardens & Company of Stationers of *London,* and all other officers & ministers, whom it may concern, are to take notice, that strict obedience be given to Our Pleasure herein signified.

"Given at Our Court at *St. James,* the 23d Day of February, 1743-4 in the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.

"By his Majesty's Command, CARTERET."

1746.—The following is another patent or a shorthand book.

"GEORGE R. George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Gt. Britain & Ireland, Defender of the Faith,

&c. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas Au-lay Mac-au-lay hath humbly represented unto Us, that he hath with great Labour & Expence written & Engraven & fitted for y^e^ Press, a Book containing Rules & Characters for writing Short-hand after a new Method of his own Invention, entitled Polygraphy, or Short-hand made easy to y^e^ meanest Capacity, & has humbly besought Us to grant him our Royal Privilege & License for y^e^ sole printing & publishing y^e^ said Work for y^e^ Term of Fourteen years; We being willing to give all due encouragement to works of this Nature, are graciously pleased to condescend to his Request; & We do therefore by these Presents so far as may be agreeable to y^e^ Statute in that behalf made & provided, grant unto him y^e^ said Au-lay Mac-au-lay, his Executors, Administrators, & Assigns, our License for y^e^ sole printing and publishing y^e^ said work for y^e^ Term of Fourteen years, to be computed from y^e^ Date hereof, strictly forbidding all our Subjects within our Kingdoms & Dominions, to Re-print or Abridge y^e^ same, either in y^e^ like, or any other Volume or Volumes whatsoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter or distribute any Copies hereof, Reprinted beyond the Seas, during y^e^ aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without y^e^ Consent or Approbation of the said Au-lay Mac-au-lay, his Heirs, Executors, & Assigns, under their bonds and seals first had & obtained, as they will answer y^e^ contrary at their Perils: Whereof y^e^ Commissioners & other Officers of our Customs, y^e^ Masters, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice that due obedience be rendered to our Pleasure herein declared. Given at our Court at St. James's y^e^ Fourteenth Day of November 1746, in the Twentieth year of our Reign.—By His Majesty's command,

"HOLLES NEWCASTLE."

1749.—The following book-patent covers two issues of one work. It, like the preceding, tells its own tale pretty directly.

"George II. by the Grace of God, King of Gt. Britain, France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"Whereas our trusty and well-beloved Joseph Pote, of Eton in our county of Bucks, Bookseller, Citizen and Stationer of London, has by his petition humbly represented unto Us, that he hath with great labour and expense printed, and is now ready to publish in one volume quarto, a book entitled *The History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle and the Royal College and Chapel of St. George, with the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the most Noble Order of the Garter; also an account of the Town and Corporation of Windsor, the Royal Appartments and Paintings therein, the Ceremonies of the Installation of a Knight of the Garter, with a Catalogue of the Knights Companions and their several Stiles and Titles at large, from their plates in St. George's Chapel; the Succession of the Deans and Prebends, the Monumental and Ancient Inscriptions; with other particulars not mentioned by any Author. The whole entirely new wrote and Illustrated with many cuts.*

"The said Petitioner also has farther humbly represented that he is also printing a lesser work on the same subject, and extracted from the above History, in French and English for the use and accommodation of Strangers, and other persons who visit this Royal Castle, entitled *Les Delices de Windsor, or a Description of Windsor Castle and the Royal Appartments and Paintings therein, with a description of St. George's Chapel, and other particulars relating thereto deserving Public Notice.* Both which works the petitioner apprehends will be of public Utility and Advantage: And that the right and property in the said books is solely in him the said Petitioner; & that he may enjoy the Fruits and Profits of his great labour & Expence in publishing these two Works above mentioned, without the Lett, Hindrance, or Infringement of any other person whatsoever:

"He therefore has most humbly prayed Us to grant unto him, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns Our Royal Licence and Privilege for the sole Printing and Publishing the said two books severally above-named, for the term of Fourteen Years, strictly forbidding any Person to print the said two books, or any part thereof without the consent and allowance of him the said Petitioner, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, first had & obtained under his or their hands and seals: also that we would

prohibit and forbid the importation, vending, or selling any Copy or Copies of either of the said books, printed beyond the Seas, during the term of fourteen years, and grant unto him this our Royal Licence and Privilege agreeable to the Laws of the Land and common practice.

"We being willing to give all due encouragement to these undertakings are graciously pleased to condescend to his Request, and We do therefore by these presents, agreeable to the statute in that behalf made and provided, grant unto him the said Joseph Pote, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, Our Licence for the sole printing and publishing of the s^{d} works, for the term of fourteen years, to be computed from the date hereof, strictly forbidding all Our subjects within Our Kingdom or Dominions, to reprint or abridge the same either in the like or in any size or manner whatsoever: or to import, buy, vend, utter or distribute any copies thereof, reprinted beyond the seas during the aforesaid term of 14 years, without the consent or approbation of the s^{d} Joseph Pote his heirs &c., under their hands and seals, first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; whereof the Commissioners & other Officers of Our Customs, the Master, Wardens & Company of Stationers, are to take notice, that due obedience may be rendered to Our Pleasure herein declared.

"Given at Our Court at St. James's the twentieth Day of April 1749, in the 22 year of our Reign.—By his Majesty's command.

"BEDFORD."

1750.—There was published by Wyndham Beawes, Merchant, Consul to His Britannic Majesty at Seville and St. Lucar, *Lex Mercatoria Rediviva; or, the Merchant's Directory; being a Complete Guide to all Men of Business, whether as Traders, Remitters, Owners, Freighters, Captains, Insurers, Brokers, Factors, Supercargoes, or Agents.* It passed through many editions. A patent was granted to the author.

"George the II., by the Grace of God, King of Gt. Britain &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting.

"Whereas our trusty and well-beloved Wyndham Beawes, of our City of London, Merchant, hath by his Petition humbly presented unto Us, That he has, with great labour, application, and expense, compiled a body of trade under the title of *Lex Mercatoria Rediviva; or, the Merchant's Directory*, which contains every particular relative to the Commerce, not only of these Kingdoms, but of all the known world, and does also explain in a more full and ample manner, than hath hitherto been done, the Statute of exchanges, insurances, bankruptcies, bills, obligations, and every other circumstance proper for a merchant's knowledge, by which he may be fully guided in all his transactions in every branch of trade; and that, though it be more particularly adapted for the instruction and government of men in their commercial engagements, yet its utility is not confined to these only, but may occasionally be of use and service to all other Our subjects; as the lawyer will be advised therein of what disputes have occurred in the different parts of trade, and how the same have been decided in our Courts of Justice; and the senator and gentleman informed of the many advantages which trade brings to the nation: That the whole will be comprized in one vol. in folio, and the petitioner hopes may prove the most useful book of its kind hitherto published; being the products of a 30 years' experience in mercantile affairs by him (the petitioner), and of his collection of materials during the term, from the best writers in most languages; and that, as such a work is greatly wanted by the publick, and consequently may be of general use and advantage, the petitioner hath, in regard to the premisses, most humbly prayed, That We will be graciously pleased to grant him Our Royal License and Privilege for the sole printing, publishing and vending the said book, for the term of 14 years, agreeably to the Statute in that behalf made and provided. We being willing to give all due encouragement to works of this nature, which may be of publick use and benefit, are pleased to condescend to his request, &c., &c., &c.

"Given at our Court at St. James's the 8th day of March 1750-51, in the 24th year of our Reign.—By His Majesty's Command.

"(signed), HOLLES NEWCASTLE."

There have been granted many other patents to printers than are here enumerated. The reign of Elizabeth appears to have been most celebrated for them. I find mention of the following during that period :—

To Edward Darcy, a patent for Cards.

To John Spilman, a patent to make Paper.

To Richard Watkins and James Roberts, a licence to print Almanacks.

To John Norden, to print *Speculum Britanniæ.*

To Sir Henry Singer, touching the printing of School books.

To Thomas Morley, to print songs in three parts.

To Thomas Wright and Bonham Norton, to print Law books.

The general subject of patents and monopolies was brought before Parliament in 43 Elizabeth. See Rolls of Parliament that year.

THE VICTOR EMANUEL LIBRARY AT ROME.

THE following particulars respecting this library are taken from an article in the *Society of Arts Journal.* "According to Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Rome, the Victor Emanuel Library is one of the richest in Italy, and has been taken over by the Government from the Jesuits, together with the large building known as the Collegio Romano, which contains a celebrated museum of archæological and other treasures, as well as one of the best observatories in the kingdom. The Collegio Romano is four storeys high, and covers an area of 13,400 square metres, including 3,772 occupied by the church of St. Ignatius, and a garden of 2,000 square metres. On the ground-floor are the Lyceum Government School, the new Philological Institute, the Scholastic Museum, a portion of the Library, and a space for the National Geographical Society. The first and second floors contain the bulk of the ancient library, which has been entirely rearranged and largely added to under the new administration. The Jesuits formerly divided the collection into the "secret or major library," used only by the priests, and the "minor library" for the use of teachers. The former division contained over 65,000 volumes, and many precious manuscripts, including those of Cardinal Pallavicino, Largomarsini, and others, some of which appear to be now missing. A new hall has been built, capable of containing 2,400 volumes, and suitable arrangements have been made connecting the various departments of the library. The reading-room recently added is capable of holding 200 persons. To the Collegio Romano is now united the celebrated Casanatense, the richest ancient public library in Rome. With this addition the Victor Emanuel Institution has space for a million works. The books collected from forty-eight monasteries, together with those already in the Collegio Romano, amounted to 360,000 volumes. There were 120,000 in the Casanatense. In 1876, the date of its inauguration, about 200,000 scientific works had already been arranged on the shelves of the library, and about the same number of theological books remained to be set in order. In appealing to the Italian Government for the requisite funds to support and develop the institution, it was mentioned that the British Government expends on the British Museum alone an annual sum of £50,000—more than double the amount laid out by Italy on all her libraries, museums, art acquisitions, ancient monuments and excavations put together; while in one year alone (1872) England spent £34,800 for the purchase of books—more than six times the sum devoted by Italy to the same purpose. The organisation of the new institution is of undoubted value in the preservation of literary works from the gradual destruction which menaced them. Three new collections have been added to the old Kircherian Museum: these are the Prehistoric, Ante-Roman, and the Lapidary Museums. To complete the circle of intellectual bodies comprised under the roof of the Collegio Romano, each institution has its own school and meeting-room. On the 25th November, 1882, a report was issued, showing the progress made since the opening of the Library, from which it appears that the assiduous labour of several years will yet be necessary before the desired arrangement can be fully completed. Meanwhile a

reading-room has been given to the public, with a supply of 369 magazines and periodicals. During the first ten months of the year this room and the remainder of the Library was frequented by 14,770 readers; and it is recorded that not a single book or paper had been found missing throughout the whole year, nor has the least damage been caused to the property of the institution. The main resources of the establishment have been devoted to supplying the want of modern standard works, of which there was found to be the greatest deficiency. Among those purchased may be mentioned the works of Goethe, Voltaire, Darwin, Shakspeare, Milton, Humboldt, Kepler, Laplace, and many other of the most eminent writers of England, France, and Germany. For nearly a whole century the monks appear to have added little or nothing to their collection, and this is quoted as a reason to justify the Government in taking possession of their neglected property. The whole number of periodicals now possessed by the Library amounts to 1,127. From November 1881 to November 1882 there were purchased 4,594 scientific works (in about 15,000 volumes), while the Government officials sent in 16,186 pamphlets or other documents; 910 books were deposited for purposes of copyright, and 2,229 works of different kinds were presented as gifts to the institution. A new catalogue has been compiled, which is bound in boards on an ingenious model invented for the purpose, locked and opened by a special key, and so formed as to afford immediate detection of the removal of any portion of its contents. At present, this catalogue is only arranged alphabetically, but it will, in time, be supplemented with another, classified according to subjects. Telephonic communication has been laid between the Library and the Central Telephone Office, for the convenience of the Ministries and the Houses of Parliament, and several excellent internal arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the public. The Library is opened on every working-day from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m., and also from the 5th November to the 31st May, from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening. Persons under eighteen years of age are not admitted to the reading-rooms.

THE *KAMA SUTRA* OF VATSYAYANA.

IT is assuredly matter for felicitation that the interest taken in matters connected with our Indian empire has of late years greatly increased. Not only do the laws, literature and religion of the peoples inhabiting that vast country form part of our study, but curiosity is also evinced concerning their social habits and daily life. In looking at the Hindūs from this latter point of view, we cannot fail to be struck with their adverseness to change. As they lived centuries ago so they live to-day. To convince oneself of this fact one has but to compare such books as *The Hindoos as they are*, by Shib Chunder Bose (London, 1881), in which the mode of living of the present day is depicted, with the work I am about to notice, which brings before us the daily life of a Hindu during the first to the fourth centuries of the Christian era. It behoves us, in our intercourse with the natives of India, to bear this fact in mind, and to abstain from all futile endeavours to force upon them a civilization ill suited to their requirements, and in disaccord with their unchangeable ways of thought and manner of living.

The *Kama Sutra* is a treat ise onsocial life and the relations of the sexes; and as Hindū ideas on those subjects differ very widely from our own, the work will not be found acceptable in its entirety to the general reader. Nor was it destined by its author, or by the present translator, for any but students. Like the disquisitions of the Romish casuists, to which in parts it bears a certain resemblance, especially in the minuteness and subtlety of its definitions, it was evidently written for those who have to teach others. Although the first work of its kind in point of date as well as of importance, it is not the only one. We have at least six others: *The Ratirahasya*, *The Panchaṣakya*, *The Smara Pradipa*, *The Ratimanjari*, *The Rasmanjari*, and *The Anunga Runga*, all of which bear more or less similarity to the work under consideration, but, as already remarked, they are of less importance; none but the last has

been done into English,* and of that only six copies were struck off.

The *Kama Sutra*, or "Aphorisms on Love," of Vatsyayana contains about one thousand two hundred and fifty "slokas" or verses, and is divided into parts, parts into chapters, and chapters into paragraphs. The whole consists of seven parts, thirty-six chapters, and sixty-four paragraphs. Its object, and the spirit in which it was composed, will be best estimated in Vatsyayana's own words. "After reading and considering the works of Babhravya and other ancient authors, and thinking over the meaning of the rules given by them, this treatise was composed, according to the precepts of the Holy Writ, for the benefit of the world, by Vatsyayana, while leading the life of a religious student at Benares, and wholly engaged in the contemplation of the Deity. A person acquainted with the true principles of this science, who preserves his Dharma (virtue or religious merit), his Artha (worldly wealth), and his Kama (pleasure), and who has regard to the customs of the people, is sure to obtain the mastery over his senses. In short, an intelligent person, attending to Dharma and Artha and also to Kama, without becoming the slave of his passions, will obtain success in everything that he may do."

Of the author—whose personal name is supposed to be Mallinaga or Mrillana, Vatsyayana being his family name—hardly anything is known. It is even impossible to fix the exact date either of his life or of his work; but it is almost certain that he must have lived between the first and sixth century of our era.

Let us now pass to the translation, of which the title is as follows: *The Kama Sutra of Vatsyayana. Translated from the Sanscrit. In Seven Parts, with Preface, Introduction, and Concluding Remarks. Benares: Printed for the Hindoo Kama Shastra Society*—1883. *For Private Circulation Only*. Large 8vo, pp. 198, 7 parts, 36 chapters.

This excellent and complete translation, the work of several hands, and made from the original Sanscrit text, without castration or alteration, was produced under many difficulties. Perfect manuscripts are very rare, and in order to obtain a pure and complete text, copies of the work had to be obtained from the libraries of Bombay, Benares, Calcutta, and Jeypoor. These four versions were then compared with each other; and with the aid of a Commentary, called *Jayamangla*, a revised copy of the entire manuscript was prepared, and from this copy the English translation was made.

The duties of a Hindū, briefly summed up in the three words Dharma, Artha, and Kama, are nevertheless exceedingly complicated, and it was Vatsyayana's object to explain and comment upon these duties, especially upon the last, Kama. Every action of a Hindū's life may be considered a breach or observance of a religious duty. The way in which he is to rise, to retire to rest, or to sleep, his ablutions, how his food has to be cooked and eaten, whether, when, and how he may travel, etc.,—everything is prescribed and arranged for him.

"Man," observes our sage, "the period of whose life is one hundred years, should practise Dharma, Artha and Kama at different times, and in such a manner that they may harmonize together and not clash in any way. He should acquire learning in his childhood, in his youth and middle age he should attend to Artha and Kama, and in his old age he should perform Dharma, and thus seek to gain Moksha—*i.e.*, release from further transmigration. Or, on account of the uncertainty of life, he may practise them at times when they are enjoined to be practised. But one thing is to be noted: he should lead the life of a religious student until he finishes his education."

It may be easily conceived how interesting, how curious, and how suggestive a book The *Kama Sutra* must be; few more suggestive works, indeed, has it been my good fortune to peruse, nor any that contribute more directly and clearly to our knowledge of Indian thought. From almost every page might be extracted something fresh, or startling to our Western notions. Space will not, however, admit of my making these extracts—the more desirable, undoubtedly, as but a limited number of my readers will be able to obtain a copy of a work printed for private circulation, and to the extent of 250 copies only. I cannot, however, terminate this notice without transcribing the following minute,

* An analysis of it will be found at p. 282 of the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (London, 1877).

salutary, graphic, and almost poetical description and advice, headed "Life of a Citizen," with which the fourth chapter of the first part opens.

"Having thus acquired learning, a man, with the wealth that he may have gained by gift, conquest, purchase, deposit, or inheritance from his ancestors, should become a householder, and pass the life of a citizen. He should take a house in a city, or large village, or in the vicinity of good men, or in a place which is the resort of many persons This abode should be situated near some water, and divided into different compartments for different purposes. It should be surrounded by a garden, and also contain two rooms—an outer and an inner one. The inner room should be occupied by the females, while the outer room, balmy with rich perfumes, should contain a bed, soft, agreeable to the sight, covered with a clean white cloth, low in the middle part, having garlands and bunches of natural garden flowers upon it, and a canopy above it, and two pillows, one at the top, another at the bottom. There should be also a sort of couch besides, and at the head of this a sort of stool, on which should be placed the fragrant ointments for the night, as well as flowers, pots containing collyrium and other fragrant substances, things used for perfuming the mouth, and the bark of the common citron tree. Near the couch, on the ground, there should be a pot for spitting, a box containing ointments, and also a lute hanging from a peg made of the tooth of an elephant, a board for drawing, a pot containing perfume, some books, and some garlands of the yellow amaranth flowers. Not far from the couch, and on the ground, there should be a round seat, a toy cart, and a board for playing with dice; outside the outer room there should be cages of birds (such as quails, partridges, parrots, starlings, etc.), and a separate place for spinning, carving, and such like diversions. In the garden there should be a whirling swing and a common swing, as also a bower of creepers covered with flowers, in which a raised *parterre* should be made for sitting.

"Now the householder, having got up in the morning and performed his necessary duties, should wash his teeth, apply a limited quantity of ointments and perfumes to his body, put some ointments on his person and collyrium on his eyelids and below his eyes, colour his lips with alacktaka, and look at himself in the glass. Having then eaten betel leaves, with other things that give fragrance to the mouth, he should perform his usual business. He should bathe daily, anoint his body with oil every other day, apply a lathering substance [instead of soap, which was not introduced until the rule of the Mahometans,] to his body every three days, get his head [including face] shaved every four days, and other parts of his body every five or ten days. All these things should be done without fail. Meals should be taken in the forenoon, in the afternoon, and again at night, according to Charayana. After breakfast, parrots and other birds should be taught to speak, and the fighting of cocks, quails, and rams should follow. A limited time should be devoted to diversions with Pithamardas, Vitas, and Vidushakas [characters generally introduced into the Hindū drama], and then should be taken the midday sleep. After this the householder, having put on his clothes and ointments, should during the afternoon converse with his friends. In the evening there should be singing; and after that the householder, along with his friend, should await in his room, previously decorated and perfumed, the arrival of the woman that may be attached to him. After her arrival, he and his friend should welcome her, and entertain her with a loving and agreeable conversation. Thus end the duties of the day."

E. H. Shebsa.

CAMBRIDGE PRINTERS.

By Robert Bowes.

PART II.

Thomas Buck, 1625.

THOMAS BUCK, M.A., one of the Esquire Bedells, was appointed by grace July 13th, 1625. He appears to have held the office of printer, or to have retained some interest in it, for upwards of forty years. During this

time he had several partners, but none found it easy to work with him, and most of the information we get is derived from their complaints, etc., addressed to the authorities. The first is Leonard Greene, appointed three years before him, in which he says, "Mr. Bucke being unexperienced, having lead a student's life, y^e^ said L. Greene did hide nothinge, conceale nothinge, from the said Mr. Bucke. . . . When the common benefite of y^e^ presse might be furthered. That for divers copies the sole printinge whereof the said L. Greene might have had for his owne profite as he is of the Company of Stationers, he hath ever brought to this presse, notwithstanding he hath but a third part therein and some of them the best were before ever Mr. Bucke came to the place, and besides the charge of printinge at Cambridge is deerer than at London." Greene then complains of Bucke's taking a new printing office without consulting him—the "Angell, leased from Mr. Lukyns," Greene desiring instead "that the presse might be placed in . . . y^e^ Regent Walke, which Thomas and Legatt has successivelie all their time hired, or els the house where Mr. Craine dwelt." Thos. Bucke's next partner was his brother John, also Esquire Bedell, appointed by grace Dec. 16th, 1625; who probably printed with his brother from that time. As early as 1629 we find "T. and J. Buck" on the title-page of a folio Bible. On May 15th, 1632, articles of agreement were drawn up between T. and J. Buck, by which John assigns his printing patent to Thomas for seven years, for a payment of £56 a year, and agrees to execute his brother's place as Bedell during this period. They retained a joint interest in the press till a much later period, for they appear in 1668 as claimants against John Field's estate. Roger Daniel was appointed by grace July 24th, 1632, articles of agreement were entered upon between him and Thos. Buck, August 20th—22nd following. Roger Daniel agreed to take the "tenement called the Augustine Friars, wherein Thomas Buck now dwelleth, together with the printing house and all other houses, etc. . . . thereto belonging . . . for six years at the rate of £190 a year." On Feb. 11th, 1633, new articles of agreement were entered into for five years, by which Buck was to receive two-thirds and Daniel one-third. Daniel complains, March 14th, 1634, that he had been led by Buck to enter upon conditions that he was not able to fulfil, and asking the University to allow him to print independently of Buck. In a document of the same time he represents to the University the advantage that would arise from the establishment of more than one printing-house. It appears that while the University continued to appoint three printers, only one office existed to this date. The partnership of Buck and Daniel did not come to an end, as their names appear together for several years; and on September 5th, 1639, articles of agreement were entered between Buck and Daniel on one part and certain London stationers on the other. There was an agreement with Edward Weaver, a London stationer, for three years, to supply 500 reams of Almanacks.

From 1638 to 1650 Buck's name does not appear on the title-pages of books, but only Daniel's. In the latter year Daniel's patent was withdrawn, and in 1651-2 Buck again appears as "one of the printers to the University." Buck is said to have resigned in 1653, but I find no authority for this statement, and in 1688 he claimed some interest in it, only two years before his death in 1690.

Buck was elected Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, March 16th, 1615-16, being then B.A. He took an active part in college affairs, as appears by entries in college books 1622-37. In 1622 he was "M.A. and Fellow," Jan. 27th, 1623-4, "Fellow and late Steward," 1624 "One of the Esquire Bedells, 1630 (Jan. 7th) "late Fellow."

Buck was living at the house called "Augustine Friars" in 1632, which is in St. Edward's parish; his name is in the parish book 1667 and 1669, and it is probable he continued to live there till his death.

Roger Daniel, 1632.

Appointed by grace, July 24th, 1632. The main facts of his connection with the Cambridge Press are given in the account of Thos. Buck. I do not find him admitted freeman of the Stationers' Company up to 1640. There is on the title-page of a large Bible printed at Cambridge in 1638, by Buck and Daniel, "and are to be sold by

Roger Daniel, at the Angell in Lumber Street, London." His name occurs as at the Angel at a later period; and it is clear that, while being one of the printers of the University, he had a book-shop—perhaps also a printing office—in London. His patent was annulled for neglect, June 1st, 1650, and in 1658 he appears as printer of a book at the Angell.

JOHN LEGATE (THE YOUNGER).

As mentioned in the notes on his father, he was admitted freeman September 6th, 1619. He was appointed one of the University printers July 5th, 1650, in succession to Roger Daniel. On Oct. 10th, 1655, Legate's patent was cancelled for neglect. There is no record of his appointment before 1650, but he used the University stamp on title-pages of books, as his father had done, and it seems most probable that he thus traded in his father's name. For further particulars see the notes on John Legate the elder (*ante*, p. 122).

In St. Botolph's parish register is the following entry:—"1642. John Leggatt and Elizabeth Grime, married June 25th." As he must have been born while his father was in Cambridge, this would probably be the younger Legate. He was appointed University Printer eight years later.

JOHN BUCK. 1625—1653 (?).

John Buck, one of the Esquire Bedells, appointed Dec. 16th, 1625, was living in 1668. Particulars of him will be found under Thos. Buck. He was married and lived in St. Botolph parish, in the register of which occur entries of birth and baptism of several children. "Mrs. Bucke, John Bucke's wife, was buried 1669." In 1660 is an entry of £5 from Mr. John Buck, given by Mr. Brooks for the poor of the parish.

FRANCIS BUCK. 1630—1632.

Appointed Oct. 27th, 1630, and resigned July 21st, 1632. His name does not occur in any of the agreements between Thos. Buck and his various partners, nor on any title-pages of books.

JOHN FIELD. 1655—1668.

Appointed Oct. 12th, 1655. He was "printer to the parliament" before that date, and produced many editions of the Bible. His name occurs on title-pages of Bibles 1648—1668, the year of his death. He seems to have continued his London press, at least for a time, after the date of his appointment as University Printer, as in 1658 he styles himself "one of His Highness's printers." A pamphlet, *London Printers' Lamentacon, or the Press opprest, and overpresst*, contains a fierce attack on Field and two other printers, Newcome and Hills.

There is a letter dated August 17th, 1668, from Charles II. to the University, desiring that a printer be not appointed in succession to the late John Field, whose estate is considerably engaged in the service of the press. Field paid rates in St. Botolph's parish 1657—1668, and was churchwarden 1660. He built a new printing-office in Silver Street; the University taking a lease of ground from Queen's College for a term of years continued by several renewals, the Press continued there till 1827, when the Pitt Press was commenced. It stood on the north side of Silver Street, on a portion of the site now occupied by the new Master's Lodge of St. Catharine's College.

JOHN HAYES, 1669—1705.

John Hayes was appointed Oct. 14th, 1669, the Heads of Houses deciding July 7th to lease the printing to him for £100 a year, the office having been vacant for nearly a year, in consequence of Charles II.'s letter of August 17th, 1668, alluded to under John Field.

Oct. 28th, 1703, Bond of J. Hayes and J. Collyer to pay £150 a year to the University so long as Hayes continues printer.

Hayes held the office till 1705. He died Nov. 28th, 1705, aged 71. In 1696 active measures were taken to improve the condition of the press. The Duke of Somerset, Chancellor, wrote to the Vice-Chancellor, 29th June, suggesting the re-establishment of the press, stating that £800 had been raised towards the erection of a new building, and offering to endeavour to raise a further like sum. Hayes appears to have had no part in this, as in all arrangements for the purchase of new type, etc., his successor, C. Crownfield, who was then acting as Inspector of the Press, seems to have been always employed. From the time of Field, 1655, the printing-

office continued in S. Botolph parish, and the printers appear as ratepayers, etc. Hayes so appears 1669—1705. In 1699 he was churchwarden.

John Owen, 1701—1703.

John Owen was never appointed University Printer, but there were "Articles of agreement. . . Oct. 4, 1701, between the Chancellor of the University and John Owen, of the City of Oxford, stationer," for printing 1350 ordinary and 150 large-paper copies of Suidas' Lexicon, 3 vols. folio. Owen was evidently unable to fulfil his part of the engagement, as he is described as insolvent in 1703, and his failure placed the University in difficulties with regard to the work, correspondence and negociations having gone on respecting it for a period of forty years. Owen printed one large book in Cambridge in 1703—the first volume of Cellarius' *Geography*. The second volume was printed at Amsterdam in 1706.

Cornelius Crownfield, 1696—1740.

Crownfield was appointed Printer Dec. 16th, 1705; but he had been in the service of the Press as Inspector from the year 1696, for which he was allowed 10*s*. per week. The Register of the Curators of the Press, already alluded to, just covers the period of Crownfield's management, 1696—1740, and many extracts from it are given in Mr. Chr. Wordsworth's *University Studies in the Eighteenth Century*, Appendix IX. In 1696 the University would appear to have for the first time undertaken the direct responsibility of the Press, and every book printed was sanctioned directly by the Curators, many large editions of the classics having been printed for London booksellers. Crownfield's name frequently occurs, and it is therefore probable that he was a bookseller on his own account as well as being University printer. He was living in St. Edward's parish from 1700 to 1704, and in St. Botolph books his name occurs from 1707 to 1742. He died Nov. 4th, 1743. Carter states that there were two printing offices from 1696 till the death of Hayes, 1705.

W. Fenner and T. and. J. James.

On April 28th, 1731, a lease for eleven years was sealed to Fenner and James granting the right of printing Bibles and Prayer-books from stereotype plates, the process of stereotyping having been invented by William Ged, a goldsmith, in Edinburgh, in 1725. The capital was chiefly found by the brothers James, and a large sum was sunk in the venture, which did not succeed. Fenner died about 1734, insolvent; and his widow continued the printing under the lease, notwithstanding the strong protests of John James, who claimed that he had got the concession from the University. Fenner's name was inserted in the lease because he was a practical printer, while his partners were not. The matter was settled in 1738 by a composition, Mrs. Fenner relinquishing the lease. This was probably the first attempt to print from stereotype plates.

Joseph Bentham, 1740—1766.

Bentham was elected Dec. 30th, 1740. The suit of Baskett v. Bentham was commenced on January 5th, 1741-2, by which the King's Printer sought to prevent the University Printer from printing an abridgement of the Excise Acts; and the litigation was continued till 1758, when it was decided in favour of the University. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Bentham, vicar of Wichford, brother of James Bentham the historian of Ely Cathedral, and an alderman of the borough. He was a ratepayer in the parish of St. Botolph from 1743 to 1778. In 1766 he resigned, and was succeeded by John Archdeacon. He died June 1st, 1778, aged 68, and was buried in Trumpington Church.

John Baskerville, 1758.

John Baskerville, the celebrated printer and type-founder of Birmingham, was born at Wolverley, in the county of Worcester, 1706; in 1726 he became a writing-master at Birmingham; in 1745 he took a large building to carry on the business of a japanner; and in 1750 he tried his first experiments in type-founding. He was elected a Printer to the University for ten years from December 16th, 1758, but it is doubtful if he produced anything for the Cambridge Press after 1763, when he issued a folio Bible, on which he had expended £2,000. In a letter to

Horace Walpole, November 2nd, 1762, he expressed his regret that he had ever engaged in printing; and in 1765 he wrote to his friend Dr. Franklin, then in Paris, to see if he could dispose of his types there. Franklin replied "that the French were so reduced by the war of 1756, that they were unable to repair their public buildings, and suffered the scaffolding to rot before them." Baskerville died in 1775.

JOHN ARCHDEACON, 1766—1795 (?).

John Archdeacon, a native of Ireland, was appointed Inspector of the Press, October 29th, 1766, and Printer, December 15th in the same year. He was living in the parish of St. Botolph in 1759, and as appears from a letter of Nichols to Bowyer (who was in correspondence respecting the office himself), was really the printer in 1765, the year before his formal appointment. He died at Hemingford Abbots, September 10, 1795, *æt.* 70.

Mr. J. W. Clark, President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, supplemented Mr. Bowes's paper by exhibiting and explaining a plan of the district now occupied by the Senate House, Caius College, and adjacent buildings, upon which he showed the positions of the houses of the earlier printers. In a discussion which ensued, Mr. Bradshaw suggested a thorough working of the subject, including the collection of Cambridge printed books; and Mr. A. P. Humphry urged the author to make further use of his abundant materials, and write a history of the University printing business, with special regard to its exclusive privileges. Mr. Humphry drew attention to one of these—a charter, granted by Henry VIII. to the University in 1534, enabling them to appoint three printers, "omnimodos libros." This privilege, from its not having been exercised, so far as we know, for about fifty years, would seem to have had at first but little commercial value. From 1583 onwards the existence of printed books, and of records of quarrels with the London Stationers' Company, and between the University printers in partnership with each other, show that the business had some value. Afterwards there came attacks by the King's printers upon the right of the University, based upon the general terms of the Charter of Henry VIII., to print Bibles and Acts of Parliament, these attacks culminating in the suit Baskett v. Bentham, which ended decisively in favour of the University, after lasting fifteen years.

Mr. Mullinger brought under the notice of the meeting a volume (small quarto) from the library of St. John's College (Gg. 6, 41), without date or either printer's or author's name, which he submitted was probably a production of the Cambridge Press during Thomas's time, but anterior to any of the volumes of 1584 bearing his imprint. The title of the book was *An Abstract of certaine Acts of Parliament: of certaine her Maiestie's Iniunctions: of certaine Canons, Constitutions, and Synodalles prouinciall; established and in force, for the peaceable gouernment of the Church, within her Maiestie's Dominions and Countries.* It was attributed by Baker, in a manuscript note, to Robert Beale, a diplomatist and author of the Elizabethan period, who, in the opinion of Cooper (*Athenæ*, ii. 311) was probably educated at Cambridge. The supposition that the volume was a production of the Cambridge Press was founded on the apparent identity (which had been pointed out by Mr. Sinker, the librarian of Trinity College) of several of the embellishments, and also in the type, with those of volumes bearing Thomas's imprint.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

BY M. H. TOWRY.

PART I.

MANY scholars who have inherited or accumulated a large library view despairingly the masses of volumes, journals, pamphlets, ephemerides, and MSS. in their possession, and feel that sooner or later they must cope with the task of setting them in order. But they are doubtful what principle should be adopted, and what plan may most efficiently ensure the speedy finding of any desired volume, and the display of their treasures to the best advantage.

The British Philistine does not trouble

himself with these matters. He follows Prince Potemkin, who "ordered" a library to complete his new palace. "What works does your Highness wish?" asked the bookseller. "It matters not," replied the magnate: "large books for the lower shelves and little books for the upper ones." And this, so late as 1836, remained the basis of arrangement of that library.

I have studied the subject of classification in general for some years, and, as a side illustration, was led to make researches into the arrangement of libraries, cataloguing, indexing, etc. I have therefore hopes that my paper may be of some little use to the readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER, and that it may convey some practical suggestions.

And first a few words, not more than needful, as to the operation of Classifying.

All classifying is based on likeness, one of the ultimate conditions of things. And it has for its object to provide that things shall be arranged (or thought of) in such groups that statements made concerning the group shall be applicable to each of the members of which the group is composed.

But now comes a difficulty. No two things are exactly alike: they agree in some points and differ in others. Our groups are not like heaps of red, white, or yellow billiard balls, (apparently) thoroughly similar to each other, but of balls agreeing in some qualities and differing in others.

Hence arises the question, when we begin to arrange, What qualities shall we choose as the basis of arrangement? And it is soon perceived that there are two methods of setting to work.

A *Natural* classification is an arrangement of things into such divisions that *the greatest possible number* of general assertions may be made concerning each division; and the qualities which form the common bond between the things must be principal and important attributes of the things themselves.

In an *Artificial* arrangement, on the contrary, a single characteristic, if present in the several members, may be arbitrarily chosen, and the things sorted in accordance with its presence, absence, or variation. The members may have little or no affinity with each other, —the only statement we can make regarding them being that they agree in possessing the points which we have selected as the basis of the schema.

An artificial system need not look beyond its own diataxis; a natural one must contend with the nearness and inequalities of resemblances, and the necessity of placing all the things in some group or other.

Be it observed that in an artificial system the diataxis coincides with the diagnosis: the reason why a thing is put in a group is identical with the means by which it is known to be in the group. It is not so in a natural system.

I think the most perfect mode of dealing with a Private Library is to use the two methods, and have a natural system on the walls and an artificial one in the catalogue. A man enters a library with one of two purposes,—either he wishes to get a certain work, or he desires to view and examine the collection. For the one case, he should be able to get the volume speedily; for the other, the books should be so ranged that a rapid survey enables him to judge of the scope of the library and to go to the department he fancies.

The noble library of the late Sir W. Stirling Maxwell is partially arranged on a natural system plan. He has broad divisions of subject, (they must be broad, or trouble will ensue,) not more specialised than, *e.g.*, Emblems, Poetry, Biography, Arts of Design, and so forth. Each case must be designated by one of those headings, and labelled on the shelves according to the country—English, German, French, etc. In each shelf the works are ranged chronologically. Hence, in viewing the case you have, horizontally, what a country has produced on a subject; vertically, (roughly) what the various centuries have produced.

If there is a preponderance of works of one country, so that three or four shelves must be allotted to it, they should count and be arranged as one, or the time sequence will be destroyed. I allow that *opera omnia* are fatal stumbling-blocks, and few collectors could bring themselves to divide them.

Modifications of the plan will easily suggest themselves, and its advantages are great. In a short visit to Keir, where there was no catalogue, but every shelf labelled, I readily found by this means some rare works which

I knew to be in that collection. Had the arrangement been heterogeneous, my search, without a catalogue, might have been fruitless. Moreover, (each book being titled and dated on the back) this plan displays satisfactorily a collector's treasures.

Some have tried making the case represent the division of time, but this never proves feasible,—the subject is preferable, for it is the *raison d'être* of the book.

So far well, as to displaying the books on the walls. But if the library be left thus, it will be, as Carlyle said, a Polyphemus without an eye. The catalogue is all-important to the scholar. He wants a particular edition, or a certain scholium, or mayhap to collate a textual misprint, to find a colophon, a printer's device. The wall-indications, accurate so far as they go, are too broad to be of service. The catalogue must direct him, and its information must be full, precise, and clear. He does not wish to know the scope of the library: he wishes to know if it contains a particular book.

Subject division should never be the basis of the general library catalogue. At first sight it appears the easiest method, and that which would be most advantageous. "I should consider," said Carlyle, "that it would not be at all difficult to arrange books in catalogues under the various classes. There might be one catalogue of works on English history, one of works on the French Revolution, on the Reformation, on English history during the Civil War." But De Morgan's words are nearer the truth. "I am perfectly satisfied of this: that one of the most difficult things that a man can set himself to do is to describe a book correctly. The difficulties in making researches all lie at the boundary. I do not want the trustees to tell me that Euclid was a mathematician, and I do not trust them to tell me whether Albert Dürer's *Institutiones Geometricæ* is a geometrical book or not."

In Subject Catalogues—(1) No two compilers ever agree as to the subdivisions; (2) In a doubtful case of placing a book, the catalogue-writer and the searcher would almost certainly differ in their view of where it should be found; (3) The searcher cannot use the subject catalogue until he has mastered its schema, which must of necessity be large and complex; (4) The boundaries and connections of subjects are constantly changing; (5) The titles of books are often ambiguous, delusive, and compound.

Take, as instances of the difficulty of sorting books in a classed catalogue, the following:—

The Existence of God Geometrically Demonstrated. By Richard Jack. [Theology or Geometry?]

Debates in the Asiatic Assembly. London, 1767. [A burlesque on the East India Co.'s courts.]

A Short Hint addressed to the Candid and Dispassionate on Both Sides of the Atlantic. [On the Stamp Act.]

Let any bibliophile look at the divisions for a subject catalogue drawn up by Mr. Horne (App. Ev. B.M.C.), or those used in some foreign libraries, and he will see how ponderous and cumbrous in usage they must needs be. Finally, let us hear Panizzi. "I have a great objection to what are called Classed Catalogues. I think it impossible to make a good one. I never heard of any. I never heard of two men agreeing on the plan of a classed catalogue. The greatest men of all countries have talked about classed catalogues as a matter of theory. As to science particularly, it is impossible to have them scientifically made. Those forty or fifty years old on a scientific plan cannot possibly now be of use, because the changes which have taken place in mineralogy, botany, in all natural sciences, are such that you must be re-classing every day. As soon as a classed catalogue of chemical books is completed you must begin a new one. Not one of those who speak of a classed catalogue scientifically arranged, if they would honestly confess it, ever used one. The first thing they used was an index of authors at the end of such a catalogue. If you take the best classed catalogue almost that has ever been made—Dryander's catalogue of Sir Joseph Banks' collection—I challenge anybody but a very clever botanist or mineralogist or zoologist to use it."

The catalogue Panizzi refers to has an index of subject-matter and of authors' names, and is an admirable specimen of a classed catalogue. The various essays in Transactions, and the observations on Natural History in travels, are separately titled, and entered in

their proper places. It contains somewhat less than 21,000 entries, and took five years to print.•

I am far, very far from under-rating the value of bibliographs on special subjects: I only maintain that the consulting catalogue of a library, to be useful, must not be a subject catalogue.

To find a book readily, then, we must have an artificial arrangement, based on some character common to all, permanent, simple and obvious.

Titles alphabetically arranged are hopeless, since scarcely two cataloguers would enter them alike, hence the searcher might look long before he found the heading. Take, *e.g.*,

1. *A Paire of Spectacles for the Purblind Nation, with which they may see the Army and Parliament like Simeon and Levi, brethren in Iniquity, walk hand in hand together, etc.*, by H. M. 4to, London, 1649.

2. *The African Trade the great Pillar and Support of the British Plantation Trade in America.* 4to, London, 1745.

3. *Ye Must be Borne Again.*

4. *Some Passages in the Life of a Private Gentleman.* [These are real instances.]

Short titles are a great evil, and serve no good purpose. "It is much more difficult," said Mr. A. Asher, "to abbreviate a title than to write it at full length." Only fifteen short titles can be written in an hour by experts. De Morgan gives many instances of of the disastrous results to scholars arising from the use of short titles—even in scientific works, which obviously are more capable of having their titles shortened than others. "Describe a book by the title of Geometria, and the chances are that the nature of the contents is better designed than that of another as briefly described by Historia. If, indeed, the former were Cavalieri's *Geometria Indivisibilium*, one of the precursors of Fluxions, it would not be well described by a word which rather suggests the Geometria Euclidis. But suppose the two histories to be a Historia Ecclesiæ and Willoughby's *Historia Piscium*, and the mathematical abbreviation will appear to be much less absurd than the other."

If searching for rare editions rather than subjects, I can testify that looking through a short titled catalogue is a simple waste of time. We are looking for, *e.g.*, Boccalini's *Ragguagli di Parnasso*, and the abbreviator does not tell us whether it has the additional Centuries or no. A single phrase omitted, a "ristampato," a printer's Christian name, may make all the difference.

The author's name is the only sure basis for a consulting catalogue—easiest alike for making and for using. It is the point to be seized upon first; it presents the nearest approach to a certain and common character in that often composite thing—a book. There are, of course, many subsidiary difficulties in working to be encountered, such as joint authorship, anonymous works, adaptation, translation, etc. It is important that the points which crop up in making a catalogue should be dealt with (above all) consistently throughout, succinctly, and in a practically useful manner. Deviation from rule, or vagueness of method, will cause the searcher much trouble, and inevitably mar the utility of the work. But when a clear plan is fixed upon, the execution is comparatively easy, and the gain great. To give an outline of the best method of working will be the object of my second paper.

SOME OPINIONS ON BOOKS.

IN a magazine devoted to book-lore, nothing will surely be so likely to arouse the sympathies and interest of the readers, all more or less bookworms, than the reproduction of the opinions of various writers and authors on the companions of their solitude—their books. Few men, indeed, of any note have neglected to say a word in praise or blame of these storehouses of knowledge.

Richard Aungerville, better known as Richard de Bury, the first writer on bibliography, who died in 1345, thus writes on the subject of his books:—"They are teachers whose instructions are unaccompanied by blows or harsh words; who demand neither food nor wages; if you visit them they are alert; if you want them they secrete not themselves; should you mistake their meaning they complain not nor ridicule your

ignorance, be it ever so gross." In another place he writes,—"Books ought to be purchased at any price, the wisdom they contain renders them invaluable, they cannot be bought too dear."

As a contrast to this we may quote the lines of a French poet of the fifteenth century, whose lines translated, would read—

"I've seen a mighty throng,
Of printed books and long,
To draw to studious ways
The poor men of our days;
By which new-fangled practice
We soon shall see the fact is,
Our street will swarm with scholars
Without clean shirts or collars,
With bibles, books and codices,
As cheap as tape for bodices."

This is taken from Timperley's *History of Printing*, where the name of the poet is not recorded.

The feelings of a true bibliophile are expressed in the following lines, written by John Skelton, poet laureate to Henry VIII.:

"With that of the boke lozende were the claspes,
The margin was illumined al with golden railes,
And bice empictured with grassoppes and waspes
With butterflies and fresh pecocke tailes,
Englored with flowres and slyme snayles,
Envyved pictures well touched, and quickely
It would have made a man hole that had be right sickly
To behold how it was garnished and bound,
Encoverde over with gold and tissue fine
The claspes and bullions were worth a M pounde,
With balassis and carbuncles the border did shine,
With *aurum mosaicum* every other line."

More warm and enthusiastic is the language used by Rantzau, the founder of the library at Copenhagen, who in speaking of his treasures, wrote—

"Golden volumes! richest treasures!
Objects of delicious pleasures!
You my eyes rejoicing please,
You my hands in rapture seize,
Brilliant wits and musing sages
Lights who beam'd through many ages,
Left to your conscious leaves their story,
And dared to trust you with their glory;
And now their hope of fame achieved,
Dear volumes, you have not deceived.

Cicero, on the subject of books, expressed himself in the following terms: "They nourish youth, delight old age; are the ornaments of prosperity, the solace and refuge of adversity; they are delectable at home, and not burthensome abroad; they gladden us at nights, and on our journeys, and in the country."

Father Vieya, the celebrated Portuguese writer, gave his testimony to the value and functions of books, in these terms:—"Books are dumb masters that teach without disgusting, that speak the truth without respect of persons, that reprehend without hesitation; true friends, disinterested advisers: and just as by dealing with honest and virtuous persons one insensibly acquires their habits and modes of thought, so by reading books one learns the doctrines they teach; the mind is formed, the soul is nourished with good thoughts; and the heart at length experiences a pleasure so agreeable that it defies comparison, and only can be appreciated by him whose fortune it is to possess it."

For the following lines we are indebted to Sir Thomas Overbury, who was murdered in 1613:—

"Books are a part of man's prerogative,
In formal ink they thought and voices hold,
That we to them our solitude may give
And make time present travelled that of old.
Our life Fame pierceth at the end
And books if farther backward do extend."

The testimony of Beaumont and Fletcher is still more happily expressed. They say:—

"Give me
Leave to enjoy myself. That place that does
Contain my books, the best companions, is
To me a glorious court, where hourly I
Converse with the old sages and philosophers;
And sometimes for variety I confer
With kings and emperors, and weigh their counsels;
Calling their victories, if unjustly got,
Unto a strict account; and in my fancy
Deface their ill-placed statues. Can I then
Part with such constant pleasures, to embrace
Uncertain vanities? No, be it your care
To augment a heap of wealth; it shall be mine
To increase in knowledge."

C. H. Wall.

NICHOLAS TRÜBNER.

BY the death of Nicholas Trübner, which occurred on the 30th of March at his residence in Upper Hamilton Terrace, the literary world has sustained a heavy loss. His importance will only be fully realised now that he is no

more; and Oriental scholars will have to look far to find another like him. For the past quarter of a century Nicholas Trübner has been the friend and adviser of all who were engaged in the study of Oriental literature. His firm has during this period been the literary intermediary between Europe and the East. His agents are scattered all over the globe, and they send from the remotest parts the literary productions of every people of the world to London. Here they are catalogued and carefully described, and *Trübner's Record* makes them widely known among librarians and scholars. *Trübner's Record* is, in fact, a unique publication, such as could have been designed by no other than Nicholas Trübner. It claims to be nothing but a "Register of Important Works"; but, far from being a mere catalogue of almost every literature, it also informs its readers of every important event in the Oriental literary world. The account it gave of the Congress of Orientalists at London in 1874 was the fullest and best, and will always be looked upon by scholars as the standard authority on the subject. Oriental and linguistic scholars turn to *Trübner's Record* for information they can find nowhere else, and they know very well that the information they gain from that source is of sterling quality.

Nicholas Trübner was born at Heidelberg in 1817, the son of a goldsmith. He received his education at the gymnasium of his native town, and after leaving school was apprenticed to J. C. B. Mohr, the chief bookseller of the place. In 1838, on completing his apprenticeship, he became clerk with Messrs. Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht at Göttingen, which was in those days the first German university city. It was the time of the "Seven Professors," of whom we only need mention the Brothers Grimm to convince our readers that it was the Augustan age of that famous old town. Here Trübner made the acquaintance of several of the great scholars of his time, and his mind was naturally much improved, when, after leaving Göttingen and a short stay at Hamburg with Messrs. Hoffmann and Campe, he received a clerkship with Mr. Wilmans at Frankfurt. The international relations of this firm brought Trübner into connection with many distinguished foreigners—chiefly Englishmen—who visited that town. Among others he made the acquaintance of Mr. William Longman, who offered him a situation in his London house; and in July 1843 he entered that famous firm in Paternoster Row, and acquired during the seven years which he spent with Messrs. Longman and Co. a sound knowledge of the English book trade. Whilst with them they published (in 1845) his translation of Hendrik Conscience's *Sketches of Flemish Life*, the first Flemish work translated into English. Travelling in the interests of the firm in the revolutionary year of 1848, he was shut up in Vienna, but managed to get a letter smuggled through to London, which Mr. W. Longman published in the *Times*. This gave the first account of the state of affairs in that city.

In 1852, assisted by the late Mr. David Nutt, he commenced business on his own account at No. 12, Paternoster Row, removing later to larger premises, Nos. 60 and 8, Paternoster Row, which, in 1873, he exchanged for still more extensive and convenient offices and warehouses, specially built for and now occupied by the firm. In 1855 Trübner visited the United States of America, and became intimately acquainted with the large American houses. Previously to his visit he had published his *Bibliographical Guide to American Literature*, which appeared in 1855, followed, in 1859, by a revised and greatly enlarged edition. On his return from the United States, he edited and published, in 1858, Professor Ludewig's *Literature of American Aboriginal Languages*, as Vol. I. of a contemplated "Bibliotheca Glottica." On the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Delepierre, he wrote and printed, for friends only, his life and a bibliography of his numerous writings. In the autumn of the same year (1879) he translated Scheffel's *Die Schweden in Rippoldsau*, and Eckstein's *Eternal Laws of Morality*, a small edition of which was printed for private distribution. Of late he was greatly interested in the life and works of Giordano Bruno. A translation by him of the last chapter of Brunnhofer's life of the Italian philosopher, together with several original notes and appendixes of the translator, was distributed a short time ago among his friends. It was universally considered a unique piece of accurate work.

For several years after establishing himself

Trübner published light literature, and between 1858 and 1861 he brought out four of Charles Reade's best novels. But he soon gave up publishing fiction, and turned to graver subjects—to linguistic and philosophical literature. The success he had in these branches was more than adequate, and his "Oriental Series" and the "English and Foreign Philosophical Library" include works of the greatest scholars and the profoundest thinkers of the age.

Trübner was one of the kindest and best of men, always willing and ready to help. He had many friends, and his house was ever hospitable. He married the accomplished daughter of the late Belgian consul, Mr. Octave Delepierre, by whom he had one child—a daughter. How highly Trübner was esteemed by men of eminence, when they met him, will be seen from the following letter of the late Francis Lieber, quoted in Thomas Perry's *Life and Letters of Francis Lieber*, on page 282: "Trübner of London breakfasts with me. What a peculiarly fine type a German bookseller is,—intelligent, well read, and largely informed in bibliography, a good adviser, and proud to belong to the literary commonwealth, honouring the author and disdaining to be a mere book manufacturer. Trübner is one of the happiest realizations of this type."

WILLIAM HEINEMANN.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF ANAGRAMS AND ACROSTICS.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

THE fly-leaves of my copy of Mr. Wheatley's elegant and interesting little volume "Of Anagrams," 12mo, 1862, have long contained an enumeration of books illustrating this subject, and as the catalogue may be useful to other inquirers, I have copied out the titles or references below.

1. Lloyd's Pilgrimage of Princes (1573). Acrostic on Sir C. Hatton.
2. Twyne's Prayers (1574). See, after the dedication, an acrostic on *Nicholas, Anne, Bacon.*
3. Hall's Court of Virtue, pp. 99, 112.
4. My Handbook, 1867, in v. *Drummond* (W.), *Music, Rainoldes* (J.), *Reynolds* (E.), *Rhodes* (J.), *Rowland* (J.), *Wolfe.*
5. Ancient Ballads and Broadsides, 1867: Ballad by C. Wilson, with acrostic on his own name.
6. Browne's Pastorals, 1625, introductory verses.
7. Harvey's New Letter of Notable Contents, Preface.
8. Dowrich's French History, 1572.
9. Munday's Mirror of Mutability, 1579.
10. The Lord Marquis Idleness, by William, second Marquis of Winchester, 1586.
11. Anagrams by F. Davison, 1603. A broadside.
12. An Elegy to the memory of Margaret Lady Smith, by R. C. (1630).
13. Mercer's Angliæ Speculum, 1646. Acrostic on Lord Essex.
14. Fletcher's Purple Island, 1633. In the large-paper copies there are two plates with anagrams on the name of E. Benlowes.
15. Poems, by Edward Browne, 1641.
16. A Rare Pattern of Justice and Mercy, by the same. 1642.
17. Certain Selected Odes of Horace, by John Ashmore, 1621.
18. Anagrammata Regia, 1626.
19. Coppinger's Poems, 1682, pp. 82-3.
20. Wither's Prince Henry's Obsequies, 1612.
21. A Help to Discourse, by W. B., 1620, ed. 1627, p. 151.
22. Ter Tria, by Faithful Teate, 1658.
23. Nares's Heraldic Anomalies, 1824, chapter "On Names."
24. A New Help to Discourse, 1721, p. 132.
25. Southwell's Triumph over Death, 1595. See Trussel's acrostic on the author's name at the beginning of the volume.
26. Elegy on Joanna Reynell, 8vo, 1661. See Brit. Mus. New Cat. in v. *Reynell.*
27. The Famous Tragedy of King Charles I., 1649.
28. Murford's Memoria Sacra (1651-2). 4to, MS. in B. M. Formerly in Corser Library.
29. My Handbook, 1867, in v. *Herring* and *Vincent.*
30. Heywood's Dialogues and Dramas, 1637.
31. W. Dunbar's Poems, 1834, i., 132.

32. Epitaph on Whitgift, by J. Rhodes, 1604.
33. Mannich's Emblems, 1624, Introd.
34. Maxwell's Carolanna (1619).
35. Sir Philip Sidney's Ourania, by N. Baxter, 1606.
36. Sir J. Davies's Hymns of Astræa, 1599.
37. Hone's Table Book, p. 135.
38. The Celestial Publican, by N. Richards, 1630.
39. Pyne's Epigrammata et Anagrammata, 1626-8.
40. Pyne's Musarum Deliciæ, 1635.
41. Wastell's Microbiblion, 1629.
42. Taylor-water-poet's Revenge, 1615.
43. Davidson's Bibliotheca Devoniensis.
44. Wodroephe's Spared Hours of a Soldier, 1623.
45. News from the Royal Exchange, 1660. A broadside in the Museum.
46. Kemp's Nine Days' Wonder, 1600, ed. 1840, p. 16.
47. Academy of Pleasure, 1656: Glossary, where occurs a definition of an Anagram.
48. Anagrams by Lord Fairfax at end of Gower's Ballads at Bridgewater House, and in a copy of Gouge's Works, folio, 1626. The latter printed by me in *N. and Q.*
49. Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, i. 87, 169, 387, etc.
50. Aske's Elizabetha Triumphans, 1588.
51. The Remedy of Reason, 1589, and A Watchword for War, 1596, both by Charles Gibbon.
52. Lemon's Jest Book, p. 18.
53. Brand's Popular Antiquities, 1813, i. 363; ii. 577.
54. Barclay's Ship of Fools, 1570, fol. 206, Acrostic on James VI. of Scotland.
55. Fournier's Variétés Historiques, v.
56. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 1836, xiv. etc.
57. Lanig's Fugitive Scotch Poetry, 2nd Series, 1853.
58. Hugh Holland's Pancharis, 1603.
59. Bradstreet's Poems, 1650.
60. Brathwaite's Strappado for the Devil, 1615.
61. John Dunbar's Epigrams, 1616, sig. A 3 *verso.*
62. Batchiler's Virgin's Pattern, 1661.
63. Humphrey Mill's Poems, 1639, sig. *a* 6.
64. Howell's Letters, ed. 1754, pp. 261, 326.
65. History of Paris and Vienna, by Mainwaring, 1620: Cotton's Anagram.
66. *The Spectator*, No. 60.
67. Book of Scotch Pasquils, ed. 1869, pp. 112-13.
68. The Inns of Court Anagrammatist, 1634, and Great Britains Beauties, 1638, both by F. Lenton.
69. Johnson's Scholar's Guide, 1677.
70. James Yates's Poems, 1582.
71. Carpenter's King Solomon his Solace, 1606.
72. Chronosticon Decollationis Caroli Regis. 1648. A broadside.

BEDFORD SALE.

THE sale of the late Mr. Bedford's library created, as was expected, a considerable amount of interest, and it was particularly pleasant to look upon the shelves of Messrs. Sotheby's auction-room, filled as they were with handsome volumes. The prices realized were considerable, but it can scarcely be said that the show will advance the very high reputation of our great binder. Many of the books were too new, and required the mellowing effects of time to make them really pleasing. Good taste was exhibited in all the bindings, but one could not but feel how wanting in originality was the whole of Mr. Bedford's work. He was essentially an imitator, and in this respect he cannot in our opinion rank with Rivière, whose originality was very marked—although public opinion is probably correct in placing Bedford as the first amongst later English binders. It must be borne in mind that he was essentially a calf binder, and this material, beautiful as it is, does not adapt itself to the higher flights of the art. He did, however, bind frequently and magnificently in morocco, but many of these were show pieces prepared for exhibitions. His *chef-d'œuvre*, a magnificent copy of Rogers's *Italy* and *Poems*, fetched £116. We would note in conclusion that the catalogue shows how little credit we English give to our own great binders, and how following the lead of the French, we attribute all beautiful designs

to their school. Lot 633, three fine volumes in red morocco covered with gold tooling, and Lot 1405, two volumes in blue morocco, are described as in the style of Le Gascon, but they are really imitations of true old English specimens.

	£	s.	d.
Total, first day . . .	1,283	3	0
„ second day . . .	975	18	0
„ third day . . .	758	9	0
„ fourth day . . .	753	18	6
„ fifth day . . .	1,095	18	0
Total proceeds of sale	£4,867	6	6

First Day.—Lot 27, Ariosto, Orlando Furioso, Venetia, 1565, fine copy in brown morocco super extra, gold Grolier tooling, £13. 75, Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, by Rev. A. Dyce, 1843-46, 11 vols., calf extra, uncut, £18 15*s*. 76, Another copy, similarly bound, £18 10*s*. 77, Another copy, calf extra, gilt edges, £17. 78, Beckford (W.), Popular Tales from the German, 1791, 2 vols. thick paper, calf extra, uncut, £20 10*s*. 176, Britton (J.), Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, 1807-26, large paper, proof plates, blue morocco, super extra, 5 vols. royal 4to, £16 10*s*. 193, Brunet (J. C.), Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres, 1860-65, 6 vols., olive morocco extra, £18 5*s*. 195, De Bry, Collectiones Peregrinationum, folio, Francofurti et Oppenheimi, 1590-1625, maps and numerous engravings, very choice sets of the Grands Voyages (America), Parts I. to XI., and of the Petits Voyages (East India), Parts I. to XI., with the excessively rare Appendix Regni Congo, 23 vols. olive morocco super extra, £225. 196, Peregrinationum in Indiam Occidentalem (Americam), Parts I.—IX., Francof., 1605-33, 10 vols. folio, olive morocco super extra, £51. 228, America, Parts I., II., and III., Francof., 1624-28-29, maps and plates, in olive morocco ; Parts IV., V., and VI., unbound, Part VII., 1599 and 1625, 1st and 2nd editions, in olive morocco, £54. 240, America, Part I., second edition, Francof. 1624, olive morocco, gilt edges, very scarce ; Parts II., III. and IV., 1601, unbound, Part V., 1601, olive morocco, gilt edges, Part VI., 1604, £25 10*s*. 242, Peregrinationes in Americam, Versio Germanica, Franckfurt, 1590-3, 18 vols. folio, maps and plates, a very choice copy of first edition, with duplicate volume from second, olive morocco super extra, £100. 254, Versio Germanica, Parts I., VIII., X., XI., XII., Anhang der Beschreibung von Congo, Francof., 1625, 18 vols., map and numerous plates, a very choice copy of first edition, with duplicate volumes from second, olive morocco super extra, £81. 283, Cabinet des Fées, Genève, 1785-9, 41 vols., brilliant impressions of the plates, calf extra, uncut, £17 10*s*.

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REVIEWS.

Historical Essay on the Art of Bookbinding. By H. P. Du Bois, U.S. Editor of *Le Livre.* New York, Bradstreet Press, 1883. Sm. 8vo, pp. 42.

Mr. Du Bois treats in a light and entertaining manner of some of the chief points connected with the history of bookbinding. The names of Grolier and De Thou, so distinguished as the greatest patrons of good binding, receive here due honour. When the author comes to speak of modern binding he gives great praise to the work of the Bradstreet Company, which he says combines the two great qualities of solidity and elegance. This pamphlet is elegantly printed, and has been produced in a manner worthy of the delightful subject it undertakes to illustrate.

Offspring of Thought in Solitude. Modern Essays. By W. Carew Hazlitt. London: Reeves & Turner, 1884. Sm. 8vo, pp. vi, 384.

This volume contains seven-and-twenty essays on a variety of subjects, and it is certainly very entertaining reading. The only fault we find with it is that there is a slightly too acid taste about some of the observations. In drawing rapid conclusions and setting them forth in lively sentences, the author is apt occasionally to go a little wrong,—as for instance, when praising *Tom Jones* in unmeasured terms, he says of Fielding's great literary rival Richardson, "It asks more than a Pamela or a Clarissa, and a few pretty artifices of situation, to make up a world's book." But have not some of the best judges told us that *Clarissa Harlowe* is the finest novel ever written? This question of the survival of literary masterpieces is a very interesting one, and one upon which it is very difficult to decide. Mr. Hazlitt thinks because an old book is not widely read it did not contain the elements of immortality: but is this so? Ordinary readers care only for the books of their own day, and for two or three special books which have an exceptional fame, such as *Robinson Crusoe* and *Pilgrim's Progress*, but we must not judge literature entirely from the standpoint of the general reader. Many of the books which are said not to have survived are read with pleasure by all who take an interest in our standard literature.

Mr. Hazlitt is at his best in such articles as "Coleridge Abroad" and "Charles Lamb," for here he has new matter to communicate on subjects which are ever fresh to us. We have read this volume through with much interest, and we believe we can promise our readers a similar pleasure if they will take it up.

Mediæval Military Architecture in England. By George F. Clark. London: Wyman & Sons, 1884. 2 vols.

It is not the invariable rule for the greatest authority on a subject to write a book upon it: but here the proper action is observed, and our great authority on military architecture has set to work to produce the much needed text-book on the Castles of England. The result is a noble book, to do anything like justice to which we feel quite unequal in the small space at our disposal. Mr. Clark gives a general introduction to his subject, in which he treats of the Earthworks of the Post-Roman and English Periods, of the Castles at the Conquest and under the Conqueror, of the Political Value of Castles, of the Rectangular Keep of a Norman Castle, of the Shell Keep, of the Castles of the Early English Period, of the Edwardian or Concentric Castles; and then he proceeds to describe all the chief castles separately, one hundred and two in all. It is almost impossible to give an idea of the completeness of a book which commences with Alnwick Castle and ends with the defences of York, and between the first and penultimate letters of the alphabet contains full accounts of Berkeley, Bramber, Caernarvon, Colchester, Conway, Dover, Hawarden, Kenilworth, Kidwelly, the Tower of London, Rochester, Old Sarum, Scarborough, and many others. The book is very fully illustrated with ground-plans, views, and every help to a thorough understanding of the subject. It will be valuable to the student as the standard book on Military Architecture, and to the general reader, who cannot fail to be interested in a thorough account of the most valuable relics of our country. As we read through its pages a flood of light is thrown upon English history, and we see the relative value of these buildings, which have probably not been considered sufficiently by many of us as parts of a system, but rather as separate relics of past ages, to be thought of by themselves. In these days of scamped books got up to sell and not to live, it is a true pleasure to welcome such a solid and finely planned piece of work as Mr. Clark has here produced.

The Library Journal. Official Organ of the American Library Association, chiefly devoted to Library Economy and Bibliography. Vol. viii., Nos. 9—12, Vol. ix., Nos. 1, 2. New York: F. Leypoldt, 1883-4. 4to.

The numbers of the *Library Journal* are always of interest, but the double number which contains the report of the last Conference of Librarians held at Buffalo is specially valuable. All the papers are practically useful, and will help the librarian on his difficult way. Mr. Whitney gives a list of books published under two or more titles: Mr. Foster reports on "Aids and Guides to Readers"; and Mr. Cutter looks into the future to see what the library of 1983 will be like. He finds the phonograph in full action in "the listening room, where works of which we have phonographic editions prepared by the best readers are read by machines, often to crowded audiences."

The article which appears in every number on "Anonyms and Pseudonyms" is very useful, and by this means much information respecting authors is preserved which would otherwise be lost. We cannot say we like the word "anonym," for it represents a negation; but although incorrect, it is convenient. With the *Journal* appear the *Co-operative Index of Leading Periodicals*, which does so much credit to Mr. Fletcher, its editor, and the excellent *Monthly Reference Lists* of Mr. W. E. Foster.

Remarks on Library Construction. By William F. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library; to which is appended an Examination of Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer's Pamphlet entitled *Suggestions on Library Architecture, American and Foreign.* Chicago: Jansen, McClury & Co., 1884. 8vo, pp. 34.

In fighting the architects Mr. Poole is doing good work for the profession to which he belongs: he does not fight for himself alone, but for librarians as a body. We do not know anything of this particular discussion, save what we read here; but we do know that as a rule librarians are the last persons consulted respecting their requirements, when a building is being erected for their books. Effect is everything to the architect, and the books are supposed to be quite a secondary consideration. Librarians should stand shoulder to shoulder and determine that this state of things shall end.

Aungervyle Society, Nos. 20—23. (*Chronological Table of the Principal Dramatic Works that have been performed in France. Two Political Squibs,* 1660 — 1690. *The Hermit of Warkworth.*) Edinburgh; 8vo.

We have already more than once noticed the work of this Society, which is well produced and of an interesting character. The two Political Squibs consist of *The Ghost*, a Cavalier attack on the Roundheads; and an Epitaph on Charles II.'s son, the Duke of Grafton. With these parts are given a further instalment of the Cavalier Playing Cards, which are beautifully reproduced.

Cowdray: the History of a Great English Home. By Mrs. Charles Roundell. With Illustrations from Drawings in the British Museum, and from Sketches by the late Anthony Salwin, F.S.A. London: Bickers & Son, 1884. 4to, pp. xiii, 178.

Cowdray was one of the finest of English country houses, and it is now one of the most beautiful of ruins. When the house was burnt, in 1793, several grand historical pictures were destroyed. The first represented "The March of Henry VIII. from Calais towards Boulogne," another "The Attempt made by the French to invade this Kingdome in 1545, and the Rendezvous of the English Army at Portsmouth." Lord Montague allowed one picture, "View of the Procession of King Edward VI. from the Tower of London, before his Coronation," to be engraved, but he withheld his permission for any other to be copied. Sir Anthony Browne, the ancestor of the Lords Montague, derived his chief possessions from the spoils of the Church when the monasteries were suppressed, and the tradition is that a special curse was laid upon his house. At the first great feast in

the Abbot's Hall at Battle, a monk made his way through a crowd of guests, and striding up to the dais on which Sir Anthony sat, cursed him to his face. He concluded with the words, "By fire and water thy line shall come to an end, and it shall perish out of the land." Two centuries and a half after this curse, Lord Montague was drowned in Switzerland and his house was burnt. The messenger sent to England with news of the young Lord Montague's death crossed another who was hastening from Cowdray with the tidings of the destruction of the house by fire. It is even said that the two couriers met at Calais.

It is an interesting story which Mrs. Roundell has undertaken to tell, and she tells it well. The book is well printed and illustrated, and is worthy of its subject.

Clarendon Historical Library, Nos. 11, 12. (*The Life of Henry Hudson. Letter from an English Traveller at Rome to his Father. A King and no King. Considerations on the Speech of Lord Russel.*) Edinburgh ; 8vo.

The tracts here reprinted are of considerable value, and quite equal in interest to those which have already been printed in this Library. The life of the Arctic traveller Hudson is completed, and an appendix of useful notes is added. The letter from Rome is printed for the first time, and contains an interesting account of an interview with the Pretender and his wife. One of the anecdotes is worthy of quotation. The Chevalier proposed the health of all friends in England ; and our traveller said that, as he presumed the Prince meant his own friends, he (the traveller) hoped the Prince would not take it ill if he meant his. The Pretender answered, "I assure you, sir, that the friends you mean can have no great share of prosperity till they become mine, therefore here's prosperity to yours and mine."

Magazine of American History Illustrated. Edited by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. January to April, 1884. New York ; 4to.

Mrs. Lamb continues to keep her magazine up to the high standard which it attained some time back, and each of the numbers before us contains a mass of valuable and interesting information. In those for January and February the Twenty-one Presidents of the United States are described and their portraits given. Sir Henry's Clinton's "Secret Record of Private Daily Intelligence" is printed from month to month ; but the contents are too varied for us to find room for a list of all. The words of praise which are so general among the reviews quoted on the cover are well deserved, and the only fault we have to find is with the altered cover, which is certainly not in such good taste as that discontinued in December 1883.

The Patent Office Library. By P. Jensen. A Paper read at the tenth ordinary meeting of the Institute of Patent Agents, held on March 19th, 1884. London: Spottiswoode & Co., 1884. 8vo, pp. 14.

The Patent Office Library was founded by those who were anxious to make it a really important public institution ; but now, unless attention is drawn to it from outside, there seems to be some fear that the library will be allowed to die from want of proper attention. In fact, we have heard that much of its value has already been destroyed by the sale of many of the valuable works contained in it. Mr. Jensen says, "How little those that have in hand the directing of these and other Patent matters are acquainted with the importance of this Library, will be understood when it is noted that the new Patent Act, while duly naming the South Kensington Patent Museum, does not even mention the far more important Patent Office Library."

We are very pleased to find the author of this pamphlet calling attention to this gross omission, and we trust that the public will not allow the most important absolutely free library in London to be quietly cleared out of existence. Mr. Jensen affirms that a good Patent Library is a necessity, and he draws attention to some of the chief requirements in regard to such a library. The first two of those he tabulates are as follows :—

"1. That the Patent Office Library be, as soon as possible, located in a much larger and better ventilated hall, in the same immediate neighbourhood as now, but if possible on a ground floor or first floor.

"2. That considerable extension be given to the scientific reference part of the Library, and so also to a smaller extent, to that of the periodical scientific and other publications. With increased space for these departments, a full classification according to country and subject should be arranged, so that a book or periodical may be readily found, and so that every place where any subject is treated in any publication in the Library may be seen at a glance."

NOTES AND NEWS.

EVERY now and then we hear of "discoveries" in libraries, showing the necessity for re-cataloguing. A MS. has been discovered in the library of Arezzo containing several unpublished writings of St. Hilary of Poitiers, including his treatise *De Mysteriis*, which was supposed to be lost, and a series of hymns. It also contains an Itinerary of Palestine and other Eastern countries which appears to date from the fourth century.

WE take the following note from the *Academy*. "The great work of cataloguing the Greek and Latin MSS. in the Vatican, upon which the two Messrs. Stevenson—father and son—have been engaged for some years, will soon bear fruit. Publication has been delayed by the re-organisation of the Papal printing office, for these catalogues (like that of the Oriental MSS.) will bear the imprint 'Typis Vaticanis.' Two volumes, however, are now entirely printed, both of which deal with the Palatine collection. The Greek MSS. have been treated by the elder Mr. Stevenson ; the Latin MSS. (which will form two volumes) by his son. The collection of Queen Christina will probably also be finished before the end of the present year, and then the Vatican Library proper will be taken up. In the

meantime a member of the French School at Rome, M. de Nolhac, has been examining a special department of classical MSS. in the Vatican—the famous library of Fulvio Orsini, which contains not only many MSS. but also several early printed texts marginally annotated by scholars of the fifteenth century.

A FINE copy of Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, an account of all the abbeys, priories, and houses of friars in England and Wales, is in Messrs. Sotheran's possession. The book was formerly the property of Hugh Owen, Archdeacon of Salop, and then of his son, Edward Pryce Owen. In their hands it became a hobby of no little interest; they expanded the one volume into eighteen. As it now exists, the book contains some 1900 additional illustrations, consisting of 730 original drawings and 1250 engravings. Interspersed throughout the volumes are many additions in manuscript, both by the Archdeacon and his son. According to Lowndes, an ordinary copy is worth about £4 10*s*. This copy is priced at £135.

SYDNEY has four daily papers, twenty weekly journals, and several monthlies. A medical gazette and a university magazine, recently started, have for their special object the cultivation and furtherance of the higher branches of scientific knowledge and literary taste. Most of the suburbs in the metropolitan district have their local journal, whilst throughout the country districts there are about 250 newspapers. Most of the facilities of the English press for rapid and economic printing are found in Sydney, and the circulation of the leading journals is rapidly increasing.

ARCHBISHOP MUNSI'S *Conciliorum Collectio* is about to be reproduced in facsimile in Berlin from the Veneto-Florentine edition of 1759-98, by the agency of Victor Palmé, the well-known publisher of many valuable series of "monumenta." The collection will fill thirty-one folio volumes.

THE American *Book-Buyer* thus describes the acquisition of a splendid monastic manuscript:—"A fine manuscript, 'Sanctorale Secundum Consuetudine Ordinis Carthusiensis,' in one volume, large folio, has just come to this country. It contains the readings, sermons, and discourses upon the New Testament, authorised for the use of Carthusian monasteries of the order founded by St. Bruno, A.D. 1080. It is comprised in two hundred and twenty-five folio sheets of pure vellum, each forming two pages, beautifully filled in with noble Gothic characters of the fourteenth century by a monastic scribe. It is ornamented with fourteen illuminated gilt panel letters, several of them containing miniatures of sacred subjects (on page 1 is the Annunciation of the Virgin), with arabesques, etc., extending the length of the page. It is also remarkable for an immense number of illuminated capital letters in coloured inks, struck at once with the pen, and displaying the most astonishing command of hand and the most exquisite taste in the disposal of the colours, ornamental foliage, grotesque enrichments, etc., etc., fully equal to the examples so lovingly described and copied by Mr. Ruskin in his various writings. No finer example of the exquisite play of pictorial fancy employed for decorative calligraphic purposes, seconded by skill and the most perfect taste, can be found in any manuscript. The date of the volume, which is in the original binding, is about 1380—1400. It was purchased by its late owner from a monastery in the island of Majorca, but it displays more the characteristics of the best French than Spanish art."

FIRST editions of Dickens retain their high price in the book market with great tenacity. At a recent sale of a library in the rooms of Messrs. Capes, Dunn, & Pilcher, at Manchester, *Pickwick*, with a few extra plates bound up with the originals, sold for £5 5*s*.; *Sketches by Boz*—not the much-sought-after fcap. 8vo edition, but the first 8vo reissue, with duplicates of the plates coloured—realized the large sum of £9 10*s*.; *Oliver Twist*, the three-volume edition of 1838, brought £6 6*s*.; the set of five little Christmas books were knocked down at five times their published price—£6 6*s*., the rare *Village Coquettes* cost its purchaser £6 5*s*.; and *Great Expectations* and *The Uncommercial Traveller* fetched respectively £4 and £2.

A CLUB has been recently formed in New York, called "The Grolier Club," in honour of Jean Grolier,—courtier, bibliophile and collector,—whose aim, as set forth in its constitution, is 'the literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books.' The Club does not propose to consider the commercial but rather the æsthetic aspects of book-making. The prospectus gives its general plan.

(1) Under the auspices of the Club, books are to be published in limited editions that in contents will bear, as a rule, upon phases of "the arts entering into the production of books"—such as treatises on bookbinding, printing, engraving, etching, lithography, and paper-making. These books also are to be issued as models of construction, and, in being followed as guides, are intended to be of practical value in the advancement of art. (2) For non-resident members, some convenient system will be arranged shortly by means of which specimens of book-making may be circulated through the mail and returned eventually to the librarian of the Club. (3) At the regular meetings of the Club, which will be held at least once a month, it is proposed to have always some form of special entertainment provided. This will be in charge of committees who, as occasion offers, will invite importers of French, German, English and other art books to send to the Club specimens of the most important works of the month, to be discussed upon their merits as examples of book-making without regard to their letterpress, except so far as it relates to the appropriateness of the form, binding, etc. The membership is limited to fifty.

MR. QUARITCH secured the gems of M. Alphonse Pinart's collection at the recent sale in Paris. Among these were a magnificent copy of the first edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, and some painted Mexican MSS., one of them anterior to the Spanish conquest, the others contemporary with it; one on fifteen leaves of maguey paper; a second on agave paper, interesting

from its high antiquity; the other three on large sheets of coarse leather. Besides these, Mr. Quaritch secured Brasseur de Bourbourg's copy of Beristain's great bibliographical work—a copy of unique value by reason of the numerous MS. additions and corrections made by a competent Mexican scholar in the first quarter of the present century.

THE following account of the sale of the Murphy Library is abridged from *The Critic and Good Literature* of March 8th. "This collection consists of about 5000 books, nearly every one of which belongs to the department of literature known as Americana. Special interest is felt by collectors in the sale, as it to a certain extent decides the market value of such books. At a number of recent sales where large prices have been fetched, an explanation was to be found in the fact that from $5000 to $10,000 had been left to certain libraries in the will of the deceased owners, with the proviso that the recipients should expend the money in buying books from the donors' collections when they were put up at auction. There were no such legacies in Mr. Murphy's will. All the large libraries and collectors of the country were represented, but, as is usual at these sales, the books were bid for under fictitious names. Among the buyers present were Mr. J. R. Bartlett of Providence, F. D. Stone of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Dr. S. S. Purple of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Prof. Vinton of Princeton, Charles de F. Burns of Wisconsin (purchasing for two libraries), G. H. Moore of the Lenox Library, Jacob Moore of the New York Historical Society Library, and Mr. H. B. Lane, who is said to buy for Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, A. J. Drexel and other large private collectors. The high price of $445 was paid for the *Centennial Book of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, which contained many valuable autographs; and $950 for a copy of the second edition of the Eliot Bible, from the library of the late Marquis of Hastings. Both of these books were bought by Mr. Bartlett. The sale occupied six days, and realised $51,559 63*c*. The highest price given for any one set of books was for the *Jesuit Relations*, a fine collection in 41 volumes, which, after some lively bidding between Mr. Hannah of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library and Mr. Joseph Sabin, was knocked down to the latter for $3000."

IN connection with the annual book fair at Leipsic, an exhibition of recent productions of the book trade and its allied industries is being organised, to be held from the 10th to the 21st of May next. Samples of the different graphic processes, such as wood-engraving, lithography, chromo-lithography, steel and copperplate engraving, autotypes, photographs, etc., are admissible, and should be kept together in a portfolio, unless their form, for the purpose of comparison or artistic treatment, should require them to be specially exhibited in frames or cases. Exhibitors of bookbinding will be restricted to hand workmanship, and to samples of books bound in large numbers. Ordinary cloth bindings of books already exhibited by publishers will be excluded. Paper manufacturers may contribute specimens of their productions are ranged in cases or portfolios. Typefounders are invited to supply specimens of their newest founts and ornamental work. Specimens of cloth, leather, parchment, and other materials employed in the manufacture of books, are also admissible.

THE comparative ages of the three "most important *Gazettes* in the world" have been stated to be as follows: The Chinese *Pekin Gazette*, first published in 800; the *London Gazette*, first published in 1665; and the French official *Gazette*, or *Moniteur*, first published in 1789.

SHANDY HALL, at Coxwold, near Thirsk, at one time the residence of Laurence Sterne, has recently had a tablet placed over the principal entrance by Sir George Orby Wombwell, Bart., as a memento of the celebrated incumbent of the parish. The tablet is of stone, and on it are cut the following words:—"Here dwelt Laurence Sterne, many years Incumbent of Coxwold. Here he wrote 'Tristram Shandy' and 'The Sentimental Journey,' and died in London, in 1768, aged 55 years." Shandy Hall, which stands at the extreme west of the village, is now converted into two cottages; but the building itself retains all its characteristics of a century ago.

THE death is announced of Mr. R. N. Bacon, the late editor of the *Norwich Mercury*, who for some thirty years, until 1874, had conducted that journal. He was born in 1798, and was the eldest son of the former editor. He had completed his eighty-fifth year, and was, it is believed, the oldest journalist in the kingdom.

MR. WILLIAM BLANCHARD JERROLD died on the 10th of March, at his residence in Victoria Street, after a short illness. Up to the last Mr. Jerrold continued the work of a journalist, which he had begun when a mere boy. As the eldest son of the late Douglas Jerrold, he succeeded to the editorship of *Lloyd's Weekly News*, a post which he held for twenty-six years. Mr. Jerrold was born in 1826, and early studied as an artist, and was able to illustrate some of his father's articles. In 1849 he married the daughter of Douglas Jerrold's most intimate friend, the late Laman Blanchard, who had been his godfather, and after whom he was named. In the cause of literature, Mr. Jerrold founded the English branch of the International Literary Association (for the assimilation of copyright laws), of which he was president.

WE have received from Mr. J. Francis Ruggles, "great international bibliopole," of Bronson, Michigan, U.S.A., two odd specimens of catalogues, entitled *Bibliomanifesto* and *Bibliopologicalbroadside*. One of these broadsides contains the bookseller's portrait. Mr. Ruggles says that during one year he bought and sold 500 copies of Shakespeare, 500 of Goldsmith, 500 Moore, 500 Burns, 500 Milton, 500 Cowper, 500 Thomson, 500 Scott, 500 *Arabian Nights*. It is somewhat odd that the numbers should be so equal.

THE International News Company have published a catalogue of American and Canadian newspapers, magazines and periodicals, which contains about seven hundred titles.

WE welcome *The Library Chronicle, A Journal of Librarianship and Bibliography*, the new organ of

the Library Association of the United Kingdom, the first number of which appeared at the end of March. It does great credit to the editor and to the printer.

In the names of newspapers the people of India, in a marked manner, exhibit their poetic, aristocratic, and affectionate natures. The *Friends*, *Benefactors*, and *Well-wishers*, of various classes and causes, exceed all others. Various *Lights* stand next: as *Light Reflector*, *Mountain of Light*, *Glittering Sun*, *Rise of the Full Moon*, and *Woman Enlightener*. Other titles can be but mentioned: *Diffuser of Sweet News*, *Pleasure of Hearts*, *Victory of Islam*, *Strewing of Roses*, *Preventer of Early Marriages*, *Light of Morality*, *All-producing Tree*, *Ocean of Knowledge*, and *Sea of Medical Knowledge*. Nepaul claims to have the smallest paper in the world, issued monthly. The name of the Government gazette of the Royal Palace of Bangkok, Buddhistic in teaching, and sent only to the officials in the capital and provinces, is extraordinary: it is *Rahcha-kech-chahum-bake-sah*.

We have received the "winter number" of the *Bulletin of the Boston Public Library*, 1884, which contains a valuable list of the Text Editions and Translations of the Eddas, a Bibliography of Matthew Arnold, and a continuation of the Index of Articles upon American Local History.

In our last number we referred to the growth of the newspaper press. The increase becomes more apparent by a comparison. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals: of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1884 there are established and circulated 2,015 papers, of which no less than 179 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has more than trebled during the last thirty-eight years. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,260, of which 332 are of a religious character.

The *New York Evening Post* is strenuous in its advocacy of international copyright, and several lances have been broken between it and Mr. Lea, one of the champions of the opposite party. The letters and articles are printed in the *Publishers' Weekly*. The underlying principle of Mr. Lea's arguments is the superlative right of society to buy cheaply, and he attempts to regard international copyright as monopolizing public rights. The *Evening Post* remarks: "No one has ever disputed the right of society to impose limitations on the absolute enjoyment of property; but Mr. Lea is the only publicist of our time who is able to prove by this that a bill to secure international copyright for authors is all wrong. Of course his argument applies to any limitation upon the enjoyment of any property, and can be used equally well for the purpose of attacking *any* measure designed to protect property from knaves, or to defend any rascally proposal directed against property. It is just the sort of argument that Denis Kearney and Ben Butler particularly like. This attack upon copyright naturally throws Mr. Lea into strange company for the time."

Don Gregorio Palmieri, one of the keepers of the Vatican Archives, has just brought out a very useful guide to a part of those Archives, relating to the Pontifical Regesta, under the title *Ad Vaticani Archivi Romanorum Pontificium Regesta Manductio* (Rome). It begins with Pope John VIII., and goes down to Urban V., and is arranged according to the dates of the documents, with the corresponding press-marks of the Archives.

According to an admirably-arranged American newspaper annual which has lately been issued by Messrs. W. W. Ayer & Co, of Philadelphia, the growth of the American press is more remarkable even than that of the United Kingdom. The *Printing Times* has compiled the following information from the Directory. There are altogether in the United States 1,119 dailies, 45 tri-weeklies, 147 semi-weeklies, 9,136 weeklies, 52 bi-weeklies, 164 semi-monthlies, 1,174 monthlies, 29 bi-monthlies, 93 quarterlies, and 7 miscellaneous; thus giving a total for 1883 of 11,966 papers, as compared with 11,183 in 1882. In Canada there were 79 dailies, 11 tri-weeklies, 18 semi-weeklies, 443 weeklies, 4 bi-weeklies, 7 semi-monthlies, 74 monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, and 2 quarterlies; being a total of 639, against 622 in the preceding year. A striking feature of the American newspaper press is the large number of periodical publications that are issued in foreign languages. The German tongue is most strongly represented, there being no less than 600 German papers. It is equally surprising to find that 79 of these are dailies. America boasts 105 French journals, including 17 dailies. The remaining papers in foreign languages include 54 Scandinavian (1 daily), 25 Spanish and Portuguese (1 daily), 14 Bohemian (3 dailies), 13 Dutch, 6 Italian (2 dailies), 3 Polish, and 5 Welsh.

We learn from *The Critic and Good Literature* that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has denied the statement of her first publisher, Mr. J. P. Jewett, to the effect that she would have taken $100 for *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and considered herself well paid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLLIER'S SHAKESPEARE DOCUMENTS.
(V. 108).

There is one omission in Mr. Wheatley's very accurate and otherwise complete account of these forgeries, etc., which I wish to call attention to. The forgery to which I refer belongs to No. 11 in Mr. Wheatley's list, and is an interpolation in the *Diary of Philip Henslowe*, 1592—1609. As I once called Dr. Carver's attention to it, and he fully concurred with me in pronouncing it a forgery, I am surprised at its non-appearance in Mr. G. F. Warner's *Catalogue of Manuscripts and Muniments of Dulwich College*. The interpolated words are in this character and position:

Like } * * * *
quits Like }

Round the little loop of the L of the second "Like," is faintly seen the trace of the first letter of the *supplanted* word. I say "supplanted," because it is

evident that the forger, finding an unusually long blank space before the little word which stood as the name of the play, and resolving to avail himself of it, wetted his finger, erased that little word, and wrote over the whole blank space the imaginary title of "Like quits Like."

The writing is unlike any of Henslowe's, and appears to me to be a modern imitation of a sixteenth-century handwriting. I wish Mr. Warner would give us his opinion of it. C. M. INGLEBY.

Athenæum Club, April 7th.

[We believe that Dr. Ingleby has a supplementary list of further supposed forgeries. We trust he may be induced to print this some day.—ED.]

A NEW FIRM.

IT is worthy of note that in the *Jury Reports of the Exhibition of* 1862, Class. xxxi. 15, No. 570, it is stated that "Gas-apparat und Gusswerk" received an award for excellence of manufacture in chandeliers, as if these words were intended to represent a firm.

"L."

"T. Z. P."

CAN any of your readers help me in this difficulty? I have a copy of the *Fasti* of Ovid, which I bought at Parma some years ago. It is a folio (12 inches by 8). The first page is blank, the book beginning overleaf as follows: "PAVLVS MARSVS PISCINAS POETA · CL. GENEROSO IVVENI GEORGIO | CORNELIO · M. CORNELII EQVITIS · F. SALVTEM. | PRAEFATIO IN FASTOS." The third and fourth pages are taken up with a life of the poet, and the poem begins on the fifth. Each page contains a few lines of text, varying in number from 4 to 20, enclosed in a great quantity of comment. The pages are not numbered, but the poem and notes fill 328 of them. P. 329 is headed "RATIO ASTROLOGIAE," and at the bottom of p. 331 are the words "Laus deo pax requiesque defunctis amen. | Deo gratias Amen. | Finis." Overleaf are twenty hexameters beginning "Jamque opus exegi," and an epigram addressed to the editor by "Robertus Ursus"; below, "REGISTRVM" a to z, and then, &·Ↄ·℞·A· | Omnes sunt terni·a·A·sunt quaterni. | Venetiis per T. Z. P. Mccccl xxxxii. die xxvii. Octobris." Beneath, within a rectangle, a shield party per fess sable and argent (apparently), a wolf (or fox) salient counterchanged. In the bottom corners of the rectangle · T · and · Z · . Who was "T. Z. P.?" and what is known of him or his works?

HERBERT W. GREENE.

2, *Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, W.C.*

LIBRARIES.

Aberdeen.—The ratepayers of Aberdeen have decided by 891 votes to 264 to adopt the Free Libraries Act. They had previously rejected the proposal, but that was in the infancy of the movement. It is to be hoped that Glasgow may soon arrive at a similar decision.

Blackburn.—Under a deed of gift recently signed by Mrs. Richard Barton Dodgson, relict of a magistrate of the borough, Blackburn has just acquired a collection of valuable oil paintings and water-colour drawings, to be placed in the Free Library and Museum. The collection includes fine works by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Cox, Fielding, Birket Foster, and other famous artists, and six of the drawings have been engraved.

Bristol Museum and Library.—The report of the Council for 1883 is the thirteenth annual record of this Institution; and we hope that it may be possible next year for the Council to speak of more success. There is a balance to be discharged on the building fund; and three donations, promised conditionally upon £700 being raised by the Association, have been lost by the failure to raise the required sum.

The library is one of "general literature," and contains 50,000 vols., besides 100 serials and periodicals. There was a falling off in the number of subscribers: the total number is now 804, being 37 less than at the end of 1882, but the number is still considerably higher than the average of the past ten years.

Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale.—Catalogue des Dissertations et Ecrits Académiques provenant des Echanges avec les Universités Etrangères et reçus par la Bibliothèque Nationale en 1882. Paris: C. Klincksieck, 1884. 8vo.

This is a valuable list of the titles of academical dissertations, arranged under the names of the institutions that publish them.

Swansea: Public Library.—Supplemental Catalogue of the Lending Department of the Library, established 1870, containing the books received from April 1878 to August 1883, with an Appendix to December 31st, 1883. Compiled by S. E. Thompson, Librarian. Swansea, 1884.

This catalogue is drawn up on the plan of the catalogue of the Liverpool Reference Library, and one of its valuable features is that such books as are suited for the young are marked by the letter Q.

Toronto.—The Public Library of Toronto was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on March 6th. In the course of his opening address Dr. Wilson said,—"When I landed a stranger in Toronto, thirty-two years ago, the dearth of books and the utter absence of anything deserving the name of library, in the university or elsewhere, struck me as something truly appalling. I was then fresh from Edinburgh, where the university library alone numbers 140,000 volumes. Yet that is altogether secondary to the Advocates'—third in rank among British libraries—with its 265,000 printed volumes and 3,000 MSS., as free to any literary worker or special student as this institution can be. My position was that of an immigrant workman just landed and finding an absolute lack of his most needful tools. From early years I had been accustomed to the ample freedom of well-stored bookshelves at home, including the collection of a deceased relative, a Scottish clergyman; and so had been familiar from childhood with venerable folios and quartos, quaint, dumpy, vellum-bound seventeenth-century tomes of divinity: Hooker and Jeremy

Taylor, Leighton, Baxter, Owen, Erskine, and Blair. There, too, were the *Religio Medici* of Sir Thos. Brown, and Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*; George Fox's *Journal*, Defoe's *History of the Union*, and old folios of a like kind. I refer to them now because I regard it as a valuable piece of education for any youth to be familiarized with such venerable representatives of sixteenth and seventeenth century literature. The mere handling of ponderous folios and reverently turning over their leaves impresses the youthful mind in a way inconceivable to readers of the cheap, double-columned reprints of our American piratical press. But apart from the mere form in which such authors first appear, it is well that old and young should have free access to an ample range of literature. The quaint folios and quartos run no great danger of being unduly thumbed or dog-eared; yet such old-fashioned substantial tomes have charms for a larger class than the inexperienced critic is apt to fancy, and are an invaluable antidote to the fascinating temptations of flimsy modern fiction. Some space, therefore, I trust will be spared on the shelves of our city library for a choice selection of such old literature in its original substantial form."—The Minister of Education (the Hon. G. W Ross) dwelt on the importance of the public library as carrying on the education of the public schools, and made a plea for the study of Canadian history, which he considered is strangely neglected.—Professor Goldwin Smith agreed with the previous speakers, and congratulated the board of management most heartily upon their choice of Mr. James Bain as librarian, feeling sure that a gentleman more suited to the position, and more qualified in every way to carry out the duties appertaining to it, could not have been found.

Wigan: Public Library.—The sixth annual report, presented last February, records a very satisfactory progress. The total number of volumes now in the library is 26,850, as compared with 26,228 of last year. In the reference department 11,838 volumes were consulted during the year, an increase of 821 over the number in 1882. The lending library shows a greater increase: 57,046 volumes were issued during the year, an advance of 6,187. In the previous year there was a falling off in this department, owing to the wearing out of books; but the deficiency has been made good by a donation of 500 volumes from the Subscription Library, and another 500 volumes added from the proceeds of the voluntary rate. There has been a reduction in the supply to the newsroom, on behalf of which the librarian puts in a plea to the committee; an admirable feature of the institution is a small reference library placed in this room. During the past year 536 new tickets have been issued. The important local collection has received some valuable additions, for which thanks are specially paid to Mr. W. Ashton. A list of these and other donations is printed in the report under notice. The list of additions to the library shows that bibliography is not overlooked. With reference to the bill to amend the Public Libraries Acts, the report has the following passage:—

"The bill has been re-introduced this session; and what is known as the Manchester Committee, which is under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Baker, and on which Wigan is represented, will watch its progress in accordance with previous arrangements. In connection with the steps taken a short time ago with the object of promoting a new local bill, a clause was drawn and approved by the Parliamentary Committee of the Corporation, for the purpose of removing from Wigan the statutory limitation of rate available for library purposes, and placing the borough in the same position as Liverpool, Birmingham, Oldham, Warrington, and other places, where the town council is under no legal restriction as to the amount to be expended in the interests of literature, science, and art."

Mr. Folkard, the librarian, is continuing his interesting account of the public library in the *Wigan Observer* under the title "A Journey round the Wigan Reference Library." Books as a subject for chat cannot be surpassed, and doubtless the effect of Mr. Folkard's popular articles will be to still further increase the use of the library under his care.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Avery (E.), 18, Carlisle Street, Soho Square; Baird, H. Carey and Co., 810, Walnut Street, Philadelphia (Social Science, Political Economy, Currency, Finance); Bennett (W. P.). 3, Bull Street, Birmingham; Coombes (George J.), 5, East Seventeenth Street, New York; Cornish (J. E.), Manchester; Downing (W.), 74, New Street, Birmingham; Edmond (J. & J. P.) and Spark, Aberdeen; Forrester (R.), 1, Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow; Gray (H.), 25, Cathedral Yard, Manchester; Howell (Edward), Church Street, Liverpool; Iredale (A.), Torquay; Jarvis (J. W.) and Son, 28, King William Street, Strand; Jefferies (C. T.) and Sons, Redcliff Street, Bristol; Lowe (C.), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Maggs (W.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green, W.; Muller (F. and Co.), Amsterdam (Bibliothèque de feu M. J. De Bosch Kemper); Noble (J.), 10 and 12, Castle Street, Inverness; Owen (John), Edinburgh; Parsons (E.), 45, Brompton Road, S.W.; Pickering (W. and E.), 3, Bridge Street, Bath; Pickering and Co., 66, Haymarket, S.W.; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square; Scott (Walter), Edinburgh; Simmons (T.), 23, Bath Street, Leamington; Smith (W. H.) and Son, 186, Strand; Smith (William), 97, London Street, Reading; Stretten (B.), 133, Goldsmiths' Row, Hackney Road; Wallis (H. W.), 24, Sidney Street, Cambridge; Thorpe (James), 53, Ship Street, Brighton; Turrill (H.), 280, High Street, Lincoln; Young (H.), 12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

Mr. James Coleman, (9, Tottenham Terrace, White Hart Lane, Tottenham, N.), has issued a Catalogue of Royal and Noble Deeds and Documents, containing more than five hundred articles arranged alphabetically under the titles of the respective families.



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